PUBLIC LANDS. Discussion at Kenansville-Gen't Jackson's

Veto Message. I was present at Kenansville at the discussion between Messrs. Ashe and Leuk, and had my attention drawn by the reference of both the gentlemen to one of the most able state-papers ever written by Gen. Jackson-I mean his veto land bill message. Each of the gentlemen quoted from this message, and in order to sustain himself cheerfully offered to hear half of the expenses necessary to issue ten thousand copies of it in pamphlet form for distribution.

This offer was intended as evidence of the sincerity of their respective opinions, but in the conclusion of their debate Mr. Ashe stated as he was willing, yea, anxious, to let the voters of the District decide who was correct in his quotations from the message, he wished Mr. Leak would adhere to his proposition to have it re-printed, each of them bearing half of the expenses. From this Mr. Leak backed out. This back out clearly shows a consciousness on the part of Mr. Leak that he had misquoted Jackson's opinions on the distribution of the lands among the States. But in order entirely to satisfy myself, I procured a copy of the message and have given it a careful perusal, and well, indeed, might Mr. Leak back out; for it does appear to me that there is not a single sentence in the message but what is authority against him. The bill in question was one for the distributions of the proceeds of the lands among the several States, as also a partial distribution of the lands themselves. Jackson, in his veto, after reviewing the different deeds of cession, shows conclusively, that no distribution of the lands or their proceeds among the States could be consistent with the condition of the different deeds of cession; and as the Constitution of the United States makes all of these compacts binding on the present Government, he concluded that Congress had no right to pass such a bill. But independent of the want of power in Congress to do this, the old General expressly declares that there are other considerations which would compel him to veto the bill; and as these considerations have as strong application now as heretofore, and in my opinion should be decisive of the fate of this Saunders hobby, I send you the enclosed extract, which I hope you will be able to publish in your valuable Journal. These extracts contain the portion of the message showing the fatal policy of distribution. A SPECTATOR.

Extract from Jackson's Vetu Message of the Land Bill, Dec. 4, 1833-Statesman's Manual-Appen-

" But there are other principles asserted in the bill which should have impelled me to withhold my signature, had I not seen in it a violation of the compacts by which the United States acquired title to a large portion of public lands. It reassests the prin ciple contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysvillle, Washington, Paris, and Lexington turnpike-road company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message on the 27th May, 1830, to the house of representatives.

The leading principle then asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropripeople, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interest of our people, and the purity of our government, if not its existence, depend on its observance. The public lands are the common property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain states, providing expressly, that it shall "be applied to objects of internal improvement or education within those states," and then proceeds to appropriate the balance to all the states, with the declaration, that it shall be applied " to such purposes as the legis'atures of the said respective states shall deem proper." mer appropriation is expressly for internal improvements or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike-road bill, above referred to.. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any tocal purpose whatsoever. will not be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1830 had reference, and must of course come within the cope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes "through its own agents," as little can it be permitted to be thus expended "through the agency of the

It has been supposed that with all the reductions in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress, without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the treasury, and that there was in principle, no objection to returning them to the peeple by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissable, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the state governments, the more immediate representatives of the people, to be by them applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belenged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue, which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned; but even this resource, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to save the general government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements, was suggested with douabs of its constitutionality.

But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus of revenue paid in by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the states. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for supporting the government and meeting the general charges from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the customs for its support, and makes the public lands a perpetual charge upon the treasury. It does not return to the people, moneys accidentally or unavoidably paid by them to the government, by which they are not wanted ; but compels the people to pay moneys into the treasury for the mere purpose of creating a surplus for distribution to their State governments.

If this principle be once admitted, it is not difficult to perceive to what consequences it may lead. Already this bill, by throwing the land system on the revenues from imports for support, virtually distributes among the State a part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased from time to time, with out any departure from the principle new asserted until the State governments shall derive all the funds, necessary for their support from the treasury of the United States; or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some States and not by others, the deficient States might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, Congress, without assuming any new p-inciple, need go but one step further and put the salaries of all the State governors, judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other exp

It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised. Money is power, and in that government which pays all the public officers of the States, will all political power be substantially concentrated. The State governments, if governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity—the economy which now distinguishes them would be converted into a profusion, limited only by the extent of the supply. Being the dependants of the general government, and looking to its treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the State officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power.

I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several States will be satisfied, on a little reflection, that it is neither wise or safe to release the members of their local Legislatures from their responsibility of lavying the taxes necessary to support their State governments and vest it in Congress, over most of whose members they have no control.

They will not think it expedient that Congress shall be the taxgatherer and paymaster of all their State governments, thus amalgamating all their officers into one mass of common interest and common feeling. It is too obvious that such a course would

effect assuming the right, not only to create a surplus result of the election will show. for that purpose, but to divide the contents of the As to the claims of Mr. Lewis, I have not aught I can not give it my assent.

accrue to the old States, or the new, from the system racy of Warren, Granville, and Orange should forotherwise unobjectionable. It requires no argument to Venable, without fault or charge against him ? One prove that, if three millions of dollars a year, or any that has so long and so ably defended Democratic prinother sum, shall be taken out of the Treasury by this | ciples and contended with the best Orators of the day, bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same and proved victorious in several former campaignssum collected from the people through some other I ask in candor can it be presumed that such men means. The old States will receive annually a sum will be sacrificed by a magnanimous people, and esof money from the Treasury, but they will pay in a pecially by those former friends? No, Sir, no. Notlarger sum, together with the expense of collection withstanding Mr. Verable has now two opponents, I and distribution. It is only their proportion of seven- have but very little doubt but he will be triumphantreceive, but they must pay their due proportion of the the opinion of the letter-writers purporting to be whole. Disguise it as we may, the bill proposes to from Franklin and Wake, and also the large delegathem a dead loss, in the ratio of eight to seven, in ad- tion from Johnston, to the contrary notwithstandassertion is not the less true because it may not at munications for publication; but sir, I see so much first be palpable.t'

For the Standard. LEWIS AND VENABLE-WHICH SHALL

Mr. EDITOR: A Whig is now in the field, and I do not suppose any one has a right to complain. Mr. oblige Rogers certainly has a right to be a candidate and the Whigs have a right to keep their principles before the people. But it seems to me, sir, that there should be some understanding among the democrats, and therefore that they should express themselves freely and endeavor to concentrate on one man, so as to prevent the success of the whig; for it is well known that this district is largely democratic and have a convention, but so it is, and we must now do democrats have a majority and are therefore entitled to the representative. Let' us then concentrate; and

the question is how and upon whom can this be done. I would not, Mr. Editor, undertake to dictate to others, but it does seem to me that no real democrat could he sitate for a moment which of the two democratic candidates he would choose. Lewis stands upon the old democratic doctrine-has placed himself upon the patform laid down by his party last year-fights with the same weapons that were used against Scott during the last campaign-denounces distribution in every form, and has had the nerve and independence to attack Mr. Venable fearlessly, and has sustained himself manfully in the canvass.

Mr. Venable, on the other hand, has sided with the whigs on the distribution question-has disappointed his party-has in fact done more to break up and disate any part of the moneys of the United States for tract his party than any man in the State—declares Bill "as it is termed, while his democratic colleagues objects of a local character, within the States. That his determination to continue to do so, and goes on Messrs. Ashe and Daniel voted against it This bill principle, I can not be mistaken in supposing, has apparently regardless of the success or wishes of his upon him that he had acknowledged himself with the whigs on the two most important questions of the day, viz : the land and the Cuban question, he did not deny it, but said that he was glad that he and the whigs were together on these questions, and that he wished the old party lines broken down. Now I ask the good old-fashioned temocrats of this district if they are prepared to give up their principles which they have long been proud to claim ! Are they willing to back out from their party-to acknowledge themselves wrong-to go over and join the whigs in their darling measure? If so, they cannot choose an abler champion that Mr. Venable. I cannot see why a democrat should prefer him to a whig. The only point Mr. Rogers touches upon in his card is that of distribution-says he is in favor of an equal distribution. Mr. Venable says he is in favor of an unequal distribution-for he particularly declares that the new States are entitled to the most of the public lands. Now I say sir that owing to these principles of Mr. Venable the democrats of this district cannot support him, at any rate they cannot unite on him. Who would not prefer a whigh even who would come out boldly and call himself by his proper name ? What, then, is to prevent concentration upon Mr. Lewis ? He is a young man of talent-has made a fine impression wherever he has gone, and I can say with safety has done himself great credit; and besides, if I know anything about the matter holds the doctrine of his party. I am sure, at any rate, will be the least objectionable to his party. I believe he is the choice of the district, at least of those two. From the information I can gain I do not believe that Venable will get more than two counties of the seven, viz : Granville and Warren. In this connexion I would glance at a piece from a Franklin Democrat which I saw in the Standard of last week. I do not regard the piece as en-

titled to a serious notice; but when he says that Venable, " to which" the people are under such obligations, will run Lewis close in this county, it is charity to say that I do not suppose he knows the sentiment in this county; and as to his insinuations against Lewis as an equal for Venable, I shall only say that I'll leave that to those who have heard them speak. I hope we shall hear from different parts of the district. VOTER. Franklin, July 14th, 1853.

For the Standard.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, July 15, 1853. MR. HOLDEN: I have read with much attention a communication in your paper of July 13th, purportng to be from a Democrat of Wake who seems to believe he has expressed the opinion of a large majority of the Democratic party of Wake respecting the Congressional election of the fourth District-Messrs. Venable and Lewis being the then contending candidates. Wake sets off by setting up the claims Mr. Lewis as the regular nominee of the Democratic party, because for sooth some five or six men met at Raleigh on the last day of June past, purporting to be delegates from Johnston county, held a Convention and nominated Mr. Lewis as the Democratic candidate for Congress, without even the Wake delegation meeting, after calling long and loud for a County Convention to meet and appoint those delegates, and after appointing fifty, there was not one met in Convention, as I am informed ; but Johnston spoke out and that was enough for the Wake Democrat; he considers Lewis the regular nominee of the party. Now, sir, I for one am not willing to swallow either

the acquisition of Cuba under all circumstances. 2d. are much more flattering. He is tetally opposed to the compromise measures. 3d. He is in favor of the distribution of the public lands amongst the States, or the proceeds of the sale crat," in which he writes that the result will be quite last day of next month. of them; and 4th : He is a disunionist-all of which is putting Mr. Venable in a false position. To the a majority, and thinks that the communication cerfirst, Mr. Venable is opposed to the acquisition of Cuba tainly was written merely for effect. by conquest, but in favor of it on honorable terms— Now, Mr. Editor, I have recently tra so is President Pierce. 2d. He was opposed to the compromise, and voted against it as a whole; but it there were not less than four hundred men, and had was passed by Congress and ratified and is now the the pleasure of hearing a good many Democrats exlaw of the land; and as a law abiding man Mr. Ven- press themselves, stating that they were for Mr. ble acquiesces in the compromise and pledges him-self to sustain it—so was President Pierce and also gave in Congress explained to the public they could the Baltimore platform. 3d. He is in favor of the not be for him any longer. I think the gentleman distribution of the public lands, but opposed to the who wrote over the signature of "Franklin" was efficient," will have its due influence on his judgdistribution of the sales thereof-on this question he actuated by pure motives, and expressed the sentiis with Gen. Jackson. 4th and lastly, it is charged ments of a large majority of the people in Franklin, he is a disunionist. Mr. Editor, I have in goneby while, on the contrary, I must think the gentleman days heard the Whigs charge Mr. Venable with being who wrote over the signature of "A Democrat" a disunionist when he was standing up in Congress and defending southern institutions; but, sir, it is the first time in my life I have heard the charge by a Democrat. Sir, why all these charges and communications published in the Standard with fictitious over the signature of "A Democrat" Venable's friexds. Come on, broth must have written merely for effect.

I will not say a great deals respecting old Nash; if you will—we regret your course, her Democrate. Sir, why all these charges and communications published in the Standard with fictitious vote against him.

A NASH DEMOCRAT.

subvert our well-balanced system of government, and names accompanying them, besides many others which ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived have been communicated to the Standard which were from our happy Union.

However willing I might be that any unavoidable shamed or straid to put their names to them. All surplus in the Treasury should be returned to the people through their State governments, I cannot assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for ling Democracy of the District, and especially old the purpose of distribution. Viewing this bill as in Granville, will sestain him almost unanimously as the

Treasury among the States with limitation, from what- to say. He is a young man whom I esteem and respect ever source they may be derived, and asserting the of fair talents and acquirements, and one I should like power to raise and appropriate money for the support to see promoted at a proper time ; but sir, circumstances of every State government and institution, as well as are somewhat changed. Since the article of the Wake for making every local improvement, however trivial, Democrat was penned we have now a third candidate in the field, to-wit : Mr. Sion H. Rogers. Now, what It is difficult to perceive what advantages would is to be done !- is it to be presumed that the Democof distribution which this bill proposes, if it were sake their long and well tried representative, A. W. eights of the proceeds of land sales which they are to ly re-elected to the Congress of the United States. ition to expenses and other incidental losses. This ing Mr. Editor, I am not in the habit of writing cominjustice trying to be done Mr. Venable I am compelled to refute some of the misrepresentations I see afloat in print, and not like some of your correspondents wishing my name withheld from the public. I desire you to insert it at the bottom of my communication, as I am responsible for what I say, and Yours. &c.

JONATHAN M. STONE.

For the Standard. MR. HOLDEN: The recent attempt at a Convention in this (the 4th) district failed from causes which are foreign to the object of this communication, and which therefore need not be enumerated. Mr Sion H. Rogers of Wake has declared himself the Whigh cannot of course be represented by a whig. I think between Messrs. Venable and Lewis-the majority candidate, with the hope probably of "running in" it is much to be regretted that the democrats failed to in this district is not so large but that a tolerably equal division of the democratic suffrages between the best we can. It is not right, Mr. Editor, that Messrs. Venable and Lewis, would facilitate such a to his opposition to it, both public and private, catastrophe. The Whig party, almost to a man, would have supported Mr. V. as against Mr. L. had not Mr. Rogers or some other acceptable Whig announced himself; it therefore behoves the democrats nounced himself; it therefore behoves the democrats when is out for Congress in favor of Ben-Let them look to these principles, for I assure them they are in danger; let them choose that man who will best defend and carry out those principles. Mr. Lewis has been but little in public life, and before this campaign was but little known in this portion of the district-he announces himself a thorough and urcompromising democrat, and also his willingness to submit his claims to the decision of a convention whenever the people see fit to meet.

Mr. Venable still calls himself a democrat upon the stump, but let us see if the testimony bears him out in the assertion. He has voted for "Bennett's Loftin in their opposition to Mr. Ruffin. the several States; the great body of the democratic their oraters, presses and public meetings against it; not be hoodwinked by a quibble between the word "land" and the words "proceeds of the sales of such lands." It may be said that there is as manifes | ment. distinction between land and money, and so there ist to some purposes, but here in either case is a trust fund for the purpose of paying the debt of the federal none and therefore vote for it-and it is absurd in theory and practice. In theory, because if the west and new States are so powerful in Congress as to give us only what they pleased, they will not be liberal enough to give us any thing, in other words if it was can demand and enforce more than we received in has any acquaintance with the course of legislative bodies will deny but that they have the balance of that which is not ours, let us get as much as we can. that we will give you twice that which you receive ciple. under Bennett's hill, provided a clause to the same argument is absurd in practice too, for the veto power vet remains, and if President Pierce will adhere (as we have every reason to believe he will) to the Baltimore Platform, the new State's bill could not be passed. Mr. Lewis plants himself on that platform, Message of 1833, and sends to that paper a porwhile Mr. Venable disregards it and takes the Whig

The time is drawing near when some choice is to be made—a large majority of the democracy in this (Orange) county will support Mr. Lewis, beyond question, and the Whigs will vote for Rogers to a man; but what may be done elsewhere I cannot tell. lands to certain States." Gen. Jackson argues the I know of only four democrats near here that will support Mr. Venable, one of whom is, I hear, expecting office under the general government, and the other two are renegade whigs; whereas, all the prominent that the bill referred to, "by throwing the land whigs here were supporting Mr. Venable until Mr. Rogers appeared upon the field with two exceptions. and both of them only on personal grounds. I think virtually distributes among the States a part of this latter fact some evidence that Mr. Venable is not those revenues"; and that the whole system tends be caught with chaff, but here we see them one and directly to consolidation—to an absorption of all all lauding and praising a man whom a few years power by the central government. Indeed he ako they exhausted their own peculiar vocabulary of to human experience to liken men's opinions to the consolidation cannot be devised." Read the exwind, so some cause must be assigned for this sudden revolution in these sentiments, and I think the inference fair that he suits them better now than he lish to-day. Gen. Jackson makes no distinction did two years ago. The choice of the people in this between a distribution of the lands and a distribucounty will settle upon Lewis with the four exceptions above mentioned. Now should the Franklin. Johnston, Wake, Warren and Nash democracy hold back? Whatever may be their opinion this county will give Lewis a vote of two to one over Mr. Ven. able. Mr. Rogers may get a majority over either

For the Standardarticle signed " Franklin," which gave an account of a discussion which took place at Louisburg bethe edicts of the Johnston delegation, or even the tween Messrs. Venable and Lewis, in which it was Wake Democrat himself, and I am very certain I ex- stated that Mr. Lewis achieved a complete victo- were elected Directors on the part of the stockpress the voice of the Democracy of Granville when ry over his competitor by confuting his argument say so, and I believe the voice of the whole District, with respect to the subjects upon which they now Wake not excepted; although I am a citizen of Gran- differ. It is a right guaranteed to every candidate to Morehead was re-elected President of the Road for ville, I live near the line and have had an opportuni- expose each other's public acts before the people, and the ensuing year. ty of mixing with a large portion of the Democracy I am glad to see that Mr. Lewis is so ably defend-Wake, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, ing himself in explaining Mr. Venable's votes in Venable is the choice of a majority of the Democra- Congress, which I conceive to be quite contrary to at a salary of \$5,000, and was directed to superincy of Wake—at least the northern portion of it. A- the interest of the people whose suffrages he now tend the surveys of the Roads east and west at gain, the Democrat of Wake seems to assume to be the expounder of Mr. Venable's principles, in which he is egregiously mistaken, or most wilfully misreppears to think that Mr. Lewis would have gotten a considerable majority frevious to the discussion at Wake says: 1st. That Mr. Venable is opposed to Louisburg, and is now satisfied that his prospects

Since that time I see another article has come out in the Standard from Franklin, signed " A Demoto the contrary, though County pride may give him

Now, Mr. Editor, I have recently travelled through a portion of Franklin, and attended a meeting where

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1853.

Democratic Candidates for Congress FIRST DISTRICT. H. M. SHAW, of Currituck County. SECOND DISTRICT, THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne County, THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover County. FOURTH DISTRICT, A. M. LEWIS, of Franklin County. SIXTH DISTRICT, GEORGE D. BOYD, of Rockingham County. SEVENTH DISTRICT, BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan County.

Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, jority of Demccrats in the District to rally on him liable representative. He has met Mr. Venable in Moore and Montgomery, intend to vote for the with any degree of cordiality or unanimity. To a manner which would have done credit to an dil Hon. A. Rencher, of Chatham, and we have been requested so to state. We do not raise Mr. Rencher's name, because he is not a candidate.

THE DISORGANIZERS.

District, who announced himself for Congress the day he arrived in Granville from Washington, without waiting to consult the Democrats of the District, and who declared in advance that he was not to be controlled by "bobtailed lawyers, broken down constables, and beer-house debaters." The failure to hold a Convention in this District is owing more for the restoration of harmony, and reluctant to all the Democratic presses of the State with one than to all other causes combined.

Who are they? Walter F. Leak, of the Third will support no man for Governor who is opposed to it. Mr. Leak not only takes ground against a

on account of office, and the latter once in full the democratic party in my opinion cannot and will favor with his party in Lenoir, but now powerless there, and destined to defeat and final retire-

> Who are they ? A little knot of disappointed office-seekers in the First District, who oppose Dr. beer-house debaters "-but intimated, at the same

lina-all else is bright and cheering. We call upon the Democratic party to rise in its might and a gratuity would neverget anything; and if it's a right rid itself, if it must, of its unsound members. No vention of the character imagined by Mr. Venable, party cen exist without adhering to its principles, Bennett's bill, and even if the old States have not or without organization. What is done now will the power alone to enforce their rights, no one who tell for good or for evil next summer. We now have the State-the people are with us, and erations, or from any considerations, abandon prin-

JACKSON'S LAND BILL VETO.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal calls attention to Gen. Jackson's Land Bill Veto tion of the document for publication. The bill vetoed was entitled "an act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting question at some length, and not only shows the dangerous nature of distribution, but he shows hands, system on the resources from imports for support, says, "it appears to me that a more direct road to tracts from this important Message, which we pub-

No Democrat, at this time of day, will undertake to call in question Gen. Jackson's opinions.

tion of the proceeds.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD. We learn that at the meeting of the stockhold-MR. EDITOR: I see in your paper of June 22d an ers of this Road, held at Salisbury on Thursday last, Gov. Morehead, F. Fries, of Forsythe, Dr. F. J. Hill, of Brunswick, and Mr. Davis, of Rowan, holders; and at a meeting of the Directors Gov.

> Maj. Gwynn was re-appointed Chief Engineer salary of \$3,000 in addition to the \$5,000. It is understood that Maj. Gwynn is to reside permanently in the State.

All the State Directors were in attendance. The Directors adjourned to meet in this City on the

We give place to-day, most cheerfully, to the communication over the signature of Jonathan M. Stone. Mr. Stone is a sound Democrat, and has done good service in the cause. We are concerned to see him forgetting principle, even for moment, in his regard for a man. We hope the "sober-second thought, seldom wrong and always

if you will-we regret your course, but your voi-

but redicted we do not allow the best of the

FOURTH CONCRESSIONAL DISTRICT. | Venable, and it would be useless to attempt t The reliable Democratic majority in this Dis- do the past. We must deal with things as trict is about 2,000. Gov. Reid's last majority in are. We cannot support him, because we cannot support him we cannot support him are support him, because we cannot support him are support hi the Counties composing it was 2,500; but we re- abandon principle. We have stood by hi peat we cannot calculate, with certainty, on more many a hard-fought battle; we have cheered by than 2,000—the full Whig vote being about 4,000, as the blows of the federal champions fell this and the full Democratic vote about 6,000. If Mr. and fast upon his shield, and we have rejoiced wi Rogers should receive the full Whig vote, and if him when victory crowned him, for it was vie the Democratic vote should be equally divided be- won in contests for principles and Democratic tween Messrs. Lewis and Venable, the former will, truth. Now we part company. We regret of course, be elected. It is, therefore, not merely more deeply than he does, perhaps, but we can important but indispensable to success that there help it. The fault is not ours. In the language should be a concentration of Democratic strength. of Levi Woodbury, "we go where Democratic No Convention has been held, and it is too principles lead, and when they cease to lead h late to hold one now. The party must, therefore, cease to follow." We, therefore, appeal to unite on the strongest man in order to defeat the brother Democrats of the District to look the cri Whig candidate; and the party, we take this occa- full in the face—to bestir themselves, and to com-There are eight Districts in this State, and the sion to say, is fortunate in having in the strongest up to the aid of Mr. Lewis. He is not, we are fin Democrats, it is seen, have candidates in six Dis- man, one who stands upon its platform and agrees to confess, the first choice of many in the District The prospect for electing all of them is with it in its principles. Mr. Venable differs with but that is a matter about which we have no time the Democratic party on Bennett's land bill, on think, much less to act. He is a young gentleman We learn that a portion of the Democrats of the the Cuban question, and on organization; and this of decided ability, sound upon all the issues, derofifth District, composed of the Counties of Person, being the case, it would be in vain to expect a maattempt it would be to invite inevitable, disastrous and experienced debater. He has him in the wrong defeat. The contest is between Mr. Lewis and on the defensive, and he keeps him there. He is Mr. Rogers, the representatives of the respective contending boldly and nobly for all our principles: parties; and with this fact standing prominently and he will go to Washington, not to oppose or out, it cannot be that the Democrats of the Dis-Who are they? A. W. Venable, of the Fourth trict will permit the Whig candidate to be elected. support. By a vigorous and united rally his elec-

have restrained our pen as long as we could deem Baltimore Conventions, and as held by all the la it prudent or proper to do so. Sincerely anxious mocratic candidates in the other Districts and by speak of Mr. Venable as his deviation from prin- voice. Every vote withheld from Mr. Lewis ciple would seem to require, we have stood, to a will strengthen Mr. Rogers, for the reason that the considerable extent, aloof; but the hour has come contest is between the two, and the latter is sure ed, would be justly regarded as evidence that we come by Mr. Lewis, or defeat awaits us. Unite are disposed to favor a man at the expense of prin- then, brother Democrats, and determine in your ciple and party victory, and we have come forward strength that the Democratic flag shall still stream in Democratic principle, but he has the assurance— to discharge our duty with a purpose deliberately triumph over this District. What care we for a the arrogance to declare that he will support no fixed, and not to be disturbed by subsequent man, or for men, when our principles are at stake! events. At the close of the last Congress Mr. Men pass away like leaves in autumn, but Who are they? The Democratic Free Press, Venable found himself in a new District, with but principles live evermore. Let us, then, still cherish so-called, of Wilmington, which supports Mr. two Counties of his old District. He returned these principles in our hearts and vote them at the Leak in this conduct and also Messrs. Latham and home, and in hot haste declared himself a candipolls, and cling to them, whatever may betide us, date. He did not deign to await the action even "as the mariner clings to his last plank when night Who are they? Messrs. Latham and Loftin, of Orange and Granville, the two Counties referred and the tempest close around him. to, but announced himself at once. He was met fin, the regular nomines—the former disappointed by Mr. Lewis, who proposed a Convention, and pledged himself to abide its action. Mr. Venable, on the contrary, referred in rather contemptuous terms to Conventions-said he was not to be disposed of or ruled off by Conventions composed of "bob-tailed lawyers, broken-down constables, and government—it is an argument ab inconvenientito say Shaw, and are thus contributing to the election of time, that if a fair Convention (one that would suit him, we suppose,) was held, he would submit. Here, then, are the disorganizers in North Caro- This was a reflection upon the honesty and integrity of the party, and it is to be regretted that it did not result at once in a Convention. A Conwould be a new thing in this State. Our Conventions heretofore have been fair, and Mr. Venable had no right to presume that the Convention propower. Now it's at least as plausible as their arguposed by Mr. Lewis would be an unfair one. Such rayed against him; and that, too, when his Disorganizers or favor those who, from selfish consid- from one who was brought forward and politically from which this weapon of attack is drawn is Demmade by Conventions, and who has been sustained ocratic by 2,000 votes! The same holds good, to from the first by party effort and party organiza- a greater or less extent, as to Ashe, Shaw, Boyd, tion. But the truth is, Mr. Venable knew he had voted, on Bennett's land bill, against his partyhe knew that his views in regard to Cuba and the acquisition of territory were not entirely acceptable to the Democracy, and he therefore feared to submit his pretensions and his conduct to the consideration of the Democrats of the District in Convention assembled. It was thus, for selfish purpo- Union and the preservation of our free institutions ses, that he produced and encouraged a spirit of depended upon the maintenance of Democratic prindisorganization, which now threatens, unless speedily checked, to throw this noble district into Whig Bennett's land bill shall obtain the ascendency is In voting for Bennett's land bill Mr. Venable

voted with the Whigs, and against the great mass of his own party. He voted for a bill which gave the little State of Arkansas three millions of acres, and to North Carolina land warrants for one million five hundred thousand acres! -for a bill which "authorized" sovereign States to do certain things, as if the general government, the creature of the States, could "authorize" the States to perform Phillip's gold or the granaries of Rome. But admit its will !- for a bill which, in substance, distributes the power, should the South ever consent to the printhe proceeds of the lands to nineteen States, in that it "authorizes" them to sell the land warrants for cash !- for a bill, federal in its scope and character, and which was but the beginning of a system condemned alike by Gen. Jackson, by the Democratic party in our national and State Conventions, and which, if carrred out, would change especially to withhold from them the power of grantthe nature of our federal government by making ing largesses or bestowing favors. Allow me to the States dependent on it for largesses and bounhas not done its whole duty on this subject. ties. Mr. Venable was kindly warned of what the theme is too fruitful for the limits of a letter." result must be if he persisted in justifying or defending this vote, but he was deaf to both advice and warning. He might have retreated with honor, and regained his position in the regards of his able has been making his position on Cuba and friends, but for his convictions of right, his self- the public lands the ground of appeal to the sufficiency, or his pride. If he was satisfied he was right, and if he was determined to persevere in this course, then he ought, we respectfully submit, to have declined a canvass, for the plain reason that he could make no fit representative for such a District as this; but otherwise, he might have taken the ground that he voted for this bill in the belief that the policy of dividing two important questions-while Lewis was against the lands would prevail, and was anxious to obtain something for his State,-but that now, with Gen. Pierce as President, he foresaw that all such bills would be vetoed, and he would therefore fall back on the old Democratic doctrine. Instead of this, we learn that he exults in the vote, and stands pledged, out and out, to the policy of land distribution. He endeavors-vainly, of course-to show, that this bill is not opposed to the Baltimore Resolu-Our paper has been open and still is to Mr. tion, while he boldly opposes or disregards the Venable's friends. Come on, brother Democrats, State Resolution of 1852. He says, we understand, that he is not to be bound by platforms, thus ces shall not be stifled. Truth and principle have openly repudiating the principles he has heretofore professed. But it is not for us to "lecture" Mr.

embarrass Gen. Pierce, but to give him a cordin As we have heretofore stated, our duty in this tion can be secured. Every vote for Mr. Venalise emergency is two-fold-first, to stand by the State no matter upon what grounds, will be a voi and Baltimore platforms, and secondly, to do what against Democratic principles on land distribution we can to prevent the election of a Whig. We as laid down by Gen. Jackson, by the State and

We have already alluded to the fact that the course of Mr. Venable on Bennett's land bill is being used in other Congressional Districts 2gainst the Democratic candidates. The following extract from a communication in the Salisbu Whig, will show the nature of the appeal against Burton Craige. The writer says:

" Mr. Venable, a most decided and distinguished Democrat, and now a candidate for Congress in the Wake District, on this question fixing his eye steadly spon justice, and the rights of the uld States, has nobly burst asunder the chains of party and is doing battle for an equitable distribution of the public lands among all the States."

The gallant Craige has not only to meet Fed eralism with its slang, its deception, and its sophistry, but the example and the name of a mar once high in the confidence of his party are artrict is nearly equally divided, and the District

We make the following extract from a letter from a leading Democrat of Warren County, dated July 12, 1853:

"The people of this County have never departed from the Democratic fold, and were I to guess I would say they will still adhere to their ancient faith. They have always believed that the perpetuity of the ciples-and no one can fail to perceive the path they plainly point out. If the principles embodied in the United States, then Democracy is dead, I feat never again to be resuscitated; and the Democrats whose defection may cause this greatest of all calamities will find themselves excluded from all share in the popular influences which this fatal scheme of public bounty cannot fail to wield. Their associates, the Whigs, will claim all the benefit, and the deluded people will certainly accord it to them. There is no power to donate the public lands or their proceeds; and once allow the politicians of the country to dispose of and bestow this vast fund according to their own discretion, without any limitation, and you entrust to them a fund as potent for mischief as ciple of distribution? Can they hope, with a major-ity of almost fifty against them in the House of Representatives, to get their fair and equal share ! I consider the virtue of the people and the strength of Repubblican government more severely tried at this time than ever before from the foundation of the Republic; and the only way to preserve both is to keep the harness always on politicians and allow the exercise of me power except for specifie and definite purposes-and

MR. VENABLE BIDDING FOR WHIG VOTES! will be seen, by the following certificate, which has been furnished us for publication, that Mr. Ven-

Whigs for their support: HILLSBOROUGH, July 10, 1853. Mr. Lawis: I have just received your letter ask-ing the particulars of a conversation which took place in Raleigh between Mr. Venable and myself. Mr. Venable approached me in the street between Lawrence's Hotel and the Court-House, and to marked that if the Whigs were since they were bound to vote for him, because he was with them on If Mr. Venable denies this, put him to the book

and my honor for it he will acknowledge its truth. Respectfully yours, R. F. MORRIS.

We submit this without comment. It speaks Messrs, Venable and Lewis will address

the people at Gardner's, (Barney Jones',) Wake, to-morrow, Thursday. This precinct has always been true, and we trust it will roll up at least one hundred votes or Lewis.

John B. Wheeler, of this State, has been ap pointed by the President as Secretary to sign Land