A CAPITAL SPEECII. We find in the Springfield Republican the following report of the humorous and appropriate speech of Rev. F. D. Huntington at the recent exhibition of horses in Springfield, Mass.

It will be read with interest: Mr. President: It occurs to me as just pos sible that some persons present here may be asking what precise relation my profession sustains to fast horses. (Laughter.) Now, I beg such persons to remember that, with the present ecclesiastical tendencies of the community. some of as will need the very fastest of your Morgans and Black Hawks to take us out of one parish into another. (Laughter.) I think I have seen it somewhere suggested, that, in these days of rapid ministerial changes, it would be well if your preachers should inhabit some of those locomotive daguerreotype establishments which we occasionally see in our country towns, that they might move conveniently all their household chattels, parlor, kitchen, and all, from one village to another. (Loud laughter.) As things go, however, these would soon come to be "slow coaches," and I confess that when my turn came, I should rather, as a matter of dignity, find myself on the back of one of your "Bob Logies" or "Lady Digbys;" and, for the ladies and children, we could bring out some of the old pillions that no doubt hang up in most of the old stables of New England, and so migrate to another field of labor .-(Laughter and cheers)

Sir, a great many fine things have been said about the horse; and although I cannot hope to say as good things, yet I believe I like him as well as any of those who have praised him. It has been said here that America owes a great deal to the horse; but there was one thing that may not have occurred to any of you, and that is, that we are all of us, as members of the Angle-Saxon family, descendants of horses .-(Laughter.) The two brothers who conducted the first expedition from the forests of Germany to Great Britain, as allies of the Britons against the Romans, and afterwards became, as is their wont, the owners and occupants of the soil, these two brothers were both of them named The Horse-Henghist and Horsa. Now. if the old idea is correct that "kings are the fathers of the people," and we are "the people" descended from those kings, then I suppose the case is made out. (Cheers.)

Mr. President, it is evident, from this display which you have spread before us, and which has so delighted us all, that you cannot crowd the horse out of the path of progressive civilization. You may invent railroads and telegraphs, if you will, but you cannot push him into a corner. He stands a soldier, a philosopher, a reformer, and-if that will not disgrace him in the eyes of our friend from New Hampshire-a politician, too, (laughter;) and perhaps a bit of a preacher besides. (Renewed laughter.) Aye, sir, right here, here in the good city of Springfield, this exhibition-held at the four right angles of two great iron ducts of travel and transportation-what a commentary it is upon the lugubrious croakings of the prophets who foretold that the horse would go out of fashion on the establishment of railroads, and perhaps have to be shot as a superfluity. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, sir, this is one of the illustrations of that great providential law which binds together in one harmonious whole the interests and occupations of the world, making each one, when well pursued and nobly practised, to aid every other. (Loud cheers.)

Personally, sir, I confess to a very tender liking for any respectable horse. He is proverbially, you know, a good listener. (Laughter.) It has been said by phrenologists that the horse has a very small brain. I do not know how this is, for I claim no skill in that science, but if he has a small brain, he has something that is seen his tender and high sensibility. Look at that noble Arabian stallion, taken in the desick in the harsher northern climate they wanted to revive his drooping energies, and they called for instruments of music to play at his side; and the moment the musicians struck their notes his whole frame was tremulous with the "fine phrenzy," and fearful that his deliente and highly wrought organism would snap by some violent convulsion, the instruments were involuntarily dropped to the earth. (Loud

Sir, whatever may be said of the inside of the horse's head, what do you think of the outside? Have we not all admired that masterly combination of grace and nobleness in the horse's head which might decorate the selectest studio of the artist? And look at the generosity of his disposition, at the magnanimity of his temper-the qualities of his heart overruling the brain! I remember, in a somewhat celebrated address of a distinguished nobleman to King Charles the Second, it is mentioned that " a man is never so much a man as when he is on horseback." (Applause.) There is some very intimate connexion between the exhibition of the highest types of character and the practice of that exhibitrating exercise. It seems to me that much of the generous hospitality which characterize the Southern community, may be at tributable, as well as other natural causes, partly to the influence of the common indulgence in that noble practice. Sir, I am inclined to think riding as sovereign a cure for meanness as for dyspepsia. (Laughter.) And I think it would be of great service to our young men and young women if they indulged more generally in this exercise, obtaining more muscle and less arithmetic. (Applause.) I hold it to be true, that no young man or young woman is properly educated until he or she knows how to sit firmly and gracefully in the saddle. I would have every young woman who values health and beauty accustom herself to this exercise. I do not know that I should commend to woman, with her delicate nature, the first of the three rules given by the French teacher of horsemanship, namely: first, how and when to correct your horse; second, how and when to help him; third, (and this I am sure I could recommend to them, confident that they would be ever ready to practice it,) how and when to caress and make much of him. (Cheers.) Mr. President, there is one reflection which is

painful, in connexion with this splendid show. It is that, scattered through our community, there are such heedless instances of wretched, dismal-looking, starved horses. In all our streets, not only in omnibuses and coaches, but chaises and carriages, we see so wretched looking horses that they might answer for an incarnation of the "Anatomy of Melancholy."-(Laughter and applause.) Now, I take it that t is not much more expensive to keep a good horse than a bad one. The best goods are always the cheapest; and this truth must hold

good with this best of all animals. There is another reflection which is painful. I wish that an influence could go from this Convention, rebuking all those inhuman and detestable creatures who abuse the horse .-(Loud cheers.) Yes, those who, by overstraining and over-driving him, by the cruel use of the lash and exposure to the weather, abuse their power over him. I say they are beastlier than the noble brute they torment. (Loud applause.) And whenever I have seen one of these men standing over some animal, with his scourge in his hand, I have always wished that the master and the animal might change positions, and the whip-handle and the lash be inverted. (Applicuse.) In such cases I would invoke the terrible punishment prescribed by

"Put a whip in every honest band,

To lash the rascal naked through the world." Sir, let us learn, from scenes like this, to respect each other's callings, remembering that it is only in this way that we can, as Christian men, be builders together of Divine society; and remembering, also, that whoever brings to a higher perfection any branch of noble and productive labor, does something to elevate, regive you, sir, as a sentiment, in conclusion :

From the Louisville Journal.

THE AUTUMNAL SEASON. The hills and plains have for a fortnight been clothed in a mantle of beauty. The rich green foliage of summer was breathed on a month ago by the Frost Spirit, and changed into as many colors as are ever presented in the bow and the clouds of heaven. It is a beautiful provision of a bounteous Providence that the most gorgeous coloring of the forests should immediately precede their desolation. The trees are brightest at the close, and their beauty is never so brilliant as when they are about to be stripped .-Thus, also, is it with the soul of the christian about to pass away. Its closing moments are its brightest, for then the light of a better world is reflected on it, and all its thoughts and feelings are full of immortal radiance and glory. The beauty of this earth is truly wonderful.

Each hour of each day and each night is clothed with beauty as is the mane of the lion with strength. There are the constellations glittering in their unsounded depths forever and the moon in her majesty to make the night glorious; and there are the mountains and the plains, old ocean and the running streams, birds and flowers without number, to shed delight on the day. Lot the anointed eye turn there it will, and a world full of the forms of beauty awakens its raptures. Beauty is throned in every light cloud that floats within our atmosyhere as well as in every object which those clouds look down upon. It is at this period of the year, when autumn reigns suprema. that the visible beauty of earth seems most marvellous. Go and stand where the mighty forest stretches out before you, and whence you can look down on its variegated folinge and gaze on the masses of color before you, until their richness and their brightness impress themselves fully upon you, and then say if nature is not a most skillful artist, and whether there is any school so grand as hers. The nicture before you is one which art may not hope to rival .-Art is very striking and admirable in many o her teeming creations, but their beauty depends altogether on the closeness and fidelity with which she has copied nature. But there are many things in nature which art can never portray. The flower by the way side, but not the grand old forest tree clothed in its autumnal glory, may be accurately represented by art. Then how shall art's daring hand portray you glorious hillside in all its breadth and splendor, where are twenty different varieties of trees, each in its own peculiarly gay garniture differing from all the rest, and cacle seeming to aspire to be most worthy of admiration, and the whole forming together one mighty massive picture abounding in points of beauty on which the eye would vainly dwell forever There is a power and a majesty and a depth of harmony in such a picture which fills the soul with the shadows of great thoughts and lights up the eye with visions of a beauty such as may not be realized on this side heaven. We have often stood in the presence of such gorgoous displays of the autumn time and gazed upon the splendor spread before us until we were fully possessed with the glory of the scene and felt that it was a privilege indeed to live in a world of such rare and exquisite beauty. It is at this season of the year also that the

heavens grow brightest, as if in rivalry of the radiance of earth. The western sky, as the sun wheels downward through his pavilion of clouds and his golden rim touches the far off hill, presents a scene of the most inspiring character .-In the forms of the various clouds are seen gigantic representations of battles, statues of heroes and demigods, and pictures of gentle beauty, all glowing with warmth and lustre .-The whole western heaven is grand beyond description. Brilliant hues of all kinds are seen blending together in such harmony that no eve a remarkably good substitute for it. You have can detect where the presence of the one ceases hour and this season a unity between heaven sert and transported to England. When he fell and earth which may be felt. The clouds call to the forest and the forest returns a genial resnonse. The crimson shadow of the sky falls and sky seem to be holding blessed communion with each other. Gradually the glory fades from heaven, and that of earth is sombored beneath the thickening veil of twilight. The stars come out to replace the lost glory of the sky. and soon the heaven, which so lately was so full of fervor and grandeur, and the earth, which so lately was so full of splender, are locked in the embrace of darkness, and night reigns su preme with her sentinel stars to see that as the ours pass away all goes well on earth.

They are all now as red as boiled lobsters, and seem to like to get as far away from other trees them and admire the superiority of their brannew wardrobe. In the centre of yonder field stands a noble sweet gum booking redder than a painted Indian, and seemingly conscious of the figure he cuts as well as of the richness of the crimson coat he wears. In virtue of his beauty he thinks himself every inch a king, and says, with the desolate Fernandez.

Were we to aild that there are none to dispute laughter. To what tree should be vielded the which we speak, as he looks around and seems an "O hush,—there will be plenty of democrats the 21st instant. to swell with a sense of his own importance. has a right to consider himself "the observed of all observers." In the great nursery of nature he is neither last nor least. Indeed, when we look at him with the rays of the setting sun as his. The woodman does not like him because of the compactness of his fibres, and the axe rings against his sides on a frosty morning as if metal had smitten metal. He is famous with the Lossessors of happy faces around us. Did you ever watch the maple from the time he first feels the frost on his upper limbs until he sheds his leaves and becomes a mere skelebird pours forth a tide of melody, while his mate sits upon her nest dreaming of the brood that will soon chip the shell and come out and unexpectedly showing itself in another quarter. His rheumatism, however, is unattended with

There is a peculiar fitness in the atmosphere for the scenery at this season of the year. The brightness of the sun would be too glaring were it not softened by the haziness of the Indian sumnal pictures, and then how germain are the observation of the forest! The warm beams of the sun invite you out into the open air, and the hush in the atmosphere is most favorable to a satisfactory study of the entrancing scene presented on every hand. These are the qualities that make the Indian summer the most de-

nutting, and when they strive to ensuare the foolish cabbit and entrap the pretty partridge. Early each morning, while the town boy is dreaming of the party he attended last night, his happier brother in the country buries his hands in the depths of his breeches pockets and starts off on a dog trot to see what luck has befallen him during the night. Onward he goes, crushing the crackling grass beneath foot, until he reaches the strip of woods beyond the corn-field, and there comes within sight of the cruel snare which he contrived for the rabbit. Ilis heart swells with pleasure as he sees the poor creature hanging like a criminal with his limbs rigid and his eye forever fixed. The noose is soon undone, and the snare is again set with the hope that other rabbits may also place their necks in jeopardy, and he picks up his trophy, and, whistling "Lucy Neal" or 'The Days of Absence," proceeds with a merry heart and a light step to other snares. Having secured all his game, he reaches the barn yard in time to drive the lowing herd afield, as Jenny has just concluded her labor on the last cow house. The young Hodge returns in time for breakfast which is smoking on the table before im, and he wages a war of extermination on fee and glasses of cool milk, until his stomach is satisfied. He performs all the work he has to do eneerfully, and then starts to gather the rich brown chestnuts and white hickory nuts for the winter nights that are approaching,-The nuts fall on the crisp leaves, and in their er even than the songs of spring. Before night loses in he has secured as many nuts as he can carry, and goes cheerily homeward, while the trees. Happy, indeed, is such a farmer-lary, and happy are the influences of such a beyleved on the strong man into 'which the boy will in a few years rapidly mature.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION. There were some queer scenes visible, in various parts of the city, on election night; but particularly at the polls where the canvassers were counting the votes,-and especially at Tammany Hall or Uncle Tom's Cabin, Headquarters of the Softs. The day had been not exactly rainy, but the atmosphere was in that delightful state of betweenity, which puzzles the weatherwise, whether it is raining or just going to rain. The sidewalks were slippery eith a molasses sort of mud, and, altogether, the condition of things was such as would have exercised a dampening influence upon the "so-vereigns" of any other city than New York, -When we say sovereigns, -we mean those which pass current among the porter houses about own, after dark, and which include a respectaole numerical proportion of the democracy that were-

But let us go around, and groping our way as just we can, see what is going on at Tammany Hall .- The candles are lit, up stairs, -but the lights are as blue as the folk that are talking so

udly in the bar-room. Pushing through an alchoholic atmosphere. awaiting "the returns" on the grand sturcase. we gain at length the grand salnon. There are a good many human beings about, but they are standing in noisy knots, in the corners. "Vagtriumph, how many boxes they had " smashed," and how they "went in" when there was a muss in the "bloody sixth."

make a speech? Shade of innocent greenness! Don't you know the Cap'n - Can'n Rynders ? See how the unterrified gather around the rosthose, less courtly in their external appearance, out quite as noisy and ill favored-barring the straight rimmed hat,-are a different kind of democracy. They had from 'long shore, and the precincts of Cow Bay.

-But hush! the Captainisspeaking, * * * been beaten. They had elected Jim Kelly, the choice of the following gentlemen:

A budding "Soft," whose facial presentment : argued a habitual obliviousness of the existence of any such thing as Croton water in town, here "moved" "three cheers for Keily." The cheers were of course given .- The Captain went on. "Cooley has been cooled down. I did nt vote

for Brady !-he is not a good horse.' ty cheers were here given for "Brack,"

Rynders-I say he is a good horse, but hitch. State : ed in the wrong harness! And so things went on. The old story of the Syracuse Convention was rehearsed.

Hards intended to give the State to the whigs, and they had done it.' Somebody announced that "Baird" had been elected in the Fourth Ward, and the "news" day in November to Thursday before the first in the approved locafoco method of dis-

Next came a eulogy upon the Sixth Ward .ch the speaker suggested was the stronghold - were passed, and the meeting adjourned. palm of beauty we cannot say, but certainly so badly damaged it. This lamentation was re-

alive when you're dead ' While a motion was pending to fling this fellow neck and heels out of the window, a third party asked the Captain, in a loud voice, whether he didn't think Cooley was cooled off, by smiling on his branches, we should as soon this time. This was followed by a strong indi think of denying the beauty of our sweet heart vidual hiss, from some venturesome body in the

come up here and defend him, and not stand there hissing. Let us see him. (Cries of "put for the backlogs he furnishes, and often have him out," "let him show his face.") Why, you

At this stage of the proceedings somebody came running in announcing that Mr. Becker, the door-keeper at Tammany Hall, had just been sions, Home as well as Foreign. that he passes through are worthy of the admir- cars! The announcement did'nt seem to make ation of painter and poer. When he has reach- a very serious impression, -Rynders merely reed the height of his glory, he seems to repre- marking that Mr. Becker was a good man, and of attention at the Missionary meeting at the sent the four seasons—the greenness of spring, a good Democrat. It was consoling to know M. E. Church, on Saturday evening last. Ad-

wonderful beauty of outline and is unsurpassa- clock, when the last scene of all was an unani- M. E. Church, South. The collection amounted bly fine in his filling up. The birds love its mous adjournment down stairs into the bar to \$750.00. Perhaps the largest congregation

Abbas Pasha lately obtained from England, by great exertions, a gigantic mastiff, of the delight her maternal heart. The maple, so to celebrated Lyme breed, and the monster was the Church in several Churches of the City on speak, is the most rheumatic of trees, the inflam- the talk of the whole city of Cairo. As the Sunday. Rev. Dr. Senon, Rev. Dr. Baird, and the narrow streets, accompanied by his very docile but very formidable-looking acquisition, the pain, and as for inflammatory symptoms, they Turks did not fly, nor did they seek the shelter, Mr. Closs, and Rev. Mr. Dibrell, that of the not put themselves in attitude of resistance .- Methodist Church; and at the Baptist, Chris-They stood still and trembled. Some muttered only, "Wonderful! wonderful!" Others adopted literally the Haydon phrase, 'Our trust is in God." One old man was heard to exclaim, Fourteen young men have joined the Confermer. The smokiness of this season affords the "Many of the creations of God are terrible!" finest of back-grounds for the display of autumand another gravely asked the dignified dog,
we learn the number of Preachers in the Conquiet and the warmth of these days to the best general expression, however, was, "God can protect us even from thee, oh terrible one!"

A PRESIDENTIAL HIT. - Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, made a good hit in his speech at the dinner given at the great Horse Exhibi-

MIII RALDIGII RUGISTUR.

'Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH. N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1853.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. We stated in our last, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company commenced in this city on Thur day, the 10th instant, but, without transacting any business, adjourned until the next day-because no person appeared as the proxy of the State. It was subsequently ascertained that no proxy for the State was necessary-the bye-laws of the Comand is about leaving with her pails for the pany requiring, only, that a majority of the stock owned by individuals shall be represented, to constitute the Annual Meeting-the State biscuits, rolls, and dodgers, on cups of hot cof- having no vote in the election of Directors on

the part of the Smekholders. The adjourned meeting was held at the Court House on Friday, the 11th, John D. HAWKINS. Esq., in the Chair, and W. W. Vass and W. E. Exton, Esqs., acting as Secretaries. JERE. fall make music to the boy-farmer's ear sweet- Nixon, Esq., appeared as proxy for the State. It was found that the private stock represented amounted to 3,496 shares, entitled to 1,947 indignant squirrels bark at him from a dozen votes. A large quorum was therefore presentover three-fourths of all the stockholders being represented in person or by proxy.

The President then read the Annual Report of the President and Directors. The connection road between Gaston and Weldon had been accepted by the Directors, and now forms a part of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and its working had shown that all expectations of addi tional profit had been realized. The Report gave a highly satisfactory account of the operations and increased business upon the entire road; stating the profits as of a most encouraging nature. Improvement of all kinds have een made during the past year, tending to the more perfect condition of the road, and its increased means for doing the heavy husiness which continues to press upon it. Its receipts for the fiscal year, ending 30th September,

From Freights, \$64,626 32 From Passengers. 46,225 05 From Mall service. 8,223 16

Leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands, aflozing up from the "b'hoys" that are anxiously iter paying the expenses of the current year, of rom" boys are talking loudly, and midst the 61 per cent. on the capital stock. The Direct claiming or swiling vacant western territory, to fumes of bad tobacco, are telling with an air of tors have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. unake cessions of part of the same as a further Large accessions to the business are expected from the Eastern and Western connections now United States; and the inhabitants of the said What ruddy and wrinkled face is that on the being made; and the Central and Roanoke Valley western territory being also desirous that such platform, though,—the man that's going to Railroads—but these will only add to the profits cession should be made, in order to obtain a more

greasy looking men, with the blase aspect, and sioners for building the connection Railroad onderous links of California gold hanging from from Gaston to Weldon-all of which were

audit the Treasurer's accounts, and the pas former Directors, the election for a Board of ridiculous to talk about Directors, for the ensuing year, on the part of election, when it is over, -looked as if they had the Stockholders, took place, and resulted in cluded, according to their respective and usua

THOMAS MILLER, 1896 votes. GEORGE W. MORDECAL, 1791 votes. NAT. T. GREEN, 1298 votes.

L. O'B. BRANCH, 1060 votes.

Much to the dismay of the orator, three hear- appointing as Directors on the part of the coded as a common fund for the use and benefit

John G. King, GASTON H. WILDER.

WILLIAM G. HAWKINS.

make up his errand among the Southern people. ley in Tammany Hall, might have an iron pot the purposes of his work. The Report, which Church the support of the great work of Mis-NERWAY, a christian Chinese, in company

with Rev. Dr. JENKINS, attracted a great deal sent the four seasons—the greenness or spring, a good that the last act of his life was to vote the regularity dresses were delivered by Dr. Jenkins, and branches. He is a very general pet, for he has And so the farce went on, until about 11 o'- Rev. Dr. Senon, the Missionary Secretary of the which ever assembled in Raleigh, was present on this occasion.

Religious Exercises were held by Ministers of Rev. Dr. Smith, severally occupied the Presbyterian pulpit; the Rev. Bishop PAINE, Rev. tian and Missionary Churches, we learn that the pulpits were well supplied.

ence, as probationers for the Ministry; and ference is now 105. The location of the Ministers for the coming year will probably not be known until Thursday.

We are indebted to Mr. POMEROY for

The "Standard" of Wednesday last containwilling to concede to the Editor a liberal share who are similarly situated, they demand a reof intelligence, and skill in newspaper contro- trocession of the lands or their proceeds.

the boundaries of certain western States-that | the lands, after paying the public debt. dard," which derives it from the public records. Is not this so?" ands the justice of ceding them to the Federal or the other form of the dilemma. Government, as a common fund, for the payment of a common debt, which was then looked to the lands; and Congress having a right to upon as almost irredcemable with the limited "dispose of them" can give, grant, cede, or, if

1785, by South Carolina in 1787, by North arolina in 1780, by Connecticut in 1800, and by Georgia in 1802. The preamble of the deed d cession of North Carolina is as follows :-Whereas, the United States in Congress assembled have repeatedly and earnestly recommeans, as well of nastening the extinguishment of debts as of establishing the harmony of the ceived: Now this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors. patriotic and Union-loving old North Carolina! and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens," &c. As to the ceded lands being all the lands intended to be coded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and considered as a common fund for the use and proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever. The Editor of the "Standard" emphasises cer-

tain expressions in the foregoing extracts from the North Carolina Act of Cossion, but he fails JOHN G. KING, Esq., then presented the Com- to take the same method of drawing attention mission of the Board of Internal Improvements, to that clause which declares that the lands are of the United States, North Carolina included." These words were rather mal-apropos, and therefore passed over as unceremoniously as possible. Now, what we maintain and what all The time of the Annual Meeting of the Democrats who prefer country to party, main-Stockholders was changed from the 2d Thurs- tain, is that North Carolina is not included beyond the Rocky Mountains! the grand old gum, that noble old fellow of sponded to by one of the crowd tauncingly, with Board will meet again in this city on Monday, credit. The democratic party profess to be in people. favor of selling the public lands and placing the A bill like Bennett's would place in our State Rynders-Now let that admirer of Cooley dressed the Conference upon the subjects which ly, is insisting upon the enactment of a general morely for want of employment at home. homestead law-in other words, upon giving The "Standard" quotes Mr. Calhoun; "Yes The Conference subsequently appointed a Com- away the public lands to actual settlers; this Sir," said he "distribution and cession are the

ding the lands back to the States to whom they of the West? equitably belong. The Editor admits that "dis- Mr. Clay's plan was to distribute the proceeds that they were to be regarded as a "common | the old States to enrich the new. fund" to be used for the common benefit. But

land, and New Jersey, are again out off practi- ters be prevented under the "homestead" 1 cally from all participation in the common proed an elaborate defence of the Administration perty, by the policy of the Democratic party; vating. policy relative to the public lands. We are and, in common with the whole Atlantic States, We are unable to account for Mr. Calhoun's

of intelligence, and skill in newspaper control of intelligence, and skill in the skill intelligence, and skill intelligence, versy, but really we have rarely met with a more flimsy attempt at argument than the article anticipated the adoption of a policy by the Fed- they lie. His bill was introduced Dec. 22nd flimsy attempt at argument than the article aforesaid. The fault lies, doubtless, in the unaforesaid. The fault lies, doubtless, in the unporter of the Administration, and not in the lands lie, but which then had no existence; they quotes a passage. His bill is a complete and confidently believed that the whole of the pro- wer to his constitutional objections to Mr. Clay's Hitor himself.

The statement which the "Standard" gives of ceeds of the lands would be absorbed in paying mode of disposing of the lands. Where is the The statement which the "Standard" gives of the the circumstances attending the cession of the the Revolutionary debt, with the current exthe circumstances attending the cession of the lands to the Federal Government by the States penses of Government; and in fact they enternew States? Not in the Constitution certainly lands to the Federal Government by the States pended trong doubts as to the ability of the nais of itself a refutation of the shallow sophistry which it bases on it. It says that the subject tional resources to meet the heavy demands upof the public lands was one of much difficulty on them. For these reasons they deemed it use- inferred, is equally clear, because there is n of the public lands was one of much dimently under the Confederation,—that Maryland, Dela- less to annex a clause to the deeds of cession equitable claim, as in the case of Bennett's Bill under the Confederation,—that Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey insisted upon restricting providing for the retrocession of the residue of or a plan of general distribution, as contempts,

ware and New Jersey insisted upon restricting providing for the retrocession of the residue of or a plan of general distribution, as contempts,

ted by Mr. Clar. But it is the contempts of the residue of t

New Jersey resolved in 1799, "that this State con-New Jersey resolved in 1799, "that this State con-sider themselves justly entitled to a right, in com-nest in the word and used in the clause of the tions against Bennett's Bill, on the score of sider themselves justly entitled to a right, in com-mon with the members of the Union, to that exten- Constitution above quoted. "Congress shall Constitutional power, or other considerations sive tract of country which lies westward of the have power to dispose of and make all needful because it proposed to give away two filths of s ve tract of country which hes westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of rules and regulations respecting the territory, the net proceeds to the new States, for no real which was not vested in, or granted to, individ- or other property, belonging to the United States" son on earth, except that the lands lie within uals at the commencement of the present war; | - "not (says the "Standard") to distribute their | their borders! that the same bath been or may be gained from proceeds, or divide the lands themselves among We will advert to this subject again, in a day the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, the States, for if the lands were divided among or two, and present some of Mr. Calhoun's ries, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought there- the States-if a final distribution were made of on the subject, which, it is to be presumed, the fore to be a common estate, to be granted out on them in this way, then that portion of the clause "Standard" endorses, since its Eliter quote terms beneficial to the United States." We which authorizes "needful rules and regula- from the speech with approbation copy the foregoing statement from the "Stan- tions" would be meaningless and of none effect!

It shows clearly that the States of Delaware, According to our logical neighbor, the "need-Maryland, and New Jersey thought then, what ful rules and regulations" are to follow the final the people of North Carolina think now, that disposition of the lands, else the word and has they were equally entitled with the western none of the importance he attaches to it!-States, to a share of the public lands. Their Has Congress been in the habit of making such complaint was reasonable. Their blood and "needful rules and regulations, for lands alreatreasure were expended in acquiring the wes- dy disposed of? When lands are granted to tern territories from the common enemy, and the western States, to corporations or sold to inhey felt that it was unjust to be deprived of | dividuals, is "that portion of the clause which their share by Virginia, New York, &c., on the authorises needful rules and regulations" ren score of having indefinite boundaries westward, dered "meaningless?" or does the standard Congress coincided with the little States in this insist that Congress still continues to make the opinion, and arged upon the States claiming the | needful regulations? The editor must take one The States have an equitable, not a legal claim

resources of the country. They did so, and the von choose, retrocede them, or equivalent lands, to the States. They are common property, and "Cessions were accordingly made by New York | yet they are not enjoyed in common. The wesin 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts tern States and squatters have the almost exclusive use of them, and when the "homestead" plan of donating them to actual settlers is adopted, the old States, the original owners, may bid farewell to their equitable claim upon the justice of the Federal Government. There can be no doubt that this popular agrarian principle will in a year or two become the law of the land, when there will be a general out-pouring of the great Northern and European hives, who will take up every acre of the public domain that is worth a farthing. It may be that our own peoample protection than they have heretofore re ple will rush to these free farms; but is that a the "Hards?" Have you to-day as much cosboon to be desired by patriotic North Carolinians? Have we any people to spare? Is it not better to keep our people here and look out for the means of giving them profitable employment, in manufactures and other industrial pursuits? No patriotic son of the State can want the people to leave it; yet it is certain, that if farms are offered to the people at a nominal price, it will induce thousands to leave our borders forever. There is something captivating think the safety and success of the party is eighty or one hundred and sixty acres of land: but situated as our people are, we are decidedly of opinion that they would do better to cling to their native soil, which insures them health and abundance, rather than "fly to ills they know not of" in the fertile but unhealthy regions of the West. The expense of travelling to the west, and of securing a legal title, would amount to the full value of a quarter section of land; yet these considerations would be lost sight of. and our State would be depopulated by a general rush of our landless fellow citizens to the free homesteads in the valley of the Msssissippi, or

was greeted with a hiccorpy cheer, from some Monday in November. After the transaction posing of the public lands. Though she ceded whether they prefer the enjoyment of their rights of its business, votes of thanks to the officers the whole State of Tennessee to the Federal to a fair share in the public lands, the proceeds of the North, while you hug the freesoilens Treasury, when funds were absolutely necessary of which could be employed in public improve- your bosoms? of real, genuine, original democracy. (This is In the afternoon, the Board of Directors held to prevent national hankraptcy, she is now deciments or public education, or this homestead the Five Points district.) He was sorry, how- a meeting at the State Bank, and re-elected L. | nied, practically, any share in the common fund, | plan, which, while it puts nothing in the Treaever, that the quarrel between the factions had so badiv damaged it. This lamentation was re-

proceeds of sale in the common treasury; but Treasury a large sum of money-perhaps two practically, as every one knows, three-fourths of millions of dollars. This could be employed in We announced, in our last, the initial pro. them are from year to year given away to the beilding Rail Reads, by paying it out to the ceedings of this body, and that the Rev. Dr. new States for making Rail Roads, and other pur-BAIRD, the Corresponding Secretary of the poses. It is known too, that a strong party, not duced away by the homestead bill, or who will American and Foreign Christian Union, had ad- confined to any section of the country exclusive leave the State, without such an inducement,

we on icy nights watched him mouldering into don't suppose that such a blackguard as that mittee to confer with Dr. Baird, and to report party had sufficient strength in the last Congress very reverse in character and effect; the tendenashes by slow gradations, while we enjoyed our has got a face. A man that could support Coo- a plan by which this Conference could aid in to pass the homestead bill through the House of cy of one is to Union, the other to disunion." We Representatives, and it is constantly growing have great respect for the character of Mr. Calwas an able one, commended to the Methodist and spreading. Its foremost champion is the houn, but the idea of his patriotic solicitude locofoco Governor elect of Tennessee, An- for the preservation of the Union is rather amudrew Johnson; and its friends are numerous sing. If we desired a counseller upon the most and powerful all over the North, West and South- approved expedients for dissolving the Union, ly noticed an American book at all, except West. The eastern States must stand by each we should certainly consult the great oracle of other on this question without reference to par- South Carolina, in preference to any other; but ties, or they will be stripped of every vestige of when we would know how to conserve the Union, the lands. Such a bill as Bennett's is absolute- we prefer the advice of his great antagonist on to an English critic for the first intimation ly necessary to insure the participation of North this very subject of the public lands, Mr. Clay. new American book. The Westminster is Carolina in the common property of the Nation. Mr. Calhoun was in favor of ceding the lands tober contains a highly flattering notice of R. The "Standard's" quibbles upon the Consti- to the States in which they lie-he was advocatutionality of such a measure as Bennett's Bill ting that policy in the speech quoted by the are scarcely worthy of serious consideration, "Standard." Do we understand the Editor to the learning displayed by the editor to the contake the same position? Is he for giving them Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence trary notwithstanding. The Constitution de- all to the Western States, and would be allow clares that "Congress shall have power to dis- not a stiver to his fellow citizens of North Carose of and make all needful rules and regula- olina? Does he coincide with Mr. Calhoun, tions respecting the territory or other property that the only way to preserve the Union is to prevented him from bestowing any and belonging to the United States." This would rob North Carolina of her share in the "com- upon the "Register" of Saturday. A nut be ample authority, one would suppose, for ce- mon fund," in order to enrich the new States of typographical and other errors consequences.

pose" means to give away, and alienate, as well of the land sales equally among the States .as to sell; but he quibbles upon the fact that He thought, and we think, that even-handed nothing is said about "distributing" the lands justice was better calculated to preserve the or their proceeds among the States. He insists Union, than the preposterous scheme of robbing

he himself shows, as we have quoted above, that ing over us, the plan of Mr. Clay for distributthey were thrown into the common Treasury to ing the net proceeds is no longer feasible, for levate, relevate, relicious season of the year. It is very proper
that Nature should be brightest before she asusion:

| Headley's new work, "the Second War with
that Nature should be brightest before she asusion:
| Headley's new work, "the Second War with
the simple reason, that there will be no proceeds
well known that New Hampshire never selected
sumes the churlishness of winter. It is ex| State must superintend their sale, if necessary—
| Headley's new work, "the Second War with
the simple reason, that there will be no proceeds
western lands, though equitably entitled to a
share, and also as the only possible means of
| State must superintend their sale, if necessary—
| State must superintend their sale, if necessary—
| State must superintend their sale, if necessary—
| Mr. Soule is said to make the simple reason, that there will be no proceeds
western lands, though equitably entitled to a
share, and also as the only possible means of The City of Springfield: Her heart always ceedingly becoming in her to make her exit in had no scoper uttered it than it was loudly and the pen of the Author, not only on account of naving the Revolutionary debt. Now that the pen of the Foreign Minister. The City of Springfield: Her heart always young, she has shown the wisdom of antiquity; for, by her grand and successful experiment at "playing horse," she has opened the modern Olympics, and made herself the Fis of America.

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State must superintend theirsale, if necessary—but the pen of the Author, not only on account of but she pen of the Author, not only on account of treasury. The little States of Delaware, Mary- to each State. In no other way can the squat- for a copy of the Patent Office Report for

sales of the public lands, since he himself of ted by Mr. Clay. But it should close the

A SHORT CATECHISM

The Administration of General Pierce and the Southern Democracy have been and an now on terms of the most friendly alliance and co-operation with the New York Barnburnen and they have waged unceasing war upon the Now, we wish to put a few plain questions to

our neighbor of the "Standard :" 1. Were the Barnburners honest in the free-soilism in 1848-'9 and '50? You then said

not. You then called them fanatics, traitors and whatever else your vocabulary of epithen would furnish! Do you take back these epithets? Do you

now recognise them as honest gentlemen, who were then misled by their philanthropic inpulses? And do you own that you then did them injustice in calling them traitors, knare, and what not? You say not. Well, if the Barnburners were traitors and

fanatics in 1848, can they be safely trusted in

You then fellowshipped with Dickinson and his Hunker friends who supported Gen. Cast-You "rang the changes" upon their patriote devotion to the country and its Constitution. and to the rights of the South. You now itnounce them as disorganisers, factionists and traitors to the Democratic party, and consider them as no longer trust werthy.

Now, we will thank the "Standard" for an erplicit answer to this question: Do you today fidence in the honest devotion of J. ren and Dix, and their friends, to the righted the South, as you have in that of Dickinson, Bronson, and their political associates? You say you have not. Then, how can you fellowship with the former, and repudiate all political affiliation with the latter? Is it because you are commanded to do so by the Administration at Washington? Or is it because you mand it of you? It comes to this, then : that Southern Democratic editors and politician prefer the alliance of traitors and fanatics for the sake of the party, to that of honest patriou, for the sake of the South.

In thus interrogating our neighbor, we d course mean nothing personal, except in "s Pickwickian sense." We only use him as at JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, for the purposed ejecting locofocoism. We would put the same questions to every Democrat : Can you approve the alliance of your party leaders with me whose principles you detest, and whose trechery to those principles is their only more mendation to your favor?

Will you join the Administration in house

preached at Christ Church in this City, on Sar bath morning and afternoon last. At night. administered the holy rite of Confirmation ? twelve young ladies at St. Mary's School, se companying the sacred act with an appropriate and solemn discourse.

We are requested to give the following notes of Bishop ATKINSON'S appointments. He will be with the Church in Wilmington, on Sands, November 20th; in Fayetteville, on Sunday, November 27th; in Warrenton, on Wedner day, November 30th, and Thursday, December 1st; in Henderson, on Friday, December 2nd; and in Oxford, on Sunday, December 4th.

AMERICAN LITERATURE is rapidly rising in respectability both at home and abroad. English Reviews which, a few years ago, rare express contempt, are now lynx-ered in my out every new publication. The Americantes der will now oftener than otherwise be indebu Ramsay's Annals of Tennessee. The Anna is a native of Mecklenburg county in this Stall He resides near Knoxville, Tennessee.

crept in, which will be found corrected in Weekly issue of to-day.

We believe that in less than a from last March, it is found out, and seat edged, that the Whig party is neither dedying. Some other things will be fee by the Administration before the next dential election, and acknowledged