REMARKS OF THE HON GEO E BADGER, OF N. C. ON THE PROPOSITION TO CREATE THE OF-FICE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL, &c.

U. S. SENATE, DEC. 22, 1853. Mr. BADGES. I shall vote with great pleashonor to a gallant officer. I shall vote for it heartily, and with the greatest pleasure. I shall vote for it because I believe he has earned the honor which it is proposed to bestow upon him : earned it, not by the mere discharge of his duty, but by showing himself in the serancient; earned it by a campaign contrived with the most consummate military skill, with midst of a depressed and conquered people, when from the state of the case his powers were almost without limit, without the presentation edge, with his consent, or so far as his ability GOV. FOOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION. to prevent it extended, of the smallest wrong and gallantry, that fortified places can be generous and considerate pity can occupy the same breast apontaneously with a courage which would do honor to the masters of war in any age; earned it, sir, by shedding, through him and the gallant troops which he led, and the noble officers who, under him, commanshall endure for ever; not that unworthy fame which may spring from mere bravery, separased from what is otherwise noble and generous sawton of every noble excellence which the fond-

parer of human nature could desire to whole country. Gov. Foote stands now where the stood in those days—the friend and advocate he stood in those days—the friend and advocate of the Compromise and Union. The high position which he has held in his party cannot fail tory fair been so such he entered the Army—tory fair been so such he entered the Army—tory fair been so such he corinthian capital which to give weight and force to his position now, where of those from column. It is not an ornamental such men as Gov. Foote express indignation for their preson a disfigured face. All that he has members of the Cabinet, as "a trio of corrupt members of the Cabinet, as "a trio of corrupt lead to consistent, from beginning to end. Mr. President, allow me to add what in such

cellence which forms a picture upon which the for itself :- [Rich. Whig. heart of the patriot and the Christian can rest with gladness, and rejoice that such a name adorns the history of our country. Sir, he has earned this distinction by rendering military services in the cause of his country second only to that man with whom none is equal. He whom we propose to honor row, is only second to him who led our forefathers through the troubles and conflicts of the revolutionary struggle, to the independence which they earned for

us, and which we now enjoy. Mr. President, I had not expected to say a word upon this subject. I did feel that it was scarsely proper that any gentleman on this side in the Senate, and I have remained silent ; but I have felt that there is nothing in the circumstances of the case which should induce me now to withhold the expression of the sentiments which I deeply feel towards one whom I shall delight thus to honor. And why should not this be done? All admit the merits of the honored officer. Why, then, object to the proposition? Will it displace any man from the highest rank which he has acquired? Will it stain or strip a Single laurel from the brow of any other gallant officer? Will it endanger any of the republican institutions under which we live? Surely, Mr. President, it cannot be contended that it will. Why, then, I repeat, should not the resolution be passed, and this

brevet, this complimentary rank, be conferred on the distinguished officer? My friend from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] says he stands prepared to give him a vote of thanks. That has been already done. Certainly, it would be in exceedingly bad taste to repeat the thanks. He says he stands ready to vote him swords; but swords are not the proper complimentary tribute to be given to one of his rank. He says he is willing to vote him an increase of pay; but he is not willing to give the President power to confer this title upon him. Why not? Are the positions which the honorable Senator assumes anything in the world but "a distinction without a difference ?" He is willing to honor General Scott; the brevet will honor him. He is willing to increase his pay; the brevet will increase his pay .-But the Senator is struck with this difficulty that if we'are to establish the principle that every officer who does his duty is to have a brevet, then we shall find ourselves hereafter inconveniently situated, because we shall want ranks in the army to supply the demand. Brevets are conferred for extraordinary and successful services; and permit me to say, that we may safely leave the difficulty which my honorable friend from Illinois has suggested, to take care of itself as the occasion arises; for he may rest assured, that if the brevets conferred upon the commanders of the army are never conferred except upon those who achieve, by such brilliant and celebrated actions as the advance of General Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, we shall not often be met by his difficulty. Do not let us look so far ahead with the case before us. The compliment is descreed, richly, eminently deserved. We have the means of paying it. Do not tell us that the generosity of the nation may, in times to come, be bankrupt, if we confer this honor upon this distinguished officer, and for that reason withhold the payment of the just claim

I did not intend to go into any extended remarks. I rise merely for the purpose of making an explanation in respect to the lieutenant generalship, which was conferred upon General Washington. My impression is that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] is mistaken in reference to that case. The title was not conferred upon General Washington for the purpose of a brevet rank. At the time of our difficulty with France, the quasi war, as it was called, on the recommendation of Mr. Adams. then President of the United States, a bill was passed, which authorized the President to anpoint an officer, to be commissioned as lieutenant general, who should command all the armice of the United States. Hence the proposition was to confer the rank of lieutenant general upon him who was to be the general-inchief of the army. It was discovered, however. that by an oversight in making General Wash ington a lieutenant general, they had really given him a lower grade than that which he filled during the revolutionary war, when he was a full general, and commander of all the troops; and at the very next session of Congress, if my memory serves me right, an act was passed to correct the mistake, and give to Washington the title of general.

which is presented to us now.

Mr. CLAYTON. If the Senator will allow I will read the provision to which he refers. which is contained in the ninth section of the act of March 3, 1799, "for the better regulation of the troops of the United States, and for other purposes." It is in these words:

the Army of the United States shall be appointed and commissioned by the style of 'General of the Armies of the United States;' and the present office and title of lieutenant general sha!l thereafter be abolished."

Mr. BADGER. That is the provision to which I allude. Allow me, Mr. President, in conclu-The sands of his life are fast running out. At to beat. no distant day, in the ordinary course of human events, he will be no longer with us.-Now, sir, if we feel as all my friends on both mides of the Chamber have said they feel this is Mr. Pickwick?

hearty acquiescence in his merits, and admiration of his services, and willingness to do him honor, let us do him this honor. It may be that it is but a vanity; but, sir we know that when we measure the value of all things human by the highest standard, all the distinctions which can be conferred here vanish into nothing. It is, however, one of the most gratifying things to a soldier's heart, it is dearer than life; and though I have never exchanged a word with this gallant officer upon the subject of this brevet, I have reason to know that he would value it more, and feel it more deeply, than any and every testimony of approbation which his country has ever yet bestowed upon vice of his country one of the most consummate him. Let us now, while he is here, while he senerals of the age; earned it by a campaign is among us, while Providence spares him to generals of the age; satisfactory, and perhaps in us, give to him this mark of our gratitude, this us, give to him this mark of our gratitude, this testimony which he will value, when we can do it without wrong or injury to him, without enthe most fearless courage, and the most uner-ring accuracy; earned it by a campaign in the any bad or mischievous precedent. Let us thus hopor him in a manner which will be

Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, in reply to the invitabeing done to the most humble and dependant ion of the committee of the National Democratic Jubilee, held in the city of New York, on the war can be conducted with the utmost bravery 23d of November, writes a scathing letter upon the Administration. The receipt of the letter stormed and armies defeated in the open field was delayed, and it did not appear in the New without surrendering the generous emotions York papers until Friday last. We publish it that belong to the heart of man; and that the in-full below, and commend it to the attention most tender feelings of humanity, and the most of our readers. The prominent part which this distinguished member of the Democratic party has borne against Northern and Southern fanaticism gives importance to his letter. While a Senator of the United States he battled zealously against the assaults of Free Soilism on the Compromise Measures and the Union. In the ded those troops, a lustre upon the country that canvass for Governor of Mississippi he struggled hard and triumphantly against the spirit of Secession which then threatened to sunder the Union. For his course both in the Senate of 'q the human breast; but he earned it with the the United States and as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi, he received the highest approval from the National Democracy of the whole country. Gov. Foote stands now where able! This the Corinthian capital which to give weight and relative Democrats. When and besotted Cabinet Ministers,"and pronounce for connection should never be forgotten—that in their course "an accursed spoils policy," somethe character of this distinguished military thing must be wrong. But we give the letter of chief there is a purity of moral virtue and ex- Gov. Foote without further comment. It speaks

JACKSON, Nov. 30, 1853. GENTLEMEN-I deeply regret that I was not n the city of Jackson when your letter of the 17th instant reached its destination, as, in consequence of my absence from home, considerable delay has arisen in responding to its con-

done me simple justice in supposing that I "could unite with you in congratulating the national democracy" of the Empire State of the confederacy "upon their recent and unprecedented triumph;" nor is it, in my judgment, to be in the least degree doubted that the lustre of of the Chamber should say a word upon it. I that triumph is greatly enhanced by the circum stances to which you so emphatically referby the spontaneous uprising of the people, unaid ed and unsupported by government patronage.' Few events have occurred in the last half century better calculated to rejoice the hearts of all true patriots, and to strengthen the confidence of all enlightened men in the stability of republican institutions, than the signal and surprising victory which has just been achieved in your populous and influential commonwealth by the champions of the "Constitution and Compromises" over that postilent and lawless free soil faction which has so long kept the whole public mind of the country in a feverish and unnatural excitement, and involved the Union pions of the national democratic creed—the Dickinsons, and Bronsons, the O'Conors, and selfish is joy. What sympathy can gladness roughly assured that they have the sympathy. the respect, and the gratitude of all in this section of the confederacy whose esteem and confi are but few men of standing to be found in the whole South who do not feel the liveliest indignation at the attempt of a trio of corrupt and besotted Cabinet ministers to intermeddle in the domestic concerns of one of the sovereign States of the Union-to break down everything like freedom of opinion-to extinguish all of that just and legitimate State pride which constitutes one of the main pillars of our system of confederated government-through the instrumen tality of an accursed spoils policy, under the reign of which all public virtue must infallibly languish, the most elevated and disinterested love of country only constitute an insuperable mpediment to all public advancement, and a wild and infuriated spirit of Jacobinism be seen, sooner or later, usurping all the high places of civic trust and dignity. I hope and confidently believe that a wholesome reactionary movement has occurred in the State of New York, which factionists shall be consigned to that death which knows no resurrection, and the repose and hap-

> I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend II. S. FOOTE. Messrs, Erastus W. Glover, William Mootry, Joseph M. Marsh, David Dodge, and N. Dimond, committee, &c.

its compromises originated."

A meeting of the Whigs of Forsyth was held at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Whig State Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 21st of February, 1854. On motion of C. L. Banner, Esq., Dr. Thompson Weatherly was called to the chair, and Col Mathias Masten appointed Secretary. The obect of the meeting having been explained, on motion of Charles E. Shober, Esq, the follow-

ing resolutions were unanimously adopted: RESOLVED. That we, a portion of the Whigs f Forsyth, so far from having seen anything in the antecedents of the present Administration to induce us to abandon our party organization, are more than ever impressed with the duty and necessity of adhering to it with still stronger

RESOLVED, That, with the view to the thoough organization of our party throughout the State, preparatory to the next Gubernatorial campaign, we approve of the holding of a general Convention at Raleigh, on the 21st February next; and will give our undivided support

RESOLVED. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 20 delegates to represent the Whigs of Forsyth in said Convention.

In pursuance of the 3d resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as del-

rates to the State Convention : Messrs. Adam Snow, Tho's B Lash, William Goelin, Henry Hart, Abram Teague, Charles E Shober, C L Rights, R W Wharton, D H Starbuck. Robert Gray. James E Matthews, Aaron Linville, Cha's B Brooks, C H Matthews, W P Be it further enacted, That a commander of Henly, Philip Kerner, Henry Lash, A. H Shep-

perd, Col. M Masten and C L Banner. On motion, the Chairman was added to the number; and the meeting adjourned.
T. WEATHERLY, CH'N. MATHIAS MASTEN, Sec'y.

LARGE YIELD OF COTTON.-It is stated that I allude. Allow me, Mr. President, in conclusion, to say but a few more words. As has been said by my noble friend from Illinois, [Mr. Shirlds,] General Scott is an old man.—

The sands of his life are fest supplied out. At

> Sam Weller has been arrested in St. Louis, charged with bigamy. Poor Samuel! Where

RECOLLECTIONS OF MY GRAND-FATHER'S HOME.

"None knew thee but to love thee, None named thee but to praise."

The haying time was past, but not the renembrance of it. Each rainy day, as we sat making little miniature rakes, we, that is, Benny and myself, would count the months and then the weeks before another having time. Those were haleyon days. Many a bright vision did we, in youthful ignorance, conjure up from the depthsof my grandfather's well-filled purse .will tell you what, Moll," said Benny one day to me, with an encouraging nod, as he proseeded to drive the last peg into his little rake "we shall be rich, I know we shall, we will work every having time, and by and by we shall get money enough to buy a farm-a great farm ike my grandfather's." " I shall be a farmer, and you shall be my housekeeper." "Two dollars -two dollars every year ! Let me see how many sheep two dollars will buy," said Benny, at the same time giving a finishing stroke to the little rake-one blow too many; and the wooden pegs flew over the room, fit emblems of he frailty of Benny's air-castles.

Our grandfather's farm was the El Dorado of our youthful visions. In the twilight, that great studio of childhood, were brought forth fresh here an object, like the walnut tree, the pasture bars, the pure spring in the mowing field, the shaded play rock, ah! and the little green, tufted grave, never changed its place. With fond remembrance, connecting links came fast. There were not wanting the sleek herds, seek ing shade in the skirts of the woodland, drinking at the millpond; or the sheep browsing the green hillocks. The distant cow-bell again tinkled low, sweet melody in our ears; in the village, the mill clattered on; the maimed lamb once more limped, at our call, to its evening meal; and the speckled trout shone on the surface of the deep old well.

Oh! 'swas a mellow picture, whose every feature made well up all the love und trust of our oung hearts. And, always in the foreground of that twilight picture, the rays of the last sun clinging round him, stood an aged form, gray-haired and trembling, leaning on a knotted staff. Before this form we bowed in instinctive reverence; gazed on our own little bodies, wondering if age would so wrinkle our rosy cheeks and stiffen our supple limbs! We never thought that that form might one day fade from the picture, when the original had passed away. Yet now, ever and anon, the also fading linea ments of the little miniature of a gray-haired old man, grasping under his chin with distorted hands a knotted staff, are carefully scanned to help fill out the outline form in that landscape picture!

"Passing away!" so it is. What we most love is most evanescent! How humiliating is the thought that, as the forms we once loved recede from our grasp, so shall our features fade one day from the memories of our friends! Poor, foolish, ambitious man, toil on, reach your aim, and fall quickly; there's another as proud, waiting for your foothold! So goes the world, and we murmur at it; but God is wiser than his creatures. If, as the lifeless form went back to mother earth, the grasped counterpart grew not dim in the heart, the storehouse would soon burst with its over-teeming life .-So, mother, let your child, and child, let your mother, go back to earth, and hang over the tarnished canvass a newer portrait!

There was to be a village jubilee, in anticipation of which a new muslin dress had swallowed up my grandfather's dollar, while a nice pair of gaiters attested the current value of

The long-wished-for morning came. Benny's little jacket, with a white collar pinned to its neck, hung from a nail in the wall; his new gaiters stood upon the mantel-piece-Benny could not wear them then.

I entered into the sports of that day with all the joyousness and buoyancy of childhood, and though I heard Benny's moans as I passed the itself in such fearful jeopardy. Whatever may half-opened door, I did not think at evening to be said or published to the contrary, in any | bid him good night, or give him his wonted quarter, I trust that those indomitable cham- | kiss. Giddy girl! that same sick Benny was selfish is joy. What sympathy can gladness their valiant comrades in arms-will rest the have with sorrow? So thou, who hast no home picture fading in thy heart, go not to condole with her who moans for the loss of her firstborn. Let her, in whose house is an empty dence are at all worth possessing; and that there room, in whose corner a vacant chair, mingle tears and words of true sympathy. Thou who hast found in thy eldest a father's joy, and in thy youngest a father's hope, go not with empty words to him whose own house hath fallen .-There must be a bitter chalice between mourn-

> ers over a desolated hearthstone. Days passed away-long, dreary days. The raiters still kent their place on the mantelpiece; the white collar had become yellow with smoke and dust, but still it stayed. Benny no. longer asked about the jubilee, and I shrank from the darkened room. How anxiously I watched the doctor's ominous face, as he softly emerged from the sick room; how my little heart beat, if ever its wonted benignant smile returned to that anxious face.

One morning (Benny had been sick a week) I was awakened by the loud rumbling of a venicle. There was no mistaking the soundves. it was the old market wagon. In a few moments I was by my grandfather's side .-There was no tremulous grasp of the hand, no gentle greeting, no fond pat on the head-his thoughts were with Benny, his namesake. piness of the republic be placed upon foundations as imperishable as the fame of those illus-"Tread softly," whispered the doctor, as I

trious sages with whom the "constitution and led my grandfather to the side of the sick bed. This time there was no mistake; a tear twinkled in his gray eye, and trickled slowly down his furrowed cheek.

"He will not help us hay another year, Molly, said my grandfather to me, in broken tones. How that death-knell fell on my soul! Benny, the good, the beautiful Benny, die and be buried in the cold, damp earth! It could not be; and yet, as I looked at him, the terrible conviction forced itself upon me. His little, brown hands were become thin and white; his cheeks sunken. He opened his eyes.

"Benny, do you know me?" asked grandfather, fondly. He murmured, incoherently, something about haying time, the big rock, and the mowing

Again my grandfather dropped a tear. It was more than my childish heart could bear. ] ran to my chamber, and, throwing myself on the bed, yielded to the first sharp agony of life. Oh, it is a fearful thing to pass through the gate of sorrow, from the scenes of unburdened

d by a light tap on the shoulder. I knew the touch-it was my grandfather's hand. I asked no questions, but followed him instinctively to the sick room. I knew that Benny, my loved Benny, was dying. There was no shrinking from the mysterious threshold. In the soul agony of that moment I could not cry, but stood by the side of that dear, dying boy, as cold, calm and still, almost, as himself. There was no look of recognition, no word from the palsied tongue. One gasp, then another; one quiver of the thin lip, and the fragile chord which bound that pure soul to earth was broken; and loving parents, brothers, and sisters, heard no more the voice of little Benny.

It was a strange, fearful death-room! mother weeping for her child, and would not be comforted, for he was not; manhood bowed in agony for the child of his heart; and, stranger still, the silvered locks of decrepit age ming-ling with the brown curls of lifeless childhood. Poor old man! You've long since finished your three score years and ten, yet tottered

weeping over a little child! Child at your play, pause a moment. Death marks you with a ghastly smile! Man of the world, one hour for your Maker. Gold will not bribe the grim messenger! Mother, go back once more, to pray by the bedside of your sleeping child; for this night he may be written motherless! So it is-childhood sports a brief hour; manhood leagues with mammon a few short years; and here and there an old man prates of a long life! What matters it? for the end is not yet. Better, far, to die in

youthful purity, than in the weariness of dis-There are confused recollections of black

dresses and crape bonnets, a great concourse of people, and a long ride. But the last look of little Benny is as vivid as ever; the long, lingering gaze upon those placid, clay-cold features daguerreotyped irrevocably upon a sister's heart the features of the brother and playmate of her childhood. In my heart's chambers there are many faded portraits; but no new-comer has ever usurped the place of little

For months, I mourned despairingly for my lost playmate. The chair kept its wonted place in the corner; the miniature rakes were ondly treasured; the white collar was still unpinned. By chance, one day, the chair was moved; anon the little rakes disappeared; and then the rusty pin was drawn from the jacket The next having time found mealmost as blith and gay as ever! Thus evanescent are the griefs of early childhood .- Nat. Era.

the adverse reception given to the Queen of Spain at the opera, takes occasion to point out the cause of it in this wise. We have italicised pictures of its cherished features. Here and a few passages, that the meaning may be more families-but must forever keep the same amount clear, though it will, perhaps, be clear enough without that device:

"We are now witnessing the spectacle of the decay and extinction of Spanish loyalty. -That which the imbecility of the Fourth Charles and the selfish brutality of Ferdinand VII. could not effect, has been accomplished by a young woman and a queen. The task of extinguish ing so remarkable a feeling as that of the loyalty of the Spanish name, was no easy one .-Misgovernment would not have done it. Queen Isabella might have laughed at law and order. justice and humanity, and her subjects would not have hissed her in the opera box, as they did the other day. It was on the 18th of the present month, that a Spanish Queen endured this last indignity at the hands of her people Titere had not of late been more than the usual amount of corruption in the various departments of government. What has happened in before, but at the bull-fight and the opera, at the Alameda and at the gates of her palace, the queen had enjoyed immunity from censure -for cousure was insult. So great had been her offence and so deeply had she wounded the punto d'honor of the Spanish race-that they ad no alternative but to remain silent, or to blow away the loyal traditions of eight centuries with a breath. The Queen entered the royal box with her

consort of Louis Phillippe's finding. She stood prepared for the usual loyal demonstrations .-The splender of the scene was mechanically suspended that the Royal March according to custom might give time and barmony to the glad accumulation of her subjects. But from all sides of the Hall-of a Hall crowded with the most illustrious personages of Spain-a cry of aversion resounded. There should be no march | There should be no glad cry of welcome .-Where the Queen of Spain looked for cheers, her ear was greeted with hisses and expressions of disgust:-"Basta, Basta, de eso !"

usensibility-was it scorn? The Queen did not change countenance. Not so the husband moment occupies a post at Madrid for which no ties, although a Spanish muleeter would be at little loss to supply the requisite denomination .-There stood the successor of Charles, glancing with no one to rely upon save the person who All this passed at Madrid on the evening of Tuesday, the eighteenth of the present month.

No single act of imprudence could have produced such a result. The lovalty of the Spaniard was so deeply seated that it could not be obliterated by a passing folly or a passing crown very long through very miry spots indeed, Government? before the nation would have risen against its wearer, as though treason had been committed against the repose of a private family. This is not the first time that the nation had witnessed the spectacle of notorious profligacy in the highest station. But, bad as have been the previous instances of such disregard of all obligations, no Spanish Queen has yet loved to exis no poetry possible for the Heloise of many Abelards. What wonder then, that the loval ty of the Spaniard, being in such a position as we day be. The conduct of the sovereign is felt as a personal disgrace by every Spaniard in the solitude of his own dwelling. Such is not quite the end of the "Spanish marriages"-of that politic scheme for the sake of which a great minister sacrificed his character for prob-

in Christendom. When Gen. Scott was a candidate for the Presidentship, it was the fashion with many of those, who were opposed to him, to refuse him ly to abuse and calumniate him. We remember how often we predicted that the fashion would change, and that, too, probably, before many years. Already, we are glad and proud to see

-anything that could add, either in the opinion of the country or of the world, one cubit to the upon our country, I should merely repeat what has already been said, not only here, but elsea foreign country in the manner in which he conducted our army in Mexico. He carried "Congress shall have power to dispose of and with him no devastation, no ruin ; he sacked no make all needful rules and regulations respectvillages, he plundered no people, but cast over ing the territory or other property belonging to them his protection everywhere he went .- the United States." It may "dispose of," When he took possession of their capital, he es not divide out among the parties to the compact, tablished a police law there which will impress for if it should, then the latter portion of the itself upon the character of that nation through clause providing for "needful rules and regulaall coming time. So far from permitting the tions" would become null and void; and Conleast license in his officers or soldiers, or the gress can no more make void in this way a prowards any of the people of the country, his con- instrument in so many words." ured up in grateful remembrance by the patriots still large, and that the public lands should be on its capital, as a Surplus Fund. world, will east more lustre upon his name than

all his feats of arms." Now, Mr. Mason was never one of those who Presidential election, which he now cheerfully and handsomely says. But we quote his words. but a few short months ago, was represented by twopenny scribblers and political spouters as utterly unworthy of regard or honor!

The question of allowing the people the state to vote for the election of President of the United States was rejected by the South with it on any thing like reasonable terms ?-Carolina Legislature at its late session.

## RALBIGH REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1853.

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

THE FRANKLIN RESOLUTIONS.

The "Standard." of the 21st., devotes nearly two columns to the Resolutions adopted at the recent Whig meeting in Franklin. The Editor the lands belong to all the States collectively, as a federal Union, they cannot be divided out among them, separately. On the same principle he might maintain that persons in partneramount in business, they must never shorten sail, never curtail their operations, never concede any thing to the pressing wants of their invested at any sacrifice of profit or personal States to enable it to pay its debts, but cannot suffice? restore an equal value of lands to the States?-It is said to be a bad rule which will not work both ways. The democratic rule is of this character. The sham democracy profess above all and yet whenever the States demand tangible Federal Government, this same sham democracy is sure to take sides with the central power;and what aggravates the insult to the common sense of the people, is the fact that those identical Resolutions of '98, which they would have the last few weeks, had happened twenty times us believe to be the paliadium of our State Rights, are the very obstacle raised up and thrust forward to deprive us of our rights. But the lands were given to the Federal Gov-

ernment by the States for a specific purpose, viz: the payment of the Revolutionary debt; and that purpose having been answered, they equitably revert back to the States. "Is not this so?"needed suprort, as well as of assisting to pay Carolina and the other old States their fair the National debt, but they have assisted in share in the public lands. planting education and science in the wilder- But this is not all. We have not reached the ness, and in the construction of thousands of head and front of locofoco offending yet. While miles of Rail Road. The "Standard" exulting- the Baltimore Platform is fatal to the rights and ly alludes to the fact that the public lands have interests of North Carolina-while it cuts us off yielded a nett revenue to the Federal Govern- from all direct and tangible share in the public ment of fifty-three millions of dollars over and lands, by approving a general system of distriabove the cost of their management and sale .- bution, it is somehow ascertained that it is not have had enough of this!" "Que continue la The Editor might have added the fact which is in the way of the most prodigal grants to Wesopera!" "Let the opera proceed!" Was it stated by the Commissioner of the Land Office, tern States and Rail Roads, which locofoco Com that a still larger amount in value has been gresses have passed by the wholesale. And it granted to the new States, showing an aggregate is now ascertained that it is not inconsistent nett value of about one hundred and twenty-five | with the Homestead principle, by which every millions of dollars, which has been derived from | body is to have a farm for the asking. Can the name is given in the hierarchy of Spanish digni- these lands, the gift of the old States to the "Standard" deny this? Can the Editor deny Federal Government, for the specific purpose of | that the official organ has come out openly for paying off the Revolutionary debt. The misap- the Homestead? And does he deny that the C., by Messrs. Drinkard & Fractas. It is any down upon the people, who were cursing her in plication of the fund, therefore, has now amount- President will sign such a bill? Can he, as a their hearts, and hissing at her with their lips, ed to the enormous value, according to the Land true, sink or swim 'democrat,' continue his own Office Commissioner, of more than seventy millions of dollars! Would not a Court of Equity decree a forfeiture of the trust on this very ground? Is this enormous realization from the lands, the greater portion of which has been misapplied, a ground for continuing the procrime. It was necessary to drag the Spanish digal and dishonest stewardship of the Federal

The "Standard" renews its Constitutional criticism upon the clause which authorises Con- North Carolina all share, practically, in the gress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the ter- acy, instead of indignantly throwing off alleritories." The Editor insists that if the lands be giance to such a creed, meckly counsel acquiesgranted to the old States-to North Carolina hibit the living proof of her successive acts of and Virginia, as well as to the new, -there will tion. shame before the eyes of a nation. New there be nothing for the latter part of the clause to operate on-nothing to make needful rules and regulations about. We exposed the absurdity Tariff men there, Platforms to the contrary nothave described it to be, should have been con- of this conceit some two months ago, and we withstanding. So, in Ohio, Massachusetts and verted into its opposite by so shameful an exhi- had supposed that it had been abandoned. But Vermont, the democracy are Abolitionists, and bition! As the feeling was a personal one, so it seems that we were mistaken; and we actively accordingly set aside the Platform, and cordingly proceed to show that it is merely ridiculous. When the public lands within the limits United States Senators, Governors, &c. of a State are disposed of to an individual, to the State, or to a Western Rail Road Corporation, Congress just as effectually loses all conity, and an able monarch one of the first crowns trol over it—all power to make needful rules of equity was never adjudicated in a Court of and regulations "for the government thereof," as if the lands were given to the several States by Bennett's Bill. "Is not this so?" Or if lands in the territories are given away or sold to credit for many of his actions, and not unfrequent- individuals, or to corporations, the Federal Gov- (Friday.) We learn that all the Judges are in ernment immediately loses all right of making attendance. ncedful rules and regulations for their government. It requires only a moment's reflection our predictions verified. The subject is called to perceive the ridiculous blunder into which this mirth-abounding season, let us hope that to mind by reading the debate in the Senate, on the "Standard" has fallen." The "Rules and the sufferings of the poor will not be forgotten. the subject of the appointment of a Lieutenant Regulations," from the necessity of the case, At the cheerful fire side, we must call to mind on some objections, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, must be made and applied before the lands are how many of our fellow-creatures are shivering "I do not intend to say-indeed, I do not say terto whom, -Congress ceases to have any power genial board, bestow a thought upon the multiover them. The States of Ohio and Alabama tude whom hunger pinches. The exercise of noble stature of this gallant general, for his sera were once barren wastes, the property of the benevolence is a source of the purest, brightest vices in the Mexican war. Were I to say that Federal Government, and subject to rules and pleasure : now is the time for its enjoyment .he has shed lustre upon our arms and renown regulations prescribed by Congress for their There are some around and among us to whom government. But every acre, as soon as it was new-year's day brings only a repetition of sorwhere. But there is one feature which has, I disposed of, ceased to be under those rules and row and distress; whose backward glance from must confess, impressed me more strongly in regulations as effectually and completely as that dividing point of time is but a melancholy administration ought not to stand it. the career of this gallant captain in a foreign any plantation in Wake County is to-day. "Is retrospect of miseries endured, and to whom the country, than any that has yet been alluded to. not this so?" How laughably absurd, then, is prospect of the future embraces only miseries the world, of conducting an invading army in the following commentary of the "Standard !"

"The Constitution expressly declares that

of that land, although he was their conqueror. sold to pay it. That paper further asserts that a general law of equal distribution, the effect would be to injure the public credit, and abused and villified Gen. Scott-and yet even he that United States stock would fall in value !would not, probably, have said this, pending the We intimated a week or two ago that the Editor's poetical temperament disqualifies him for two thirds of the National debt? And is he putation. not aware that every dollar of that surplus would be promptly invested in the purchase of stock if the holders could be induced to part

Treasury, and his predecessor, Mr. Corwin, entered the stock market, and bought in all they could get at a considerable premium? How foolish, then, the idea that stocks would fall, but for the public lands, with thirty millions in CAMPBELL, a representative from Tenness the Treasury ready to be applied to their purchase! The Editor of the 'Standard' reasons last. The deceased was several times a member of the Tourseast I will be the tours with our Franklin friends as if they were children. The intelligent Whigs of that County Johnson, the present Governor of that State cannot be imposed on by shallow sophristries, which would do discredit to a child in a debat- war, and was about 45 years old

ing club in a country school. We have frequently attempted to draw the at-We have frequently attempted to draw of this obtained, leave to introduce a bill to another view of this question. We have pointed out the fact that "An act making appropriations for the sets out with the singular proposition, that, as the system of giving away the public lands to the provement of certain harbors and rivers." Western States is a growing evil-not merely a proved August 30, 1852; which was read as standing, but a rapidly accelerating evil, and time, and ordered to a second reading. we have shown by a quotation from the Presi dent's Message, that of above twenty-five milship cannot divide out any portion of their stock | lions of acres 'disposed' of in the last fiscal year, in trade—that having once invested a given only one million was sold and the proceeds 000 "for reopening the communication being placed in the public Treasury. The next fiscal Albemarle sound and the Atlantic ocean year—mark the prediction !—will show a still the construction of a breakwater across of smaller sale and a still larger amount "disposed" of. Will this "common fund," thus grossly misapplied, keep up the public credit? inconvenience. How is it that the Federal Gov- If thirty millions surplus in the Treasury will ernment may receive grants of land from the not keep it up, will one million worth of lands

The "Standard" harps upon the fact that Mr. Fillmore signed the recent land bills, but it omits to state that a locofoco Congress passed them! Mr. Fillmore could not suppose that this bill is to allow the Department to apply other people to be the friends of State Rights, North Carolinians were very tenacious of their the money for the recepening of the inlet share in the public lands, when the Representarights-substantial justice at the hands of the tives from the State voted against the only bill which proposed to give her a dollar's worth of be applied. them. Whom shall we blame, -Mr. Fillmore, a citizen of Western New York, who, as President, thought it unadviseable to veto the Western land bills, or the locofoco Congress which passed them? But Mr. Fillmore would most cheerfully have signed Bennett's Bill, or one still more liberal to North Carolina-but will Gen. Pierce? The "Standard" knows that he would not. He is pledged against any bill by which North Carolina can be benefitted, and would veto it Legislature, he says : without ceremony. The Baltimore Platform pledges him to this course, and the Editor of They not only have answered the purpose of the "Standard" knows it; while it equally well sustaining the credit of the Government when it knows that the Whig policy is to give to North

opposition to the Homestead, in defiance of the

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

It is surprising that the democracy of North Carolina should so tamely submit to the dicta. tion of party leaders and Conventions in the face of the manifest interests of the people of the State. The Baltimore platform denies to public lands, and yet the leaders of the Democcence, for the sake of harmony and "organiza

In Pennsylvania, the Democracy have shown more independence. They are thorough-going unite the Free Soilers proper in the election of

Why cannot the democracy of North Carolina defy the Baltimore Platform and demand our share of the public lands? A clearer case

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal convenes in this City to-day,

THE POOR .- Amid the general festivities of disposed of, because, when disposed of-no mat- in the cutting blast; while seated around the to come. A trifle saved from the expenditure The two Canadas are to be consolidated of pleasure may cheer the heart of many, to Prince George of Cambridge is to be sent whom pleasure has long seemed but a name.

BANK OF WASHINGTON .- This Bank has just declared, it will be seen, by advertisement in would be making, if only a Whig or old another column, a Dividend of 64 per cent. another column, a Dividend of 64 per centmaking 211 per cent divided among its Stockholders, since it commenced business, not quite hangers on of his army, the least violence to- vision of the Constitution than it can violate the two years and a half since. This is a most flat- Alabama, reports to the General Ass. ing exhibit; and there is, besides the Dividend, that State, the purchase by him of \$900. duct in that respect was eminently exemplary, The "Standard" says that the public debt is retained of the profits of the Bank 8 per cent

The Bank commenced with a capital of \$58.-The great moral example he there set to the if the public lands were given to the States by 000, paid in, which has been increased to await the maturity of a debt of hers, which \$300,000.

"HOT CORN LIFE SCENES IN NEW YORK."-This is the title of a neatly bound volume laid upon our table by Powerov. It is mostly comto add that they were received and responded comprehending the dry details of finance, and to by the whole Senate, without distinction of these wild statements serve to confirm our unfortunate, which have appeared in the New party, and that the meed of praise is now awar-ded, without a dissenting voice, to a man, who, now remains in the Treasury equal to full son, well known to most of our readers by re-

> We are under obligations to the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, and the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, for repeated favors in the way of Public Documents. Is he not aware that the Secretary of the

CONGRESS

But little business was done in either It. of Congress on Tuesday, on account of the se nouncement of the death of the Hon. Broom one election. He was an officer in the Merica

Among the Senate items, we perceive the

[The bill proposes to amend the act of a gust 30, 1852, by striking out the words the construction of a breakwater across 6 tan sound," from the clause appropriating

will state that an appropriation of \$50,000 m made for reopening that inlet "by the consta tion of a breakwater." But, when the Warls partment sent out officers to make the necessary examinations, it was ascertained that the struction of a breakwater would involve ave large expenditure, and would, in fact, be a less; but the Secretary did not feel at libert apply the money to any other purpose than the which was specified in the act. The object, striking out the words "by the construction a breakwater." It is to take away the reste tion as to the manner in which the money

The bill was read a second time and consider ed as in Committee of the Whole, and amendment being made, it was reported to f Senate, ordered to be engressed for a thin reading, and was read a third time and name

LEASING THE PENITENTIARY Lewis Zachry, the Keeper of the Geos Penitentiary, proposes to lease that Institut for a term of years. In his proposition to

"I agree to take the Institution for six or h vears, and pay the State, annually, ten dollar provided, the State will give me the institute clear of debt, and furnish the present per supply of provisions. The pork is already chased, and nothing remains to complete vear's supply, but the purchase of corn reasonable and proper compensation for needful and necessary buildings which In be required to erect during the time. I and save the State from every indebtedness same and excepting what is herein before set lor The pardoning power to be exercised by Executive, as heretofore. The Institution's be open to the inspection and examination the Governor and Legislature, or either and ample indemnity given that the conshall be humanely treated.

"All of which is respectfully submitted" "MURFREESBOROUGH GAZETTE."-This igh name of a new paper published weekly in village of Murfreesborough, Hertford countr. neat looking journal, and the editorial box are graceful one. It is neutral in politics, and m

mises an extensive variety of miscellaneousm

ding and original contributions from talents

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 .- Immense fire ben Five wholesale flour stores and three or ships destroyed, among them the great shipl public, burnt to water's edge. Several a vessels damaged. The loss is immense.

FURTHER.

NEW YORK, December, 27 .- A strong out west wind blowing. The fire soon spread, stroyed. Treadwell & Sons' extensive hair on Front street; D. W. Manwaring & Co., in Rowal Roland ; C. Harris & Co.; R. W. Repu & Co.; Dusenberry's Bell Foundry; Daviden Young's extensive gracker bakery, and troyed. Several other buildings were put

damaged. The ship Great Republic was burnt to water's edge. The packet ship Joseph Wal and clipper Red Rover, were both totallydes ed. The packet Dewitt Cinton was nearly troved. The clipper White Squall was to down the stream enveloped in flames. The is estimated at a million of dollars; but probably greatly exceed this amount. Great Republic was scuttled but the water too shallow. She is still burning. She nearly full freighted; nothing was saved.

CROWNED HEADS ALL AROUND

"Young America" ought to hurry "
"Monarchy" is certain to get ahead of spite of "Manifest Destiny and the Monroel trine" on this continent. The administration, in the first place,

pectfully informed, (and we don't charge for the information, either,) that, in all ho probability, by this time, Santa Anna, folio the example of Louis Napoleon, and the Emperor of all the Haytis, has perpense coup d'etat, and proclaimed himself Empe under the august title of Antonio Primer Antonio the First! Bravo! But this is not all. The British Ministry

Mexico has actually had the impudence to an English war steamer to chase up "Aner citizens," who have just been engaged is laudable enterprise of manufacturing a M lic out of the Mexican province of Love ! fornia! This is another "outrage," and The administration is further informed.

tis, also,) that we are about to have a "rest nuine Monarchy" North of us, as well as 50 to be crowned its King.
Where's Douglass and all Young American

this crisis? They are nowhere in partie just now but we do know what a fust

NORTH CAROLINA STATE STOCKS. - We' State stocks and the premium paid for that is, \$500,000 North Carolina 6 per cell \$103, and \$400,000 Virginia 6 per cent \$1024. These stocks are held by Alabama due ten years hence; so that they will a in competition with any future sale made by either North Carolina or Virgit ring that period .- Standard.

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER. - Some ago, when the celebrated case was tried in York between the old and new school l're rians, Senator Preston was employed. he went back to Washington, and was I his friends some account of the trial, arguin Jounsel, &c., he said there was one man ployed from New York, by the name and that when he entered on the cause. ed like he was asleep. Webster, who Wood's power, replied, "If ever you find asleep when he is engaged against you, careful not to wake him up.