STATUTE OF LOW, SHOW II, BOOKERS. On the disposition of the Public Damain, & Secred

Mr. ROSERS. Mr. Spenker, I desire to sub-oblicate remarks in regard to the policy which as been pursual in relation to the policy bands, ad to give my views, bandole as they may be, as a what disposition should be made of that yast remarks he the former bandon of the traction. what disposition should be made of just vac-country by the future is guidation of Congress. In doing so, I shall refer to the past legislation I Congress in assessment with this subject, and ill reconstraily be led into a train of discourse not only familiar in this Capital, but award in po-pical discussion. I can accreely hope, then, air, anything her in this connection of uses of our country have discussed a agogresal solicitude was felt and express the same in which should be disposed as donain which then belonged to our or and that which would be acquired in all course of events growing out of our

can of the West, who is not The great statement of the West, who is now no usure, when he said, in a speech in the other sud of the Capitol, "Long after we shall cease to be agitated by the tariff, sy, after our manufactures shall have acquired a stability and perfection which will make them successfully to cope with the manufactures of any other country, the public lands will remain a subject of deep and enduring interest. In whatever view we committee them, there is no question of such yest uncortance," may with a prombet's vision the yest. " any with a prophet's vision the vast

y, and the great necessity of sattling thes upon-satem of policy by which justice would be done In my humble judgment grees injustice has been done to the old butter; and I very much fax, from the action of Congress for the last few years, and from its course as Indicated during this session, no change of policy can be effected by which the old States will be benefited to any great extent. While I have a seat upon this flow, I feel that it is my duty to use every fair means is my power to effect such a change. Permit me here to say to members representing land States, that I would not, if in my power, do them injustice; I rejoice in the growth of cours and sonatory; I rejoice in the growth of cours and sonatory; I rejoice in the growth of cours and sonatory; I rejoice in the growth of cours and sonatory; I rejoice in the growth of cours and sonatory; I rejoice in the growth of the West, what our fathers saw in the fature. Their highest

We are realizing, in the growth of the West, what our fathers saw in the future. Their highest same of the later later. In the later, and powerful nation; and I hope I shall be last man to attempt to check her in her ond progress. If Congress logislates where, justify, and equitably, in accordance with the ariples of our Constitution, we see but the become of the man.

ands, or the proceeds arising from the sales thereof, among the States, according to their representation upon this floor. I think, by the Constitution, such a power is clearly given to Congress, and Gast it is right, proper, and just to exercise it. The language of the Constitution is this: it. The language of the Constitution is this:

"Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rales and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

ch delivered upon this floor by the bonorable member from South Carolina, Mr. Out., on the 24th of February, 1852, when a bill repealing to grant alternate sections of fand to which I have just read, he

of the Constitution which I have just rend, he used the following language:

"I suppose that the power conferred by this clause upon the Congress of the United States is as ample, full, and complete as any other power vectof by that instrument in Congress. And the early limitation to that power, in my opinion, is an implied trust that the Congress, in making that disposition of the public lands, shall dispose of them in secti a stanter as most effectually to primote the interests of all the States."

After speaking of the bill then under consideration, he went on farther to say:

"I do not think Congress would have power to give away all of the public lands; for in that way the Greenan ant would not be carrying out this implied treat."

irls the honovalite thember from South ree with the honovalle thember from South ina, that it would be a breach of trust in this nment to give "all of the public lands" to the States in which they lie, or to indi-la, or to corporations. It would be a vicnals, or to corporations. It would be a vis-on of the terms upon which Virginia, North rollon, and other States ended the landsclaim-by thom to the General Government; and I fasther, that it would be a violation of the ar States, or corporations, or individuals, archased with the revenues raised out of States of the Union. And I go still further, and any that Congress has no power, without a rindition of trust, to give away one foot of the public lands, acquired either by cossion or

To ascertain these positions, it will be necessary to recur to the facts connected with the cir-

On the 3th of July, 1778, the Articles of Con-

North Carolina claimed the territory embraced his the fluits of Trinnemas; Georgia claimed I which is now Alabema and Mississippi I other States had unsettled claims to territo-October 10, 1780, the Congress under the fabriation, for the purpose of Indicing and caracing such of the States as laid claim to term territors. In code to the United States wastern serritory to cale to the United States

"That the unappropriated lands which may be deal or reimognished to the United States, purant to the recommendation of Congress of the hof September hast, shall be disposed of for the many to apply of the United States, and he welled sa into distinct republican States, which

"That sold lands to disposed of for the con-my neverth of the Called States."

On the second of January, 1781, the Legisla-

th their mand respective propertions in a charge and expenditure, and should be and town fide disposed of for that pur-

and for no orona can on evapore

o finding the other States alow to come second and the proportion in the design of the first annual and respective proportions in the first to along which was by Mr. Malison, organs them to compare them to compare them to compare the states and the first classes of the eighth section of the Congress made a resolution, "to open united in the first classes of the eighth section of the first classes of the eighth section of the Congress made a resolution, "to open united in part of plan, consistent eighth of the Congress made and inverted and twenty-five thousand nine have an import of plan in the first article of the Congress shall have power to be yeard and eighty-three acres; and this does not the Kinica, by a temporary government, inspects, and trained the first article of the Congress shall have power to be yeard and eighty-three acres; and this does not find the Kinica, by a temporary government in the first and provide for the continuou defines an eight their number and elected, and provide for the continuou defines and eighty-three acres; and this does not find the first and expected the first three has a continuous defines and government are for the first and provide the first and forms a permanent price, it would have been and granted to the first and first three has a permanent of the first and forms and the first and the first and first and the first and at the first and the first and

FION SION II. 1900KES. and transfer the moved few inhabitants, on spicing the lands might to be disc due proof thereof to Congress they shall receive representation upon this of Representatives, April 28, 1854. and place, to call a convention of representatives delty or to definy the our

34. That they shall be subject to the Articles

and ordinances of the United States in Congress
assembled conformable themen.

"Ad. That they is no case shall interfere with
the primary disposal of the roll by the United
States in Congress assembled, nor with the ordinances and regulations which Congress may find
necessary for securing the title to the bone fide
pairchasers."

Carclina apply as well to the case of Georgia:
for her deed of cession was made April 24, 1802,
and when the terms used in her deed of cession
must have had reference to the clauses of the Constitution which I have read.

I think it equally clear that no other meaning
can be given to the language. "shall be disposed."

Believing that the Congress of the United Belliving that the Congress of the United States would never violate the trust proposed by the resolutions of September and October, 1780, and pledged in the address of 1783, and the re-port of the committee of 1784, but perform it acredly according to the terms of the deeds of sacreny according to the terms of the deeds of cession, which should be made consistently with them, the States claiming lands, with a noble magnanismity, relinquished them to the United States to be held in trust for the use and benefit States, according to their representation up on this floor. This is not the language of the resolution of the 2d of January, 1781; nor is it resolution of the 2d of January, 1981; nor is it the language of the decel of cession from Virginia and the other States; but is the meaning of them, are the only meaning which a fair construction of them will allow, as I appet to be able to show before concluding my remarks.

March 1, 1784, Virginia made her deed of

sion in the following words:
* That all the lands within the territory, eded to the United States, and not reserved for not appropriated to, any of the beforementioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of this Confederation or Federal Alliance of said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other

use or purpose, whatsoever."

November 13, 1784, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act authorizing a cession to be made to the United States of all-lands claimed by that State between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers, for the purposes mentioned in the resolution of Congress of October 10, 1780; and in the deed is contained these words : "To be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States."

September 14, 1786, Connecticut ceded to the United States all her interest in the lands one hundred and twenty miles west of the western line of Pennsylvania; and used the words;
"For the common use and benefit of said

August 9, 1787, the Delegates of South Caro-lina celled to the United States her claim to her

public domain, and their deed recites:
"Whereas, the Congress of the United States Whereas, the Congress of the United States did, on the 6th day of September, 1780, recommend to the several States in the Union, having have cost this Government about \$500,000,000 vorable for those relying upon this argument. dains to western territory, to make a liberal schios to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union." &c.

February 25, 1790, North Carolina, by her two Senators, especially empowered, ceded her vacant lands, after she had opened her land offices even, to the United States upon the express condition:

"That all the lands intended to be ceded, by sirtue of this act, to the United States of America, and not appropriated as beforementioned, shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other was whatevery."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I appeal to every member upon this floor, I appeal to every citizen of this country, has not this trust been violated, and gross; Nillions of acres of the public lands have been given away, not to the States according to their representation upon this floor; not to the States given away, not to the States according to their representation upon this floor; not to the States according to their respective and usual proportion is the general charge and expenditure." but to particular States and corporations and individuals, for improvements and educational purposes in particular localities. Is this right? Is it equivable? Is it carrying out in good faith the tenst reposed in the General Government, in accordance with her resolutions and in deeds of cession from the several original land States?

It has been insisted, upon this floor and elsewhere, that the conditions contained in the deeds

where, that the conditions contained in the deeds is what she has paid for public lands, amounting at the States when they adopted the Constitution, and that the recent of the Constitution of the C is not restricted by them. Especially has it been so argued with regard to the sixth condition contained in the resolution of Virginia, of the 2d of January, 1781. It has been said that that condition, and the condition upon which the trust was made to the General Government by all the States in their deeds of cession, had reference to the eighth article of the Confederation, which provided that " all charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be becurred for the common defense and general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a c namon treasury, which shall be supplied by the several States, in proportion," &c., and that by the adoption of our present Con-stitution, this article of the Confederation being repealed, that mode of taxation was abandoned. and the conditions of the trust ought not, and ould not be fulfilled.

The conditions of the trust have not been so rescinded, and no fair construction could lead us that two-thirds of the entire every to any such conclusion, ever if the Constitution had been silent upon the subject. South Carolina made her constitution, (September 17, 1787), North Carolina made her cossion on the 25th two-thirds. It is impossible to a

chall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, of February, 1790, over two years after the a log-and independence as the other States."

The resolution just read contains this distinct proposition:

The resolution just read contains this distinct proposition is a simple for the contained that the resolution is a simple for the resolution is a simple for the resolution is a simple for the specially empowered in her destroyd the terms contained in her de

which I have just read?

At the time the deed containing these words was made our present Constitution was in opera-tion; our present system of revenue was in opera-tion; the system under the Confedera on had that the second respective proportions in a charge and appeals from an abolished. Why, sir, the meaning is plain that it was intended that these hands should be disposed of fire that purface on after purpose stateces.

1. 1784, the State of New York, in compared to the purpose of the state of New York, in compared to the purpose of the state of the state of Congress of Septime, rescented a dead of constance to the state of the most westerly been as at X-ray are given; and the deed constant to the second to the seco s and from fit of such that they should be disposed of for the new and more accuracy of the foce fit of all the States, "newording to their re-

arge and expenditure."
What is the mouning of this language, "accord-

And the fourth clause of the ninth section of cland, granted to the next article, which says t been sold at the Gordenmont price, it would have assented to \$101,404,578. The share of North

a night to be disposed of according to the station upon this floor, other by pineing sectain the Treasury to pay the public usefully the current expenses of the Govthe proceeds in the accreat expenses or addition to defray the current expenses or accreament, or by distributing the lands, or the community or by distributing the lands, or the current expenses of the control of th establish a permanent constitution and govern-ted for themselves. Posted, That both the superary and permanent government be estab-ioned on these principles among others as their size. That they shall forever remain a part this Confederacy of the United States of Amer-of in any other way, it will be a gross sistation

24. That they shall be subject to the Artures Confederation, is all theoretical imbich theorigate States shall be as subject, and to all the note the conditions of the deed of cession from North dordinances of the United States in Congress of the United States in Congress for her deed of cession was made April 24, 1802, for her deed of cession was made April 24, 1802,

can be given to the language, "shall be disposed of for the use and benefit of all the States, according to their respective and usual proportions in the general charge and expenditure," and in the deeds of equaion made by Virginia and the other decis of ogssion made by Virginia and the valver states, prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The conditions in the deeds had no reference to the particular manner in which the general charge and expenditure should be imposed; but they referred to the proportions in which that general charge and expenditure should be borne. All the States are bound to contribute to the proportions of the contribute to the proportions in which that general charge and expenditure should be borne. All the States are bound to contribute to the general charge and expenditure, whether under the arti-cles of the Confederation, or under our present cles of the Confederation or acquitation tax or ommon fund!

No reasoning is necessary to come to the con-clusion which I have come to with regard to the construction which should be given to the deeds of cossion and resolutions of Congress relating to the lands. For, sir, the first clause of article sixth of the Consitution declares that all engage-ments entered into under the Confederation shall be valid under the Constitution. The language is "All debts contracted and engagements entered to, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation."

Did not the Government make an engagement, under the Confederation, with Virginia, Massahusetts, and the other States, who made their ecssions previous to the adoption of the Constitu-tion, that the lands ceded should be disposed of fully for that use, and for none other whatsoever? And does not the Constitution, as I have just

over and above what has been received from their sales. I get these facts from the speech of my honorable friend from New York, Mr. BENNETT which he delivered in this Hall during the first session of the last Congress; and I have ascer-tained from other sources that they are true. And we still owe many millions of annuities to Indians for land under treaties; and the expens Indian treaties, Indian agents, commissi

, amounts apposity to a large sum. Now, sir, who pays the money into your Treasury with which these purchases have been made, and with which your land system has been kept up? North Carolina. South Carolina. Georgia, and all the old States, pay a proportion. And I think I will be able to show that they pay a much larger proportion than they have be the reverarger proportion than they have in the repre-entation upon this floor, and yet they receive othing, either in the way of lands or of the prolarger proportion than they have is the representation upon this floor, and yet they receive road of \$2,624,397. But the act only reserved nothing, either in the way of lands or of the protected arising from the sales thereof; but they are the increased price before they were sold at the given to the land State. given to the land States-States which bear the smallest proportion in the general charge and xpenditure

will take the case of North Carolina, and make the estimate as if she pay a proportion into the Treasury merely equal to her present repre-sentation upon this floor. How much will these public lands have cost her? They have cost the the receipts from their sales.

There are two hundred and thirty-four mer rs of this House; by arithmetic you can see that they have cost each district having a mem-ber here \$2,135,752. North Carolina is entitled

sus, North Carolina had ten members upon this of the public lands. Again the facts disprove floor, and the calculation should be made for ten instead of eight; for nearly the whole of this Massachusetts, and the other old States. From North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, have paid a much larger proportion of this \$500,000,000 than they should, according to

their representation here:
"It is a generally admitted principle of cor sercial law, that the amount of imports is regi mercial law, that the amount of imports is reg lated by the amount of exports, and since of revenue is raised from duties upon imports, follows, if it can be shown that two-thirds of it domestic exports of this country are the produc of slave labor, that the proposition is su

The value of our domestic exports in 1852 was \$192,368,984. Of this amount, \$126,401,591 were the products of the southern States -- more than thirds. It is impossible to say with positive certainty what amount of these products was raised in any particular State, because States hordering upon each other will export the products of each other; but we can make a near

stood the terms contained in her deed of cession in the second of January, 1781, the Legisland's resolved that John week Legisland's resolved that John would yield find for the use and benefit of the United States for the term of the wild States, for the term of the wild States, all right, title, and claim a to the same acceptable of the land with her limits, according to the last consistence of the wild States, all right, title, and claim a to the same acceptable and committees, and committees and committees, and committees approximation to it.

North Carolina has two bundred and eighty.

arising from duties on imports.

Now, her, if these facts be so, and I think the ealculation is a near approach to the truth, North Carolina paid, of the 85e0,000,000 given and expended in the acquisition and management of the public lamis, over \$30,000,000; Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, according to the same calculation, must have paid each a much larger amount, and yet not one of them has recoived any grants for internal improvements, or for educational purposes, or for any other pur-pose by which the people of those States have been or may be reflected from taxation, while millions have been given to some of the States. Pop

show the proportion which the States, and parties utarly the proportion which North Carolina habors in their purchase and management.

Now, let us see how they have been disposed of, and which of the States have been benefited

to 55,521,192.

I have mostler statement which shows that the country it should be, years

amount of public lands cold up to the san is one hundred and three millions one h

ranted to the land States for schools, colleges, eaf and dumb avylums, for individuals and corporations, for public buildings, and such like terias such appeals as I think they deserve, arposes, from which the old States can by no sombility be benefited. And, sir, when a proposition was made at this session of Congress, to get in a bill granting to a million of agest that all the States are interested in them: those acquired by cossion and those acquired by purchase; and interested according to office was made at this session of Congress, to get in a bill granting ten multons or and fur pro-the States, in something like just and fur proportions, for the benefit of the indigent inthroughout the country, an adverse report was made from the Committee on Territories, concluding with these words:

"That Congress, without a promise of pecuni

And Congress, without a prosses of pecusi-ary compensation, has no power to grant portions of the public domain; and if it had, no policy could be more unwise than the grant of it for the support of local institutions within the States." Ar. Speaker, how strange it is that grants to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other land States, One, Indiana, Illinois, and other land States, without any promise of "pecuniary compensation," for purposes of a like character, should be considered constitutional, and when a proposition is made to include North Carolina and other old States, suddenly they become succonstitutional. Why is it unusise policy to grant lands to support local institutions in North Carolina, when it is seize policy to grant these for the like the grant the like the like the grant the gr seize policy to grant them for the like purposes in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? Why is it unconsti-futional and inneise to make grants to aid in im-Constitution; whether by a capitation tax or fedicad and unweise to make grants to aid in induties on imports, or in whatever way our representation North Carolina, when it is constituted may be raised. And if they contribute futered and wire to aid similar improvements in

ought to be made to the land States, because, by ments, the value of the reserved sections will be enhanced, and it will enable the Government to aell land which could not otherwise be sold and disposed of, and have settled up our vast unoc-cupied territory. The friends of such a system must, in their ingenuity, find some argament to sustain them in these positions, which has not been tested by experience. Before this system went into operation the argument had its effect; but experience shows that there is no force in it.

I see no objection to granting alternate section to States for to States for improvements, when there can be securify given that the reserved acctions will all be sold for double the Government price, and that thropy; others, because, in any way, they the proceeds arising from the sales thereof, or willing to dispose of a question which the lands themselves, will be distributed among thwart them in their political aspirations. r the use and benefit of all the States, and faith- all the States upon principles of equity and jus-

stitution, which I suppose, even in this day of progress, noons will contend.

I have thus far spoken with reference to the lands acquired by essain from the States. Let us now see how stands the case with regard to the lands purchased by this Government, and for has been raised. The experience which we have had since the

the lands purchased by this Government, and for which a price, in money, was paid; which money has been raised, or is to be raised, under our revenue laws, operating on all the States.

At the lowest estimate, the public lands in the original purchase, and the management of the lands of the

The Eurora to tunt long were us follows:	
To Hilinois 2,595,053 To Mississippi 737,130 To Alabama 419,525	acres.
Amount granted to that road3.751,711	94 /
Reserved to be offered at double prim:	
In Himole 1,273,921 In Mississippi 288,495 In Alabama 167,045	Acres,
Amount to be offered at double price 1,679,461	H
W	

The land granted to the road, 3.751.711 agree nounts, at Government price, to \$4,089,639.
"If all the reserved sections could be said a

They were brought into market in July, 1852 and up to September 30, 1853 (one year and three months,) there had been said in Illinois, at the double price, only two hundred and eightyour thousand and eighty agres, and the among over the ordinary price received was \$355,100, (and from this additional expenses should be deable lands have cost her? They have cost the control of the grant or energial Government \$500,000,000 over and above ducted,) >: reps/ Government for the grant or gift of land to the amount of \$4,689,629—not one or receipts from their sales. any railroad grant made or to be made his admirable "lose nothing system—for it has ome to be a system—will repay to government, including all add tions! expenses, one dollar ten of the value of the land given to the road

"But when this argument is met by fact which disprove it, another is resorted to, that

instead of eight; for nearly the whole of this sutlay was made before the apportionment under his been for the last twelve years, up to January the last census, which would make her share in 1, 1853, (the returns for 1853 are not yet all the last census, which would make yell, 367, the recurs for less and in the property of this charge upon the general Treasury \$21,367, made.) Yet this railroad system (that is so rapidly to increase the sales) had been in operation for two or three of the last years. The lowest sales a statement which I have, and shich is reliable. I think it can be shown, and clearly shown, that Acres,) being the very years the reserved verticus

we.	91
Injthe year 1656	Acres edd. 29,874,871
In 1844	In 1848. 1,897,653 1849 1,292,992 1859 1,495,858 1851 2,655,929 1862 894,779
18477,621,305	Total for \$2 years \$9,856,565

"One additional feature in these railroad grants should be noticed; that of doubling the price of about one third as much land as is granted to the road, (that is for six miles each side of th which not use third, it is believed in ever sold

at the increased price.
"This is wrong in principle." * * * "I was never anything but an artful device to funish an argument and excuse for the grants, has been of little real value, and cannot now be of any. It is a tax upon the gettlers on the public lands for the benefit of private companies, and unwiss and unjust as a matter of public policy "Grants to roads may induce settlers to locate near where they run; but they do not appear is have increased the aggregate amount of sales of settlements. It is immaterial where the pur-chases are made, if the amount is no greater than before. It would seem to be poor policy to give away nearly four million acres to induce settiers to purchase two or three handred thousand acco on the line of the road rather than elsewhere. The constitutional right to make these grants

in proference to the one in question, should be rested upon the argument that the more we give the less we lose."

Is it not strange that with our greatly increaded population, which unquestionably make greater demand for land, under the operation f this system, in 1852, the sales

of this system, in 1862, the sales amounted to less than one neitlien serve, while in 1836, with a population much less, the sales amounted to over is enty million of acres?

What is the exicut of this vast common property, a portion of which has already, by partial legislation, been granted to benest particular States, and all of which is in danger of being thrown away by unwise and unjust beginstion?

According to a statement which I have, and which is reliable, this tisyernment owns marrly fourteen lettrated millions of acres of public lands. North Carolina would be untilled, if distributed up a fair and equitable terms, according to representation, to feety acres millions, eight hunsym fair and equitable terms, according to representation, the forty areas millions, eight hundred and sixty-three thousand, two hundred and fifty-six acres, which at the Government price, would amount to \$50,800,070.

True, this large amount would not come into ber sensory at once, but for ages to asme it would be a source from which thousands upon thousands would flow into her treasury, to relieve her

blooming would have penetrated many as humble cottings, where now no trices of them case be found, but in their stead ignorance and misery.

But, sir, I will not pursue this idea any further. Let every citizen of this country reflect. Some of the facts are before them.

I have heard appeals made to the pride of the people: I have heard it said that it would be conflicted to the product that it would be conflicted to the pride of the people:

their representation here. Our government has pledged its faith to dispose of them in no other way than for the common ne and benefit of all the States. The States required this piedge from the tiovernment. Yet it is said, it is humiliating the Government. for the Government to act in good faith, or for the States to receive that which is justly, fairly, and honestly theirs.

The action of Congress, every session, indicates a growing policy by which, in the disposition of the public lands, the old States shall

eventually be entirely deprived of all their inter est in that rast common property. Bill after bill has passed Congress tending in that direction; and at this session one has passed this House, in my judgment far more objectionable than all others, I mean the "homestead bill," which, if carried and continued in operation, settles this question forever. Not only does it deprive the old bases of their interest in the public lands, but it offers a reward to depopulate then. Who will avail themselves of this legislative act? according to their representation, why should Ohio and Himors?

They not be tearfifed in the same proportion out of a common final? of wealth and influence, for the reward is not a limited Convention; denominating it an absord moderate means, deluded with the shadow of fered him, will sell his humble home, around ife, at which he was happy and gave others happiness and was of service to his State, and from which be could, in some degree, educate his children, and rush off into the western wilds, unsuited to his tastes and habits of life, where he will become disentiafied and find fill become worthless to himself, his family. and his country. Some voted for this unjust and odious bill through misguided notions of philan-

> Our people will extend over our vast extent of usettled territory, as they find it convenient and asseful in our natural growth. An attempt to legislatein advance of it will be unwise, injudicious, and unjust. The effect will be to bring from every country on the habitable globe persons who have no sympathy with us or our institutions, and give to them an influence which they should not have. Now, even the statesmen of our fre untry are letured upon our political economy Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and such like characters, whose arrogance is only equalled by their ignorance. Yet, by legislation, inducements are held out for such men as these, and their follo ers, to come here and receive, not only the rights and privileges of American citizenship, (which I am willing for them to have, after a proper and becoming pupilage.) but a bonus of millions of y property which belongs to our whole When we were weak, and struggling for a position among the the nations of the earth, it was right, proper, and statesmanlike to encour-age patriots in foreign lands to abandon their But since that liberty is achieved if it is to be e that liberty is achieved, if it is to 1 preserved. I protest that it is improper, unwise, and unjust to abandon our own people and their interests, and bestow that which is theirs upon foreigners, who do not, and cannot for year even when among us, except in a few instances, sympathize with us or our institutions.

> OUTRAGE UPON AN AMERICAN CONSUL-A letter from Havans, to the New York Times, under date of April 16th, says;

> "As Col. Robertson was returning this evening our a visit to the Black Warrior, where he had received the despatch sacks of his Government for the American Consulate, he was waylaid by a custom-house officer and soldiers, that had been stationed near by, and they attempted to wrest from him his packages; but they were unsuccessful. They in the street to stead the consulate, making several attempts to steal the sacks which he carried himself, he cautioning them that he was the Consul of the United States, and that the sacks contained the correspondence of his Government. This was done four and sicetimes on his way, without the accomplishment of the object-or fulfilling the orders of General Percela—the outrage committed in the presence of thousands of spectators lining his presence of thousands of spectators lining his whole path from the wharf where he landed, gh "Ocios" street; and the officer engaged in it knew perfectly well whom he assailed, and would never have dared such an attempt without ity-to save himself barmless.

The New York National Democrat has the fol-

It may be gratifying to those who deploys the sence of Mr. Secretary Guthrie over the Pre-He is to look after some malcontent Democrats also, thus accomplishing two purposes under one plea. If the President could a ester perce soft cient to leave Mr. Guthrie in the congenial employment of raising donkies, we know not what the Administration. The experiment is at least worthy of trial."

The Religious Anniversaries will soon con of the various societies is said to be of a very aggregate of contributions amounting to \$1,390. 282, which is an increase of \$126,916 over last year's. The receipts of the American Tract So-ciety alone reach \$414,159, being an increase of 829,532, and those of the American Bible Society amount to \$395,000; increase \$48,458.

BAD DERTS .- Hunt's Merchant's Magnein property is transferred for its security; the property so transferred to be the only legal secu-

Con. FREMONY .- The late advices from Califor nia represent that fears are now entertained for the safety of Col. Fromont and party. A deserter had arrived at San Bernardine and reported Col. Fremont in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and that three of his party had perished from cold.

The Lauren or Honor.-It is stated that Louis Napoleon has conferred on Dr. L. Berger, of New York, the decoration of the Legion of Hon-or, for the professional services rendered by him to the French population of New York city

BYWOR OF TRACKERAY .- It is stated that Thack eray, the distinguished author, has conformed to the Catholic religion. This rumor is not very well authenticated, yet many believe it.

LER IN AVEANTIC .- For eighty miles the stone Hermann, on her last passage to New York, was obliged to work through the ice under sail alone. The immonse fields she encountered rendered the use of her paddle wheels impossible for many

Negry Cincinnati has long borns the palm Swary.—Comment has long borne the pain as the log city, and now it claims to be the sweetest. The Secretary of the Cincinnali Chum-ber of Commerce says that it is a statistical fact, that one-fif h of the super and molesses produced in the United States is disposed of in the markets

North-Carolina Star.

RALEIGH. N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1884.

FOR GOVERNOR. Hon. Alfred Dockery.

OF RICHMOND OF UNITS. GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS. Whitesville, Columbus, Wednesday Lumberton, Robes Elizabeth, Bladen, Robeson, Thursday, Elizabeth, Bladen, Friday, On Saturday May 6, at such place in Blade

Monday, May Wednesday, " Fayetteville epard's, Moore, Thursday, Carthage, Friday, CONVENTION AND FREE SUFFRAGE.

The locofoco papers harp very much upon the recommendation contained in the sixth resolution of the Whig Convention, that the Legislature, in calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, provide so that there should be no Not ate or House of Commons. They have used all sufficient to tempt him from home, where he is proposition, an impossibility, &c. But the great anded by comforts which make life dear to sanhedrim of the party meets here, composed of those who differ, according to their own declarations, as widely as the poles on this question, and which cluster all the dear associations of his amongst other things, resolves "that we (they) are opposed under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons." Now how they can have the effrontery to talk about the absurdity of the restriction proposed by the Whig Convention, when they are not only opposed to the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitu tion at all, but even declare they are opposed to a change in the basis, is perfectly incomprehensible except their consummate arrogance and impudence he taken into account

They propose to engraft upon the Constitution log-rolling system, free suffrage, reserving other bave been conched in plain, intelligible and unchanges as hobbies for special occasions; but more republican and less objectionable mode of ard" to get the points. a Convention, they make a great outery and affect a holy horror at the recommendation of a estric- form strikes us to have been as unfortunate, tion by the Legislature, which they themselves as the verbaige employed is inelegant. Two approve of and commend in one of their resolu- very uncless and rotten planks are placed tions. Now with what a face can they come be at each end, rendering all attempts to get fore the people of the State, and especially the upon it hasardous, even to the old Fogles. Your people of the West, and advocate that clause of hot-headed, blandering Young Americas would their resolution after their talk about the sixth go through at the first plunge. But perhaps, resolution of the Whig Convention? These loco- after all, there was some cuteness in this disposfoco politicians and presses are bold and arrogant, we know, ready to do anything or to adopt of the Democracy. It was found that a good any line of policy for party success; but they deal of it was excessively combustible-brim full certainly miscalculated the intelligence of the of Young Americanism, and that to keep it from people this time. If they can delude and decrive explosion, it was necessary to place it between the people of the State into the support of their two good seeds of Old Fogyism, such as the 1st men and measures by such a course as this, then we must confess that we have greatly miscalcu-low who, ignorant of the use of a gun, on getting lated the intelligence and honesty of the masses.

Democrats here, seems to be somewhat at a loss mixing his powder and shot, would pour them to decide in what way to treat of the resolutions passed by the late convention. As usual wad. Finding all attempts to fire, resulted in with that print, we expected to find a model "a flash in the pan," he resolved to eneceed specimen of bold and confident assertion, coupled with no small amount of rant about Denso- to his increased irritation, his piece would only cratic principles. But the resume of the resolu- go f.i-z, f.i-z, and the game escaped. Now if tions of the Convention in the last Standard, is Mr. Thomas Bragg, the lawyer, don't do better tame, spiritless and weak, with none of the en- than that, the "Standard" may call lustily for thusiasm usually manufactured by that sheet for "alittlemore grape," but he'll only make a fire! special occasions. Indeed the only enthusiasm we see exhibited is in the war cry hanging over the first editorial column, " Bragg and Victory," as if something was wanting to inspirit their destronding house.

If the Standard cannot get up any enthusiasm, if its outgivings have lost their usual bravado and have but little food to feed upon and must necesarily be as dull and lifeless as the organ here. Inlowing hard hit at the Secratary of the Treas a- how closely they follow the edicts attered by its pracular month. If this source of inspiration little organs, the mere echoes of the grand one sident, to know that the former gentleman is now on a visit to Kentucky, where he has been at the centre? You fluid stir your stumps, Sir have spirit enough to maintain a respectable appearance during the campaign.

But this state of things is not at all surprising So unsubstantial and altogether descitful and ur reliable are the principles of the platform, and so great was the weight of odium from the mis deeds of the party in power and especially of the administration, that it was not to be expected of nce in New York. The pecuniary condition even the most rabid and confident partisans of the administration to show that accustomed boldness of speech and perfect reliance of those who manage affairs at Washington.

....

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED. - We propounded to gathered from it, you are perfectly welcome to the editor of the Standard, a few weeks since, some half dozen questions in reference to amendnot on account of his aristocratic proteusions or ments of the Constitution of the State, which he advocates the passage of an act abolishing all has not seen proper to answer. We know there have for the collection of debt, except where was some little difficulty in the way of his answer. has not seen proper to answer. . We know there straight-laced, illiberal views, but forhis unaffactswering them, inasmuch as that paper only wanted to harp upon free suffrage this campaign and avoid all other issues. And probably we put too proceedings of the Democratic Convention, and many questions to him at one time. As we are after speaking of the Democratic candidate, pronot disposed to let him slip so easily as that, we pounds the following queries. Now very great propose to give him an easier lesson now, so that doubts exist as to the opinions of the Pemocratic he may not be overburdened at one time. We candidate especially on the second point, as it is then would simply make this inquiry of the organ. pretty generally understood that he has occupied

if you are, what are those changes ?

PARROW's OFERA TROUPS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that this company will perform for two more days in this off with any thing so indefinite and enigmatic city. One of our cotemporaries speaks in the as the resolutions passed by the Democratic Confollowing terms of the Troupe: "Those who wish to pass an avening pleasantly.

other place. Their melody is truly rich, and as a whole, they claim the merit of the public at large, and in consequence of the rush which has been made, we would remark, be in mason."

Bur it will be seen by the proposals in another column, P. A. Page, Exp., intends to leane a weekly paper in the tesm of Pittabure', to be called the ndent. It will advocate the principles of the Whig party. The first number will be issued prior sauch a percent

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM, The Democrats are foud of platforms, whell er they are based on firm or ticklish foundations, or whether they are sends of sound, warm-caten or rotten planks. Hence we were wont to haptime their resolutions at the late Convention in this city with their favorite designation. We have signin and again alluded to it, and shall doubtless find it necessary, frequently during the present canvass, to make it the subject of animadersion and comment. Wendvise the Whigs to make themselves familiar with those resolutions and with what may be said pre and con in regard to them, that they may be fully prepared at every step to meet the trickery and shuffling of the Democratic cambidates. As the canvass advances, they will become more and more desperate and unscrapaions, but they must be forced to stand upon the platform even at the risk of its breaking beneath them.

The platform aforesaid, is a queer affair, when viewed at a glance; but a close inspection reveals its utter deformity and unsoundness .-There are ten planks in this platform properthe preamble and the 11th resolution constituting the abutments. Of these ten planks, but change in the basis of representation in the Sen- one, the 9th, is sound; two, the 5th and 8th are worm-eaten, and seven, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, the miserable, worthless vagabond, who has no manner of expedients to breindige the minds of 7th, and 10th are rottes. This result will be the West against this, by sepretess practing about made to appear to the eye of every candid and impartial man during the campaign.

The resolutions seem to have been hastily drawn up, if we may judge from their singularly infelicitous and ungrammatical structure and verbiage, and their want of political wisdom and consistency, plainly indicate that the "Standard" was the only text-book consulted on the occasion. It is not our business, to be sure, to dictate to the leaders of a great and victorious party, what they shall lay down as Democratic principles, nor to find fault, if they choose to express them in crude and unmenning terms; but a party which affects to split its sides at the uncourtly pronunciation of so plain an old farmer as Gen. Dockery, when he attempts to use such an outlandish word as guaso, ought by all means to use plain English, when penning so important a document as a platform. Seriously by legislative enactment, an anti-republican and Whigs and Democrats, that the platform should mistakeable language, and not subject us to the when the Whige come forward and propose the delay of waiting for the comments of the "Stand-

The arrangement of the planks on the plattion of the ammunition-to change the figurea fewling piece, would load it after this wise;-Even the confidential and especial organ of the He would ram a strong was down at first, then down his barrel and cover them with another

GEN. DOCKERY.

The locofoco papers were indignant because the Whig press replied in fitting terms to, and repelled the unjust and abusive attacks made upon, the candidate of the Whigparty for Governor. When charged with abusing him and ridiculing bluster, the lesser lights of the "unterrified" will his manner, they positively denied it, and assertup the cry of persecution, so as to excite the deed it is amusing to see with what fidelity they sympathies of the people in favor of Gen. Dock . copy the sayings of that immaculate sheet, and Ty. We have noticed this contemptible ruse before, but we only recur to it mow to show the arncular month. If this source of inspiration manner one of these very locorpeo prints that were taken away, what would become of the Gen. Dockory, sees fit to adopt in speaking of time. In an article upon the Democratic nomisummoned as a witness in one of the Courts. Oracle, or your faithful coadjutors will scarcely, fice, we find the following language: "That high-toned gentleman-the powerful logicianthe graceful and accomplished orator, Thomas Bragg will stand forth in "striking" contrast to the unscrupulous and boorish demagogue who will oppose him." And this is not abuse !-Geo. Dockery is a plain man, without my advantages of early education or of aristocratic polish, he is therefore styled "boorish" by locofoce editors and orators, who professgreat regard for the people, and really entertain more respect for aristocrutic pretensions than the good of the people. You may play this game to your heart's content, Messrs. Scribblers, if there is any glory to be

> pathy with them. OCERES.-The Weidon Patriot, noticing the premising, that if it be satisfactorily answered, the position generally hold by his party. The resolution of the Convention on the subject is Question 1.—Are you or are you not in favor perfectly non-committal, worded so cautionsly of any other changes in the Constitution of the and skilfully as to be succeptible of any con-State of North Carolina than free suffrage, and struction that may be placed upon it. The pecple of the State are too deeply and cornestly interested in works of improvement, in developing the resources of the State and in extending and completing the systems afready begun, to be not sention and said to be endorsed by the candidate of the party, and to have been shaped to suit his cannot spend a quarter more entisfacturily at any sieurs. The Whig resolution is substantive and practical, such as admits of no doubt or equivo cation. But for the queries, will then be anawared?

all its laurels. The people desire a man for

Governor, or to serve them in any place of trust,

ed regard for their rights and his unstudied sym-

let. Was Mr. Bragg for or against Free Suf-Frage in 1846.7

2nd. Is Mr. Bengg for or against the Western extension of the North Carolina Rail Road. Now those are simple questions and easily anabout the first of June. We wish the new enter- swared by Mr. Bragg himself or some authorized