Pagree, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk,

men who have receiv ark of the President's consider-and and Mr. Soule. They are mists of the southern school; and both here sent abroad on missions of class. I mertion this fact simply that fly may be induced to pause before it

the present sewim of Congress the bill consideration in the House of On its passage the year were was discussed there. It was y not hastily passed. After having been hongress for several years, and after being laborately discussed at this session, and a session, it has passed the House, if My experience is, that in pretty closely upon almost trail interest, I find among mation of general interest. I find among many gentlemen of acknowledged abil-et constructionists of the Constitution, section, and though the Senate during a section, and though the Senate then was not full as it was in 1851, when the former vote taking the bill passet fills body a second a by a majority of over-two-to-une. The vote 125 to 12. The year upon the occasion of its

ars, Balger, Boll, Brown, Chase, Clayton, of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, G. Gein, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Marton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade,

The maye were : "Meners Adams, Atelsleen, Butler, Cass, Clay, odge of Iowa, Douglas, Vitspatrick, Mason, ettis, Weller, and Williams—12," I do not say, ar, that after these votes the and to appears the hill against continual propriety. Tam very one that with him for having again I say, that, looking

I said before that I did not mean to attempt an agent to the arguments of the President, after tring movely heard his message read. Some the arguments, I confess, atruck me as having

children in your State? I apprehend there is no more danger of your becoming beggars at the factsood of C agrees for the support of our indigent from control of the fact of the support of our poor of wary class, if we accept a grant like this, than there has been that we should become beggars of Congress to educate all our children, because, in days gone by, we accepted aid from Congress to educate a part of them.

But, air, this l'resident for ther tells us that this bill is is vishation of the public faith. And why? Because the land stands mortgaged for the redemption of our public debt. With all due respect for the President, I must say that this argument does not strike my mind with great force. You have more money in the Treasury now than will satisfy all the demands against it. Your Secretary of the Treasury is out in the market, constantly baying up, at a large premium, the constantly buying up, at a large premium, the bends of the government. Instead of being without money and being compelled in good faith, to keep the mortgaged property until you discharge the obligations which are resting upon it, you will have more money than will satisfy all the demands assint you.

you will have more money the demands against you.

I cannot conceive that the bill is in violation of the public faith, because in this disposing of the lands as the bill proposes, you are not putting yourselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid, or even the courselves in a condition to avoid the courselves in a condition to avoid the courselves in a condition the courselves in a condition to a condition to a condition the courselves in a condition to a conditio ting yourselves in a condition to avoid, or even to render dubious, the payment of your public the prudent proprietorship argument, to justify grants to railroads. It is one which we have fre-

quently heard, and it always strikes me with great force,

But if Cingress, as a prudent preprietor, may grant land for one purpose, saying "this is as I would dispose of it," where does the President get authority to say to that proprietor, "you shall not grant it for another purpose, because that not grant it for another purpose, because that purpose does not strike me as being proper."— If a prudent proprietor may give land for school purposes, for railroad purposes, for internal im-provement purposes, and for various other pur-poses, as you have done time and time again; and if the same proprietor concludes that he may give a little for the protection and benefit of the ndigent insane, who shall dispute his right to do so, or restrain him in the exercise of his judgment? The people are the owners of the soil, and, I think, if their Representatives say, in their name, that this is a just and proper disposal of the land, they ought to be allowed to appropriate it in this

that this is a just an interest that this is a just a like yought to be allowed to appropriately they ought to be allowed to appropriately they ought the swamp lands is the swamp lands is way. That is my judgment.
One of the grounds on which the President justifies our giving away the avamp lands is, that, by so doing, we protected the public health. He intimates that the lands were subject to over-linear missing and missing missi ow, and produced missma and malaria, and rerespondingly detrimental to the public health. To get clear of this nuisance, it was a prudent disposition to give the lands to the States, that the States might drain them, and thus secure the stand it. Where, sir, do we get power to protect the public health? Is that in the Constitution, I five protect the public health in a State, and do it constitutionally. I pray you, have we not the right to protect the indigent insane in the State. protect the indigent insane in the State, as same clause in the Constitution? If Congress may do anything towards protecting the public health in the State of Arkansas, or Mississippi, why, by the same authority, may it not protect the indigent insane in Delaware, or Pennsylvania? I confess myself wholly unable to see how it can exercise the one power, and yet he constitutionally denied the right to exercise

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this subject, that after mature discussion in
this body, the bill has twice passed on the year

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the time, but the time the t the House of Representatives by a ma-quarty two is one, to encounter an Ex-erio. If it had passed hastily, or without sideration, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two to one, it would not any some than two two two one, it would not any some than two two one, it would not any some than two two one, it would not any some than two one, it would not any some than two one, it would not any some than two two one, it would not any some that the two one, it would not any some that the two one, it would not any some that the two one fact that the rate of Congress, at this and at former ses-

fact that while the President has felt constrained to reto this bill on constitutional grounds, ofher gentlemen of higher legal fame have taken different grounds; that there are arguments, in fact, on the other side of the question. A right minded man, a man of proper thought, ought, in justice to the Senate and House, before he makes up his mind, to examine and see what the arguments are that justified the vote, and then having taken the proc and cons into the account, having investigated both sides of the question, give such judgment as he feels he ought to render.

I voted for this bill when it was before the

it again. I have none of that sort of pride of opinion, that love of consistency, which will induce in the heart of every American cities are triend of humanity, whether he report has south, east or west. The Project is a south at south east or west. The Project is a south of the President's arguments. I shall be convinced that he is right and I am wrong. But I say that u on hearing the measurements in a south the south of the president is again. I have not been so convinced that he is right and I am wrong. But I say that u on hearing the measurements is a regard to be which it has not been so convinced. The inclination of my mind now in, and it is strongly so, that I shall record my wote as I did before. new is, and it is strongly so, that I shall record my vote as I did before.

my vote as I did before.

I trust, e'r, that no one will suppose that in where we get our authority to legislate submitting these remarks, and in taking this position, I am becoming in any degree the antagonal from time to time for school parposes and from time to time for school parposes since from time to time for school parposes since from time to time for school parposes and from time to time for school parposes since from time to time for school parposes and from the constitution, according to mine. I will make no attack upon him; for, wery far from it. I have great personal respect for the distinguished office to which he has been elevated by the President, if we are to legislate for a protection of all other indigent or unfortunate to the form of the secretary of the specific protection of all other indigent or unfortunate to the distinguished office to which he has been elevated by the American people. These considerations, if nothing else, would restrain me from any indicate of all other indigent or unfortunate to the form of the secretary of the

modicion over a part of that as a common with our fellow the house. The five hells rang out the alarm and the engines were sone also be to approhenoise collator in this way, we shall a more of honoreactors in their sone of honoreactors in their period proceeded to the residence of the firsts instead that their period period of the firsts instead and their land, with habitually are deviceded. After this the crowd proceeded to the residence was deviceded, and demonstrations of violence was deviceded, and demonstrations of violence was deviceded. The multitude immediately demonster their all street in the form of the collection of the form was to true the form was to the form the form was to the collection of the collection of the form of the collection of the form of the collection of the form of the collection of the co From the facin-part, of your alide
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North-Carolina Star. RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR. Hon. Alfred Dockery, OF RICHMOND OCUNTY.

MR. BRAGG IN RALEIGH. The Democratic candidate for Governor spoke

in this city on yesterday (Monday.) We have not the time or the space to give anything like a full report of his remarks, so we will content ourselves with a mere recapitulation of what he When we entered the Court House, he was

speaking of free suffrage, and was contrasting the two modes of amending the Constitution, by Legislative enactment or by a Convention, contending that the former was the more safe, condelt. But, sir, when Congress passed a hill granting millions upon millions of acres of the the public lands to your soldiers, the public dumain was then under mortgage. The same sort of obligation rested upon it then as now. The same thing occurred when you passed the swamp land act. When you granted millions upon millions of acres of land for railroad purposes, you granted land which was under this sum mortgage. It is true, an arcument is made But reader, the present race of Democrats, some morigage. It is true, an argument is made to the flow that they had not so declared themselves, and you believe it? are still "for a rigid continuous and the flow that they had not so declared themselves, and you believe it? are still "for a rigid continuous and charged that the Convention question was struction of the Constitution of the Lorentz to the movements and intentions of the Whigs as a grant of limited powers." Does not history and suppose it does not turn out so; is the public faith rielated to the President introduces.

The President introduces of the wing Conventions of 1850, '52, and '54 to the movements, and endeavor to create false impressions as truction of the Lorentz true of the Mings and charged that they have always been so? Were their true mointons of the Whigs as a grant of limited powers." Does not history prove that they have always been so? Were newspapers. There is one thing, however, Mr. Bragg did not state, and that was whether he himself was not opposed to free suffrage in 1848. In his comments upon the policy of the Whigs he did not go back that far. The question has been asked and not answered, was not Mr. Bragg opposed to free suffrage in 1848?

He spoke next upon the subject of Common Schools. He contended that this was not a party question and that neither party was entitled to any special credit for the system as now established in our State.

He next took up the subject of internal improvement and distribution of the proceeds of their game has been, "heads up, I win,-tails the sales of the public lands conjointly. He denied the truth of the remarks of his as reported in the Newbern Atlantic and Wilmington Herald and copied into the Register. He said he was in favor of internal improvements, and also of extending the Central Road-East and West, but did not declare whether he was in favor of doing it immediately. He came to this portion of his speech with such evident reluctance that it is inficult to state his precise position. But if we understand his declaration of opinions correctly. This is the argument as I under be was in favor of the State going into works of tions touching improvement, as a prudent individual would manage his own private affairs, not go farther into debt than he had the ability to pay. He was opposed to distribution to enable us to prosecute our works of improvement and attempted to show that it could not be relied on, especibe constitutionally denied the right to exercise the other. I abould never have thought, myself, of such an argument; but the President ascens to rely upon it; and, therefore, I take it for granted there must be sensething in it more than I have seen.

I should not have said a word on the message at this time, but that I wanted the country to un. lands, it would not materially aid us, as only about two millions of deliant the treasury from that source and the share of North Carolina would only be about \$60,000 .-

But he forgot or omitted to state that in 1836, before the system of squandering the public domain had been carried to its present state of perfection, over 20,000,000 of acres of the public foco orators and aditors, he pronounced this question a hobby gotten up for electioneering purposes and intended only to eateh votes. He commented upon the charge that had been

body; and upon hearing the message read my their free-soil affinities, said that Gen. Pieres on "economy" and "extravagance" This 8,581; Edgecombe, 8,547. at all shaken. I will read the message, and read came into power upon the implied understanding has been the talk from time immemorial, and yet He made the old stale assertion that the Dem-

ocratic party both in the State and in the country, was the only national party, and that it was well understood at Washington that the Whig party, North and South, was completely sundered.

We have not attempted to give a full report of sery far from it. I have great personal respect for the President; great respect for him as a politician and as the head of the greatpurity to which I belong; and I am sure he will not take it amiss nent abilities and readiness in debate, we had nent abilities and readiness in debate, we had expected to have beard a more able and less so phistical speech. We were disappointed, and from the feeble and infrequent applause of his friends present, we think they must have felt a cess of the party, in we had expected. Mr. Bragg and disconnected in his manner of speaking; and if this speech is a fair specimen of his ahil-

undertand that much harmony and enthusiasm characterized the deliberations of the Convention that met no make the communitions, and that all Corn Rattauane. The connection between the that the "unterrified" did not have a very har- State a partner.

For the Scants .- Benjamin F. Shern, Keq. For the House, when B. G. Affertton, and Dr.

Hon. Rose H. Ro, ere was prouse scorpt our thanks for a copy of Finance Report of the Sec Col. R. 7. Paint is the Whig candidate for the young of the Trease y and also for a copy of the Horse of Commons in Chewan county. High Les the Whigs he united to a man upon their the public. second and third parts of the Decements again. W. Collins declined running and Col. P. relac- smalldate and they can very easily source his-

THE PLATFORM-THE TWO WADS. Ist. That we are for a rigid construction of the Canstitution of the United States as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Tressury, and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue and against a Tariff for protection, for comony in the Administration of the federal government, and against extravagant expendi-tures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of unjust and unfound-

claims, 10th, Resolved, That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

ry prove that they have always been so? Were their true opinions as to the strength of the Whig to the relation existing between this government Jackson and Van Buren and Polk very rigid, candidate without intending it. The last Char. and Spain on this continent. The rather unsatwhen Old Hieliory played the tyrant regardless lotte Democrat, in an article laudatory of the of the Constitution-when little Martin acted as Democratic candidate, has the following if he had put it in his breeches-pocket, and Jimmy Polk made war upon Mexico ! How came it. that during those troublour times, the aged sires of the land began to feel they were treading upon a volcano, and men began to enquire "where is the Constitution?" "Rigid," indeed! It is even so, when the Whigs propose a measure-rigid? yes, rigid as steel. But how is it, when the Democrats wish to carry a point? Then it is, their construction is as "rigid" as India-rubber. Their entire history proves that in this matter,

up, you lose. " And then, the ghost of the old, dead United States Bank, still haunts them. Has the old monster stirred again? Has he come forth, and does he still stalk abroad to disturb the quiet of the Democrats? What was the band of soldiers tistics of this State as we find them laid down in doing who guarded his sepalchre? Were they indeed asleep? Turn them out of office quickly, quickly! Now, the Whigs are willing to let the old creature sleep, useful as he was to the gor- have not the precise data, we will follow the taernment and the people, and bear with the inconvenience and expensivess of the Independen Treasury. They are willing even to let the Demerats put their hands into the public purse as deep as their arm pits, so they leave enough to manage the government when they take the reins. But even that won't do, and no wonder. Why, they know they murdered one of the best and cheapest agents the government ever had. and hence they are haunted with "ghosts, hobgoblins and chimeras dire," whenever an election approaches. Well, we can't help it, "mur-

der will out, " And there's that cursed Tariff too, -the thought putting a red cent into the pockets of our own . chanics and manufacturers, when they could send it to Europe, galls them to the quick. A Tariff for revenue, but not a Tariff for protection. Mark it, reader! A Tariff that will yield \$50,-000,000 to be squandered upon Democratic office protect our own mechanics and trade-mer against the pauper labor and workshops of Europe. But pray v is the Tariff of '46 ? Is it not protective? . . . the principle of protection recognized in it? Now the Democrats know that the Whigs do not advocate a high tariff; but one so adjusted, that, while it shall yield lands were sold in one year. As usual with loco- enough revenue for the economical wants of the government, will at the same time encourage our Randelph, 13,787; Cumberlant, 12,447; Chatown mechanics and laboring people. That's ham, 12,161; Davidson, 12,137. what we want and what the people will have

The Democrats, as usual, ring the changes up Halifax, 8,954; Wacren, 8,867; New Hanover, that past differences of opinion were to be for- who does not know that the public treasure is 1,870; Craven, 1,538; Wake, 1,306; Pasquotank, gosten, and that all were to be considered as proper Lavished upon the extravagancies of the governt 1,235; Robeson, 1,230; Granville 1,090. in for paying it off when due, or earlier if it can be Of the white inhabitants, 529,483 were born done without too great a sacrifice, as we White in the State; 20,784 were born out of the State are particularly determined it shall be done, if but in the United States; 2,565 were born in forto that after all.

But the last clause of the first word is particularly ominous. It has a strong squinting of repudistion, which the Whigs will oppose to their death. But the Democrate will say, they are out upon the Galphins; and so are the Whigs; but let the Democrats look sharp that there are not more than a dozen Galphins connected with the Gadelen treaty affair.

But the second wad, when laid open with the degree of disappointment also. There was no ventions. The Democrats of North Carolina swallowed them entire, tail and snout. Let is a man of pleasant appearance, rather tedious them have them and make the most of them. More anon.

reads, is nearly completed. nds, is nearly completed.

We understand that they will commence to lay

the less on the Central Roul at this place on Monday reat.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS

Some of the locofoco journals are industries trying to produce the impression that the Whigs ard, with all the solemnity of an official organ,

inest for duce to dank to the deportance into the day people, and so are wining to it is the people, and so are wining to it is the people, and so are wining to it is the people in the people, and so are wining to it is the people in the pe Tariff" and "Baltimore Conventions," are al of his sentiments on all subjects entering into Cuba growing out of the Black Warrior affair, as But reader, the present race of Democrats, to call off the minds of the people from the true lish and French alliance so far as it may affect would you believe it? are still " for a rigid con- issue and endeavor to create false impressions as the affairs of the Western continent, give some

But it will require action and industry to ness of purpose" of Gen. Dockery. Dockery has shown himself in our district to be a most un-scrupulous demagague, undof indefatigable indus-Hence we must not rely too much upon defeat, but all turn out and give him as he deserves, leave to retire the shades of private

you do not possess in the Democratic ranks. right and justice. Then it will require more votes than you can command at the election .--Somebody else may then have " leave to retire to the shades of private life."

NORTH CAROLINA STATISTICS.—We propose to group together some of the most interesting stathe tables of the Census of 1850. In some few particulars there have been considerable changes since the census was taken, but inasmuch as we bles as given in the report before us.

Of the white population of the State, 15.851 were under I year of age; 69,801 between I and 5 years; 80,206 between 5 and 10 years; 73,299 between 10 and 15 years; 61,955, between 15 and 20; 95,648 between 20 and 30; 61,093 between 30 and 40; 42,237 between 40 and 50; 27,399 between 50 and 60; 15,576 between 60 and 70; 7.241 between 70 and 80; 2.190 between 80 and 90; 351 between 90 and 100; and 61 over 100. Of those between 70 and 80, Guilford County had 246; Wake, 232; Surry; 204; Bandolph, 192; Iredell, 187; Orange, 182,

Of those between 80 and 90, Surry had 90; Wake, 81; Rutherford, 64; Cumberland, 59; Granville, 59; Cleveland 58.

Of those between 90 and 100, Surry had Buncombe, 14; Haywood, 14; Orange, 13; Rock incham 12: Chatham, Cumberland, and Wake 11 each. Of those over 100, Chatham, Granville, Hay-

wood, Montgomery and Surry had 4 each; Randolph 3 and others less Of the aggregate population, Wake had 24,888;

Granville, 21,249; Comberland, 20,610; Guilford, Of those six counties having the largest white population, Guilford had 15,874; Wake, 14,173;

Those six counties having the largest

not before, by Whig financiering. It must come eign countries, and the place of birth of 196 was unknown.

We may collate some other facts, as shown by

the census at some other time.

GEN, DOCKERY IN WILMINGTON. We give, from the Wilmington Herald, an acsapital speech and left a very favorable impress-

gentry, but his honors, straight forward manner ment, but was opposed to horrowing money to blotton smaller than that of Wilmin will please the plain farmer or laborer who does assist you in building your reads? It is only State, as given on the 308th page of this same

monitors time of it in their Convention at Louisian being last Saturday. The conflicting interests of the Officers and Students of the Masonie Institute whiles the greater part of the labor the rival candidates could not be an easily reconciled. We learn that the convention nominated in a very flourishing condition, and no shorts the work chiefly; Mr. Deflow came in and reup is much confusion and discatiofaction.

Slidell in the United States Senate, which was Dockery, but gave him the nomination with the tions with Cuba than is generally believed by the expectation that he would be beaten. The Stand-people. The necessity of and the many with all the sales of the standard people. approved of by many Senators, that there is the President the extraordinary power to suspend proclaimed that it had reason to believe that the our neutrality laws during the recess of Congress. Whigs had no idea of Gen. Dockery's election, indicates the possibility of an understanding beautiful and forthwith the little provincial schoes take it tween some of the Western powers of Europe, up and proclaim it as an important disclosure.— in certain contingencies, to guaranty to Spain Now, the whole story is manufactured from be-

grounds for the belief that these powers may have it in contemplation to turn their attention isfactory message of the President on the Black Warrior affair, it is said, has caused the introduction of this resolution. A correspondent of the the great strength of intellect and firm- Baltimore Son has the following in reference to it:

resolutions as the emergency demands. From the mposing manner in which these resolutions are brought forward, we are led to suppose that they "It will require action and industry," will it were intended to supply the deficiency in the Yes, and it will require something more that President's Black Warrior Message, of a direct proposition for hostile movements against Spain. both documents present the grievances under which the United States Government have been too long patient; and others would answer as a basis for a declaration of war. The President would not, however, assume the responsibility of recommending any measure of hostilizies, whether of reprisals or blockade, or a repeal of neutrality

"As half of the committee on foreign affairs of

laws, or an open declaration of war.

The House committee on foreign affairs, to which the President's message was referred, finding that the President recommended nothing, probably supposed that he meant nothing, and therefore they havedone nothing. The President has, however, promised in his message—and it is also promised for him—that he will promptly and gress such measures as he may suppose the honor and interest of the country require

VETO OF THE LAND BILL

As was given out by newspaper correspond-The message was sent into the Senate on the 3d locofices. inst. The President takes the position that such appropriations are unconstitutional, on the ground Stripped of its abstractions, it merely declares public lands, but not an acre to the old States | a Whig measure, would Gov. Reld and his the States, but not a word is said in derogation the funds to distribute? And yet if the Dan

would enure to the advantage of a few.

It is a special plea for the support of the new States, and an entire and total disregard of the attempt of the Standard is so manifestly abour ! rights and interests of those States that first gave and ridiculous, that it is only necessary to sia . to the General Government large quantities of it to give it a prompt and complete quietus, lands in trust on certain conditions, which conditions have been repeatedly disregarded.

the Wilmington Journal, in its notice of it, al. Judicious systems, as if any one would approve policy asto their disposition will be fited upon. More or 718. Was: Kourseaver vs. Legral as something slee, If you kaze-the power of the proposal of hand first the proposal of the indigent leavant of of the indigent le Committee. The following ticket has been sectived. From a heaty not judge a man by hinding dress or his acute throwing himself back upon the old Democratic consts. There are several given under a popular throwing himself back upon the old Democratic consts. There are several given under a popular throwing himself back upon the old Democratic consts. not judge a man of the real and substantial merits. doctrine in this State of opposition to all works don to the day of the the day of the the state of the state Francis County.—We have heard it stated of this kind in which it is proposed to make the convers, Wilmington has over 7,000. A very

for a copy of the commerceptives of 1950.

Crax.-It seems by the movement of Mr. | THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE RAIL

ROAD JOBBERS. The New York Herald, in an article on the ladeden Tresty, says of the Administration, and the Railroad Jubbers : --"Here, then, we shall have another re-

After, then, we shall have another remarkable exemplification of the beautiful flexibility of our federal constitution. It is unconstitutional to appropriate money out of the general treasury for internal improvements, although it is constitutional to appropriate the public lands to Western railroads. But while Congress have not In our dissection of the Democratic platform, ginning to end, warp and woof; and is only a we place the two scale together, the upper and trick to catch the unwary. They wish to make the lower, as containing about the same amatomical characteristics. The reader will perceive that they are wholly Old Fogy, and serve a valuable end in keeping down the combustible tenderness of Young America. Indeed, we would, once for all, importune our Democratic friends

In our dissection of the Democratic from become and woof; and is only a court of the perceive the two scales together, the upper and trick to catch the unwary. They wish to make tion of a tripartite convention proposed by England and France to the United States, the object to readers will recollect the celebrated proposition of the Senate, and with the advice and continuous forms the treasury for the purchase of the money from the treasury for the purchase of the right of way for speculating railmost companies in a foreign country. This is 'whipping the devil an agreement to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the initial discountenance all attempts on the part of others to wreat it from Senate.

The reader will recollect the celebrated proposite terprises within our own territories, it seems that they receive the receiver of the President, 'by and with the advice and continuous to the Senate,' may take any amount of which was to bind the three governments to war for speculating railmost companies in a foreign country. This is 'whipping the devil an agreement to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the initial constitution of the United States, the object to which was to thind the three governments to an agreement to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the initial constitution of the United States, the object to which was to the resident, 'by and with the seat the president, 'by and with the seat the president, 'by and with the seat the president, 'by a The truth is they fear the strength of General on the part of others to wrest it from Spain. in Moxico, for the benefit of certain gange of once for all, importune our Democratic friends | The truth is they fear the strength of General never for once to omit to incorporate into the as | Dockery before the people, and so are willing to | Mr. Everett's celebrated letter to the English and | Private speculators, is utterly preposterous. | "Yet so it is. It is unconstitutional to relieve one should break its leading strings, and forget home. There is, one would think, no danger, so long as the talismanic signs of "strict construction," "United States Bank," declaration of his principles, and his open avow declaration of his principles, and his open avow to get home. There is, one would think, names. The very favorable impression he has those governments have not yet given up their purpose in that respect. The subsequent difficulties of our Government with the authorities of continuous asylums in those governments have not yet given up their public lands to the various asylums in those governments have not yet given up their purpose in that respect. The subsequent difficulties of our Government with the authorities of continuous control of the Black Warrior affect, as bound both to its belief and its sandals—its the canvass, are rather too much for locofice well as the enigmatical declarations of an English ing away the obstructions, for example, in the stoicsm to bear. So they set themselves to work Minister in reference to the objects of the Engto appropriate ten, fifteen, twenty, or even fifty millions, if need be, for the purchase of railroad routes for plundering speculators outside of the limits of the United States. Such are the con-structions of the constitution under the amplices of this hybrid, free soil and secession administra-tion. Their stock jubbing and spoils seeking affiliations, and their excuses and false pretences based upon the innecent constitution, are alike iniquitous, and detestable. Common sense re-pels the idea of their sincerity or their consis-

> We commend the foregoing extract to the especial attention of those strait-laced constructionists who may feel disposed to glory over the the Senate are now absent, we cannot expect as much promptness of action upon Mr. Slidell's the peculiar policy of the present administration and its supporters in reference to the public demain. Humbuggery seems to be the order of the day with locofoco leaders, and it is not at all probable that they would be willing for the peoale to see in its true light the course they see fit to adopt upon this important question. It is a well settled article of faith with certain leaders of the party that any general dispensation of the proceeds of the public lands or of the lands themselves is unconstitutional, whilst partial donations of a local nature are perfectly right and proper and clearly within the meaning of the constitution. Democrats here rejoice over the veto of the hill for the relief of the indigent insane and are confident that the President will veto the homestead bill. If we are to judge by the devigorously carry out, at all baracts, any measures for redress that Congress may order. It is new, clarations of these who sustain the President in therefore, to be considered that the President is his veto, this is by no means a certainty. Judge not constitutionally competent to propose in Con- Douglas declares himself a friend of the homestead bill, and yet he defends the President in his veto of the bill for the indigent insane. The doctrine of prudent proprietorship is to be made ents, the President has vetoed the hill appropri- be sustained, which can be extended over almost the point upon which this abominable bill will ating lands for the benefit of the indigentinsane. every subject that may suit the facey of the

ALL TALE.—The Standard pretends to see that it is an exercise of authority by Congress something extraordinarily meritorious in the fact not delegated to it by the Constitution, and a di- that a larger amount of money has been distritrect infringement upon the rights of the States, uted for Common School purposes during the term A special plea is put up for the power to grant of Gov. Reid than ever before, and thence argues lands for local purposes in the States in which that there is no need for a change in the officers the lands lie, and quite a parade is made over the of the State government. This is really one of doctrine of prudent propriets to party capital out of nothing that we have ever witnessed. The Standard might as well attribute the increase in that Congress has no right to donate lands to all value of real estate in this city and in fact all the States in proportion to the general change over the country to the irresistible influence of and expenditure, but it has a right to give lands Democratic principles. Suppose the State of in alternate sections to railroad companies, the North Carolina had not received a portion of her 19,754; Chatham, 18,449; New Hanover, 17,668; swamp lands to the States in which they lie, and share of the proceeds of the public lands, which lands for various objects in States containing the was accomplished by Whig votes and was a purely that have none in their borders. A great parade fecres of the Literary Board ever have been able is made about the United States being the great to distribute as large amounts as they have done? almoner for the States, and the States looking up Suppose the banks of the State and of Cape erament for appropriations for Fear had not been able to make as large divobjects of a benevolent or local character, under dends as they have for some years past; where the system of making general donations to all would the Literary Board have been ablo to get of special donations to particular States for such cratic policy towards these Banks that was sednously advocated and voted for by the present themselves upon the platform and declared their is a tune for Buncombe, which they know well support of the compromise measures. None how to sing. And now, also, they are in hot Fayetteville, 4,646; Raleigh, 4,518; Washing would benefit all the States, but claim such as The whole message will suit exactly those who Democratic candidate for Governor, and that put not even have had an existence.

We might pursue this subject further, but the

Mz. Brown's Sparcu.-We publish the remarks of Mr. Brown, of Miss., on the veto Mousage of The Democratic candidate for Governor, judged President Pierce. Mr. B. has generally by his antecedents, is not a friend to internal imcount of the speech of Gen. Duckery in that provements unless he has been recently converted Congress, but it will be seen, that although be place, from which it will be seen that he made a by the equivocal resolution passed by the late expresses his views somewhat gingerly, he says Democratic Convention. Though never having some few things it will be difficult for the friends ion upon those who heard him. All were de- been much in public life, he has pretty generally of the President to answer. From indications lighted at the manner in which he handled the been known to have used his influence against and intimations thrown out in this preliminar; issues of the present canvass, and at his familiar. ity with the subject discussed, as well as his read- of improvement in the State. The party to which veto will be somewhat protracted. The whole iness in the use of the information he had. We be belongs have a specious way of hiding their subject of the public lands will be reviewed, but judge he must have made a very fine effort, since opposition to such works by speaking of favoring we do not think it possible that any entitled

enrolativ prepared census indeed, in which even jected scape of the most important of the statistival tables prepared by Mr. K., Mundered in We are indicated to the Hon, Gan, E. Rulger, others and gives the soul author of all thus is culoable as a effit whatever.