ADVERTISEVENTS not exseeding sixter

these who advertise by the year. Book and Job Printing done with neatness an spatch, and on accommodating terms. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

> From the National Intelligencer. THE VETO MESSAGE

In the opening of the late Message of the Pres-lent of the United States, explanatory of his This declaration seems a little singular when the power of one man is about to be interposed to the power of one man is about to be interposed to the defeat the expressed will of the Nation through Representatives fresh from the People; and as to the subject on which lais exercise of power falls, none could be more inferesting to a people who possess the ordinary feelings of larmounts. We must therefore take the freedom, though with great deference, to submit a few objections to the leading argument of the Br.

Mesong remarks: " It cannot be questioned that if Congress have power to make provision for the insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the poor in all the States." This is a mode of reasoning. which, except under a severe pressure, is seldom reserted to. It could havely have been expected that such a position would have been taken in the foreground of the argument. In the first place, it may be remarked that the

bill, in this respect, is not new. The principle was sanctioned by the venerable Monroe, who was himself a strict econstructionist of the Constitution, as Mr. Pierce professes to be; and the same principle was sectioned by the administra-tion of John Q. Adams. And we might here tion of John S. Adams. And we might here ask, without the least disparagement to the pres-ent Administration, whether it is wiser, of more aggregates in the affairs of the Government, or of Floriter participant than the two Administra-tions above named?

What new light has opened upon our present rulers? We do not find it in the Message, and we are not informed where clear we should look

Forty two years and Congross appropriated a considerable sum for the relief of the people of Caracas, in Venezuels, who had suffered by earthquakes, and a short time ago a liberal ap-propriation was made to relieve the starring poor in Ireland. Now to apply the President's poor in freshood. Not apply the President a frequency argument: we in the first instance, seted on a principle which would require us to relieve the the calmuttes of all nations from earthquakes, or any other dispensations of Providence; and, in the second, we are bound to feed the poor of

all nations.

If the voto argument is to be carried out, is will be difficult to find any ground of action for the General Government. This has not been the practice of our strict constructionists. Mr. Jefferson signed appropriations of money to construct the National Road on the ground that the States through which it was made onsented to its construction. That, it must be admitted, is a very easy mode of aftering the Constitution.—

Gen Jackson, by his proclamation against South struct the National Road on the ground that the States through which it was made a magneted to its construction. That, it must be admitted, is a very casy mode of aftering the Constitution. Gen. Jackson, by his proclamation against South Carolina, put forth more ultra decirance, derogatory to State rights, than has ever been advanced by any of our Presidents. Mr. Calbana was considered in this view, and not a question of power. So that we may safely say that the veto argument, which was intended to adhere to a struct construction of the Constitution, authorizes a construction, but the view, and not a question of power. So that we may safely say that the veto argument, which was intended to adhere to a struct construction of the Constitution, authorizes a construction. The view of the constitution, which declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations of the constitution of the constitution. by any of our Presidents. Mr. Calhoun avowed and acted upon the principle that, beyond the United Scates, Congress could do any thing which they were not expressly prohibited from doing. President Polk made war against Mexico with-

of Government—that involved in the social rein-tions; the internal arrangements of the body politic; the mental and moral culture of men; the development of local resources of wealth; the punishment of crimes in general; the preserva-tion of order; and the relief of the needy or son at order; and the relief of the needy or otherwise unfurtuate members of society—lid in practice remain with the States; that none of these objects of local concern are, by the Con-stitution, expressly or impliedly prohibited to the States, and that none of them are, by any express language of the Constitution, transferred to the United States."

Imagings of the Constitution, transferred to the United States."

What application has this to the argument?—
The bill rejected did not propose to do any thing within the scape of the above remarks. It appropriated of the public lands a rateable proportion to each State for the purpose of building lunatic asylums. There was no interference with any internal regulations of the States, in any of their head concerns. The result expect the of their local concerns. They could reject the beneficent appropriation, and, if they accepted it, the proceeds were to be applied to the object specified, under their discretion. It was a divi-sion, to the extent provided, of the common pro-property of the States among them in a just pro-tion, and to encourage an enterprise the most

humane and bearfirest.

When the President therefore throught it would create a dependance of the States on the Federal Government for the administration of charities, he was making an appeal not fit for a constitutional argument against a measure which, from its nature, could produce no such result.

Seeing from the almost annual appropriation of the public lands for canals, relivous, coats of government, colleges, schools, and a variety of other purposes, the President must needs endeavor to place them upon a different basis. These, he says, are "clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor." Now, we take issue upon this point with the velo, and allege that in this admission the constitutional argument is agreed. The Government would be glad to apply ten millions now in the Treasury to the reduction of our debt at a reasonable premium, but the holders prefer generally the sicch; and they will not part with it unless they receive a considerable remarks here hastily made. We feit a reluction of the sense upon additional to the President, impelled us to say thus admission the constitutional argument is agreed. ion the constitutional argument is surren-

"This appropriation was originated in the House of Representations in 1812, on the motion of Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, than whom there was never a more "strict constructionist" imusely passed by the House in the

llowing words: Resolved, That the Committee on Commercial

North Carilina Star.

VOLUME XLV.

We contend that the Constitution operates on the whole country and in every State alike; that what Congress may constitutionally do in one State it may do in another. This is an argument, position, which cannot be shaken by ingenuity. because the above appropriations increase the value of the public lands, Congress, as a propri-ctor, may exercise the power. If this be not a latitudinarian doctrine, far more dangerous than any involved in the bill, we are greatly mis-

Who are benefited by the increase of the value of the public lands? The answer must be, all, the United States, which have a common interet in them. Now, we contend that, on this argument, the appropriation made by the bill is conferred on the States respectively by carrying out the objects of the bill, than by any enhancement to the value of the public lands by appropriating the same of the public lands by appropriating statice liberty.

The Homestead high we postponed till the 17th inst. After a long debate the motion was agreed to the sentence of the Nation four the People; In the States where the land is situated. The constitutionality of the set, by the Message, is made to depend upon the benefit secured to the praprieters. New, what is, that is most should be the sentence of the proprieters. New, what is, that is most should be the sentence of the proprieters. that a "scriet a lherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact offers the best, if the value of the public lands by appropriating to the value of the public lands by appropriating the same armond the constant of the public lands by appropriating the same armond the value of the public lands by appropriating the value of the value of the rest is structured. The constitutionality of the art, by the Message, is

in this view of the care is, that the President as-aums to judge of this benefit, and pays no respect to the judgment of the proprietors. They have spoken through their agents in favor of the as proprietors, are benefited by a local applies calendar, for the purpose of reaching the bill to testim tion, and not benefited by the appropriation establish territorial governments for Nebraska nearly

waive themselves no comprise bord the G. nt, as they consider that matter belongs to the Emperor and his Prime Minister. This yets is reat deliberation; but this amounts to nothing, seeing that the President has undertaken to blink and act for them. We suppose that, eak as authoritatively now on this particular bject. Their voice, however, sooner or later, till be heard and respected.

ody of our readers sufficient intelligence, and lso a sufficient knowledge of constitutional law; se public lands may be appropriated in those taxes for the general beneal, they may be apopriated in any other State on the same group rere propertionably as great as those that would be realized under the vened bill. Besides, the alls of humanity, suffering, were perhaps never tate, as intimated, is in our humble judgment. a entire misconception of the Executive. There far less interference in this respect by the pro-sed bill than in the bundreds of appropriations

oved bill then in the handreds of appropriations for the public lands for local purposes.

If an appropriation of public lands may be nade where the proprietors are benefited, there are be no limit to the power. Whether more or this view, and not a question of power.

and make all needful rules and regulations re-specting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," or to the deed of cession maidered a common fund, for the use and benefit of all the States."

The Message certainly mistakes when it says

at the consent of Congress; assent at the consent of Congress; assent and New Mexico were conquered a government of New Mexico were conquered a government of Congress by our good friends who can find a constitutional objection against any thing which they desire to defeat. But favorite measures are never unconstitutional.

The President cites the words, "the powers not public lands to different objects which they could not have added by appropriations from the Treasury.

There is no limitation as to the appropriation of the lands, as there is in regard to the lands of the lands as there is in regard to the lands of them have them have aguished services. Lafavette and many others

re instances of such an appropriation.
Congress have power to dispose of the public may exercise their discretion, in good faith, and for the general benefit of the States. There is limit than this.

o other limit than this.

There is no constitutional power which interoses an objection to the bill vetoed. It is the irst yets that ever has been given to an appropriation of the public lands, and it is exceedingly unfortunate that the Administration should al objection when none can exist. It is general agreed that the veto power was not given to be interposed except on constitutional questions. Before Gen. Jackson's administration, we believe,

no law was vetoed on a question of policy.

The argument of the President that the lands are pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must excite a smile in the reader. With as overflowing treasury, seeking an opportunity of pur-chasing stocks of the Government at a premium, chasing stocks of the tovernases at a premoun-this argument is brought up to strengthen that which precodes it. We should like to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury sets aside the money received from the public lands to be applied only to the payment of the public debt. The Government would be glad to apply ten mil-lions now in the Treasury to the reduction of our latest accounting the public budders.

We mean no disrespect to the executive in the remarks here hastly made. We felt a reluctance to say any thing on the subject, but a sense of duty, not less imperious than that which operated on the President, impelled us to say thus much. We do not evaryone the action of the Press to that of the Executive, but its readers executive in the state is contained. pect it to state it to state its views on important national questions. We have hitherto spoke freely, as we move do, on other topics of equal importance; and we should have congratulated curselves could we have contributed in any de-gree so save the bill which has been veiced, after having been so emphatically sanctioned by

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Marmfactures be instructed to report a bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause to be purchased — increased of previouses, and to have the sum transported to some port in Caraceas, for the near of the inimitium to who have suffered by the earthquake.

And in pressumers of this resolution a bill was reported, which becomes a law, with the apparent of Mr. Madison, in the following term:

Be it causeful, the. That the President of the United States be and he is filterly sufficient to cause as he purchased such provisions as he shall deem advisable, and to fender the mile it the hars sufficed by the late surfleyake.

And he if further encoded, the the mile of the chinema who have an increased by the late surfleyake.

And he if further encoded, the the mile of the chinema who have an increased by the late surfleyake.

And he if further encoded, the annual following the continue of the Chine encoded by the late surfleyake.

And he if further encoded, the annual following the continue of the further encoded in an increase of the M. E. Chine encoded in the continue of the further was the standard ever since contains although the standard ever since contains although the was the standard ever since contains althou some misapprehension existing, as to the quan-tity of grain contained in an English Quarter,tains 215,040 cubic inches, while the Imperial bushel, which has been the standard ever since, contains 218,182 cubic inches. A English quarter, therefore, is equal to about 41 bushele. This is a fact worth remembering, by any man in the

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINAVEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1854.

Congressional.

separate questions were taken on laying aside the seventeen bills which proceded the Nebruska-Kanzas bill, and decided in the affirmative! A motion was made to lay the last aside, but it was disagreed to—ayes 85, noes 105.

the question, offered a substitute for the hill, es-scotially the same as that which passed the Sengeneral principle of the measure.

Mr. Bibbard made a speech in favor of the

ont specoli.
Committee rose.

Mr. Vansant presented a memorial of John F. monstrating against the employment by the Gen-The House adjourned.

Washington, May 9.

Senate egial committee already raised on that subject.

SENATE. The chair laid before the Senate a atement of the receipts and expenditures of the Post Office Department for the year 1853, Messrs. Chase and Sumner presented memori-

s against the Nebraska bill. Mr. Pratt presented the memorial of the May-or and City Councils of Baltimore, in favor of an appropriation to continue the work at Fort Car-

The bill for the relief of David Myerle was tak-

up, and after debute, passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, od the amendment appropriating half a million of dollars to pay the Creek Indians for land taken from them by the United States during the war of 1812, was debated until after three o'clock. Without taking any votethe Senate objourned. Horse or Representatives.—The House re-

that the public lands, in regard to the appropria-tion proposed, are in no respect different from the groney in the Treasury. The public lands are owned by the people of the States, and are subject to be appropriated for their benefit.—

appropriation of money. Lands containing mines which may arise, and therefore to be forewarded or salt springs have been disposed of by leases was to be forearmed. He desired there should be a imanimous declaration by Congress of our neutral rights, and a unanimous request that the Executive shall proclaim our position, which he took to be included in the term "free ships make free goods." He said that English history shows. ands the same as other property of the United that England has inflicted wrongs on every ma-states. They will sell the lands or grant them tion which has atood in her way. Her assump-ty donation, at their discussion. In short, they tive motto is, "might makes eight," and will so tive motto is, "might makes right," and will so continue as long as she can bully others into her

ways. He inquired of Mr. Perkins whether the views expressed the other day by Senator Slidell were those of the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Perkins replied to the effect that they were; and that in view of the fact that France and England have combined with Cuba to control the institutions of Cuba so as to influence our known that the wrongs of individuals are nation iment, but a conviction in the national heart.

Mr. Ingersoll was glad to hear the gentleman, and trusted the views were those entertained by tive and the people's representatives would hold-y declare their rights, and stand by them, Mr. Zollicoffer spoke in favor of the Nebraska

Mr. Walley addressed the Committee on the ther side of the question.

Mr. English advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Simmons opposed the measure.

Mr. Roners' Spring. - The course of the Hon. toe H. Roums, the member from this district in ongress, has been alike creditable to himself and stituents. He has been attentive to his luties, always, in our judgueent, ceter right, and speaks only when the interests of his State, or his immediate constituents, seem to require it. On a recent occasion, he spoke in favor of a distribution of the Public Lands or their proceeds— claiming for North Carolina as equitable share and condemning the principles of the Homestead Bill that iniquitous scheme now pending in the Sen ate. The apsech is a plain and forcible presen

good effect in leading the public mind to correct conclusions in reference to the justice and expe-diency of making North Carolina and the other speech is highly spaken of by correspondents and the press; and we propose to give it to our readers in our next issue.—Hillstore' Recorder.

Letters are in town from Mr. Caldaron, fi

Local Arraction:—The following facts will serve to show the momenty of the strictest attention to the accuracy of ships' compacene. A Conard steamer, on leaving Hailfax, tool steamed and a course as should have carried her 30 miles east of Cape Race, in New foundland. The weather was wintry and foggl, and the captain coming on dock in the gray of the morning found to his horror, his vessel apparently suching to destruction on an isombound coast. By instantly receiving the engine the vessel was areal, when an examination of all the compasses on hourd was land, and the cause of abstraction found to be new term talls which had been placed (acide the house funnel of the saloes, without the captural's knowledge, and thus the lives of many persons and the salesy of a nobje would impactifued by a faccumelance apparently to trilling.

to move to by said or all purposes of reaching business on the coloniary for the purpose of reaching the bill to testimony taken by the commissioners during the bill to testimony taken by the commissioners during and Kanzas.

Much confusion and excitosion prevailed.

During which, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, regarding this as an important question, moved a true conclusion and excitosion that the consideration of flowers and one bundred and ninear-several members are swered to their names. Excuses were offered to and one bundred and ninear-several members are swered to their names. Excuses were offered the Whole on the state of the Union, and decided in the affirmative—years 199, nays 85.

Mr. Olds was called to preside over the commission of the Whole on the state of the Union, and decided in the affirmative—years 199, nays 85.

Mr. Olds was called to preside over the commission of the stream of the Whole on the state of the Union, and decided in the affirmative—years 199, nays 85.

Mr. Olds was called to preside over the commission of the stream of the stream of the stream of those of whose calculation without supporters will eter give that nobady but an addition without supporters will eter give the hall now sther time and that nobady but an addition without supporters will eter give the bell to be a stream of those of whose calculation without supporters will eter give the they have carefully examined all the testimony taken by the commissioners during the standing comes to the pass of that now sther time and that nobady but an addition without supporters will eter give the they have that nobady elect of the stream of the stream of the seminant the constraint the stream of the stre

"In the disbursement of the funds arising under the treaties he asted in accordance with the understanding between the commissioners who negeriated them, the Indians, and the Irawas disagreed to—aye. 85, noes 100.

It was now fairly before the committee, when the direction of and instrict accordance with the direction of and instrict accordance with the views and instructions of the Commissioner of views and instructions of the Commissioner of

ate, with the exception of the Clayton provise, and a few verbal amendments not affecting the general principle of the measure.

Mr. Bibbard made a speech in favor of the plain, fair and complete acquittal of these gentlemen of all the infamous charges, eagerly soired upon and repeated by them, with greater and fouler can generation at every repetition, in their remaining a language. why, the charges against the integrity of Mr. Ramsey were resterated with such minute cir-cumstatiality of detail that even the best friends that gentleman, unaccounted with the history his official course, were deterred from at-upting his defence; and we owe it entirely to anxiety of his political enemies to con-

vict him that a commission was appointed to investigate his official conduct.

Another of the "memster frauds" whi h this sweeping denunciation of "the Whig Administration" is no doubt intended to include was the Galphin olaim," so ralled-notwithstandin the irresistible evidence put before the public officially and otherwise, that this claim had been allowed as valid by the Democratic Administra-tion under Mr. Polk, notwithstanding the proof-adduced that the State of Georgia had recognisadduced. But the State of Georgia had recognise the Part I for the State, as a seming the act, a test two facto in the place of theorgia, that were as much bound to pay the interest as to pay the principal. But to happened that the gentlemanwho has been for many years the agent of the claimants had been for many years the agent of the claimants had been

od by General Taylor as one of his Cabinet This way enough for "the reckless calumniators" to furnish ground for "implicating some of the nost distinguished Whigs in country' in the monstrous frauda" begun and carried through all their forms under a Demogratic Administra tion, and only "consummated" and a that of the Whige as a matter in which they had no-

Mr. Ingersoil, after a few prefatory remarks, Mr. Fillmore is that of the "Gardiner case," arowing his opinion, that Government has no right to interfere with slavery either in the States or territories, proceeded to speak about the European war. He said it was not certain that our occupied the time of the Criminal Court here more closely and laboriously than any case that had ever been-brought before it; that the first jury could not agree: that he was tried a second time, with the added testimony of a second com-mission of inquiry; and that, when the last jury brought in their verdict of "guilty," the man

These and similar things considered, we agree with the Government paper most heartily that "the historian, when he comes to write of the last five years, will be appalled at the complacent nucleity with which the truth has been merified by an unscrupulous party." Nat. Intell,

BRAGG IN "THE FAR WEST." The Editor of the Fayetteville Carolinian, writing to his paper from Raleigh after Mr. Bragg's

mination, says: minstion, says:

"He is extremely popular in the far West, and
s claims were scalously advocated by the memers from the mountain counties." If it is meant by the above, that Buncousbe is the "far West," we beg leave to inform the

in the "far West," we beg leave to inform the Editor of the Carolinian, that so far from Mr. Bragg's being "extensively popular" here, very few indeed knew, before his nomination, that selieve it is the wont of locofocos to estimate the cerite and popularity of their candidates in pro-

ortion to their obscurity.

As for his claims being "zealously advocated by the members from the mountain countles." of course we can know nothing as to that; but we apprehend that this little more an of history will make certain gentlemen in the West, who in you, Mr. Bryan, to tell tales out of school. Ashreille Speciator.

Haune Lorentained the following:

Washingtons, May 7, 0 P. M.—Dispatches from
Spain have been received by the Government and
by the French and English Legations. Mr. Soule
has persupptorily demanded the receil of the Capton General of Cuba, and a large indomnity for
the scinare of the Black Warrior. In this I am
certain by has transcended his instructions.

The Spanish Government has declined to accome
to Mr. Soulo's demands. to Mr. Sonlo's demands, Mone de Sur egescalled on Gov. Marry to day

Imer Minister from Spain in Washington, express Local Arraccon.—The following facts will sing deep regret at the course pursued by Mr

GENERAL CONTERSTOR OF THE M. E. CHURCH. Sourn.—The third General Confessuous of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, communed its session in the Methodist Church, Columbus,

scrupulous and impotent during and incapable destitution of both integrity and sense. While its principles seem such as could only come from Marcy and Cushing, its methods of carrying them into operation appear to be derived from the incapacity of Mr. Pierce alone; so that peo-ple have come to look on it as a "concern" made up between a wicked heart and a shallow head; in which the knaves lay the plans, and the fools

So signally has everything fallen through, in either the measures which it has devised or these which it has adopted, that folks in Conress have evidently come to the conclusion that attempt one succeed which the Pierce Ministry chance for their carrying anything but by pre-tending, with all their might, to be violently op-posed to it. Their support of any party would be sure to destroy it. And this fact, had they any gumption, would suggest to them the only taction that might yet save them; let them join the anti-Pierce party; and, in one week, it will be as dead as a herring.

New Orleans Crescoil.

The Medical society of the State held its fifth named specing in this city during the present on this ground. By the rote of Martin Van Rustreek. We learn that there were thirteen causaiss represented, and an acquisition of ten new secure of a. The Society new numbers upwards of a men of color.—For. Obs.

br. Hadly, of Richmond County, as Chairman will let all this pass, however.

Mr. Ashe alludes to the bills, introduced at

of gentlemen, which elicited lively dicussions pon the various branches of the profession.

The following officers were elected for the proagnt year viz dent, Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilming-

President, Dr. James H. Dickson, of Wilmington; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. Tull, New-Berne; Dr. A. D. MeLean, Robeson; Dr. H. Kelly, Rowan; Dr. O. Hadly, Richmond; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, New Hanover; Treasurer, Dr. James B. Dunn, Wake; Orator, Dr. Newsom J. Pittman, Larboro, Delegates to the American Medical Association; Drs. S. S. Satchwell, J. H. Dickson, Edwarren, C. E. Johnson, J. E. Williamson, W. Warren, C. E. Johnson, J. E. Williamson, W. G. Hill, O. F. Manson, J. G. Tull, J. B. Jones, N. J. Pittman, W. G. Thomas, E. Strudwick,

W. H. McKee, After a very pleasant sension of two and a

THE FARMER AND THE ARTIST .- " Of what use est farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market: My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your sen use?" asked the artist quietly.

"Why, he uses — s plough, to be sure.—He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough we save half the laber; and raise three times as much as we did with the old concern."

showed the farmer the drawing of his much praised plough, saying with a smile, "I am the inventor of your plough, and my name is...". The astonicied farmer shook the satist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at his bouse, and make it his home as long as he liked:

THE CITY OF NEW YORK .- The corporate Ren its of the city of New York extend from the Battery to Kingsbridge, a distance of thirteen and one-third sniles, and the width is one mile and one-third unite, and the width is one mile and three quarters. One-third of this area is compactly built upon. The entire ground upon which the city is built was originally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four deliars. In 1852 it was estimated to be worth \$255,278,384. The real estate sales, by anc. thou, for the last eight mouths, amounts to \$2,640,400.

Mas. Partington's Last.—"Secenty fine cents per gal!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, when she went to America, on leaking over the price current. "Why, bless me, what is the world coming to, when the gals are valued at seventy-fire cents!" The opt lady publed off her spectacles, three down her pupers, and went into a brown study on the want of proper appreciation of the true value of the minine gender.

"FOUR YEARS FRAUD EX. ONE OF INURITY."

Such is the help in capitals, of a paragraph in the Governmenter of the 2i instant, throw in the Governmenter of the 2i instant, throw ing out, in a reess wholesale generalization, the of on refuted sitin calumnics against the administration of e.who quitted the Precidency with unsullichance, and as generally expected by the meof all parties, whose exteem is worth having, any of his predecessors since the days of Washaton.

One of the "ness of monster frauds" of which the administration of Mr. Fillmore have been accessed, another having any of his predecessors after the days of Washaton.

One of the "ness of monster frauds" of which the administration of Mr. Fillmore have been accessed, another having any of his predecessors since the days of Washaton.

One of the "ness of monster frauds" of the Carlinon with the soon here at their hend. "the laise in Alexand Ranney. The charge against the was trumpeted forth in albe Democratic payers of the page of the page

your to complain, a right so dear to them, and so long enjoyed.

Judge Gaston and Judge Toomer were among those who both voted and spoke against the change. Their reasons were substantially these which we heard expressed in regard to that class of people by a yorr eminent democrat very shortly before his recent lamented decease.

But above all is it remarkable, that any member of a party which supported Martin Van Buren for President should object to Gen. Reckery on this ground. By the vote of Martin Van Buren has ground.

Dr. Hadly, of Richmond County, as Chairman will let an this pass, of the committee on Epidemics, read an interesting Essay, on Thursday, upon the Epidemics which have prevailed in the Counties of Richmond, Moore and Anson, from 1842 up to the oresent time.

Lanca Lest,—The Releigh Standard expension of payment of duties on Rail Road Iron; and charges General Dockery with unfriendliness to these measures. We have a copy of Mr. Ashe's heard of, and tien, Bockery would not he interesting the control of the committee on Epidemics.

Circular, announcing himself a candidate for reelection, published just one year ago, in which,
speaking of these identical hills, and of the duty
on Rail Road Iron, he uses this language.

"As our State will have to pay upwards of
\$200,000 in duties on iron for the Central Rail
Road, the whole delegation made a strong effort to
take off this duty entirety, but we could not successf.

Gen. Dockery being a member of the Delegation, according to this statement, labored to
admit this iron free of duty, thereby saving the
State \$200,000. This certainly does not look
like unfriendliness. like unfriendliness.

But, has it become necessary that we should

have, so soon in the coutest, a roice from Wash-ington, in opposition to the gallant Dockery? Wil, Herald.

half days, the Society adjourned, to meet on the take place on Friday, the 26th inst commencing third Tuesday in May, 1855, in the town of Salisbury—Register.

THE FARMER AND THE ARTIST.—"Of what use annular, or total in part of the territories of The Farmer and the Arrist.—"Of what use annular, or total in part of the territories of is all your study and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't market he corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and Massachusetts. The path of the central month papers in one year."

"What plough does your son nec?" asked the artist quietly. longitude one hundred and ninety-seven digrees, west; thence taking a nurtheasterly direction, it touches our continents pear Cape Flattery, in Washington territory; it thence passes over Vancouser's Island, British Oregon, Minnecola, Island, Bryale, Lake Superior, Canada West, N. York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine is the Atlantic, where it leaves the earth in latitude about thirty-six degrees, longitude fifty-two
degrees; having in three hours, forty-one minutes
and twenty-ine seconds, the line of its continuance thereon, run were one hundred and forty five
and a half degrees of longitude, and fifty-six
degrees of latitude.

SLEEPING ON SENDAY .- A minister of the * kirk Sablath. So pausing in the steady, and possibly monotonous, flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but

very deliberate: Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, gruther astern or awake.

"Susan, I dinna marry you for your wealth, sin' ye has none! And I dinna marry ye for

your beauty; that the half congregation can see, And if ye has no grace, I have made a sair bar-

And if ye has no grace, I have made a sair bargain!"

Susau's shaubers were effectually broken up for that day — Rev. A. L. Steac.

One of that day — Rev. A. L. Steac.

One of the day is a second of the steach of the second of

NUMBER 20.

Wastrictors, May 8.

Sexare Mr. Duglas presented a memorial signed by five hundred and four cherymon for the soft of the soft

PHOM CALIFORNIA

The late Democratic State C.Avention of North Carolina adopted the following resolution:
"Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the people of all the States, should be held as a common tund, and disposed of for the common length of all."

It is quite refreshing to witness the une with which the Democracy of the eastern St annualy adopt such resolutions as the affect The resolution annuances what every body kn

Riggs, Owen Holmes, Gen. Marsteller, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. John Giles, Alex'r F. Gaston, Rev. Wm. A. Morris, Arch'd McDiarmid, Hon. Jas. S. Smith, Col. Jas. L. Gaines, John W. Powell, Wm. P. Dobson, all men high in the confidence of file party, and many of them promoted to high stations, after this vote.

Look too, at the names of the Whigs who voted with Gen. Dockery: The great and good Gastos, the pure and enlightened Toones, Gov. Owen, Gov. Swain, Gov. Morchead, and others well known and universally respected.

Now if the question had been an open one—if free men of color bad never been admitted to the right of suffrage. It is not at all probable that any thing like 61 members of the Convention would have voted to give it to them. But the patriots and ages of the Revolution had conferred it; it had been exceptised for sixty years many of that chass were highly respected and in telligent men, possessed of a substantial interest in the soil. It is therefore not surprising that the most eminent men in the Convention should have hesitated to take from a class who had no voice to complain, a right so dear to them, and respectly, and almost tell the most eminent men in the Convention should have hesitated to take from a class who had no voice to complain, a right so dear to them, and the man and in the public family. What would be incompleted to the most eminent men in the Convention should have hesitated to take from a class who had no voice to complain, a right so dear to them, and the man and in the public family. What would be incompleted to the most eminent men in the Convention announces what every body all between the protection announces what every all the protection who we would like to know what the Western land all potentians and the principles. We would also like to know what the Western land all potentians are for such respective as each for such respective to the would hive the first the resolutions as well give up the delusion at the know the stock now well also like to know mean for such resolu of any one who was awakened at hight by I glars carrying of his peopetty, and should them in a mild manner that they were downing, and that the rights of property were cred I. And yet the above resolution is all it the North Carolina Peonocracy have to say the countiess host of speculature, and innershors who are applying for millions and mill of acr is of land; for rectimal purposes; and

week. We learn that there were thirteen caunties represented, and an acquisition of ten new means bers. The Society new numbers upwaris of a hundred permanent members, among whom are some of the most falented physicians in the constitution of ten new means of the most falented physicians in the same of the most falented physicians in the same of the most falented physicians in the same of the most falented physicians in the constitution of the mean of color.—Fag. Ols.

We were in hope, yesterday, upon seeing a long letter from the IIn. Win. S. Ashe, published in the Journel, to hear homegood news regarding the appropriation by Congress of the bill for the improvement of our Bar and Harbor, but were disappointed. Mr. Ashe undertakes to show that his "Constitutional seruples or party affiliations," do not interpose to prevent the promotion of the interests of this town, as dependent upon River and Harbor improvement, and in this we trust, he may be correct. It would nowers, at the third Annual Meeting, in Wilmington, 1852.

Dr. Hadly, of Richmond County, as Chairman of the committee on Epidemics, read an intreest in Easy, on Therselve, while the lattered work and not work and not work are what we desire. We will let all this pass, however.

Mr. Ashe alludes to the balls, introduced at the lattered work in the constitution of free maring the appropriation of the previous day, at 12. M., in the Sannte Chamber, to a large in hope of the mean of color.—Fag. Ols.

We were in hope, yesterday, upon seeing a long letter from the right of each particle of the lattered was a like in the Journel of the new regarding to the Pacific in altography to the Pacific in altography to the promotion to some of the interests of this town, as dependent upon River and Harbor improvement, and in this we trust, he may be consented to the Pacific in altography to the promotion to some of the many particle of the surface of the many particle of the precision to some of the many particle of the surface of the many particle of the surface of

deny Gan, Jackson credit for the phrions visit of New Orleans", and "to consure and punhim for the means used to achieve that viston. The vidence adduced by the Standard is out these glaringly false assertious, is, that I buckery voted against recolutions insteading fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson in 1915 Judgo Hall. How this could be "to deny to Jackson credit," and "to censure and punhis," is not very apparent. But it is as as so as another position of the Standard, that people of North Carelina, by valog for decision, 'unequivoriall and fully endorsed character and consider as a public man."

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The Post Office Department, is advertising recent proposals for carrying the mails, has bound instructions which will probably cause the discontinuance of many offices in the country.—The contracter's pay for serving special offices much be derived exclusively from the net proceeds of that office supplied, and if the proceeds full short of the bid or agreement, the dessency will not to be made up by the Department. Name, of course, will contract to carry the mails to and from offices which are not likely to pay expenses.

Strottlan — There is a singular mode of elections or large in a state time. It is charged against them, Darkey that he voted against origin Resolutions, brought before our Legislature, is 1842—and the item is headed "Gen. Darkey upainst Gen. Jackson?" Wast in the well has the election of Governer of North Caroline, per to do with Gen. Jackson? We give the "unterrified" had better get the "Spirit Rappers" to ask him if he is a candidate, better they bring him up on the elections ring ground.

Will, Gausservick.

GRAND Loren, L. O. O. F .- The following ; themen have been a setal afficers of the Gra