

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington, North Carolina.

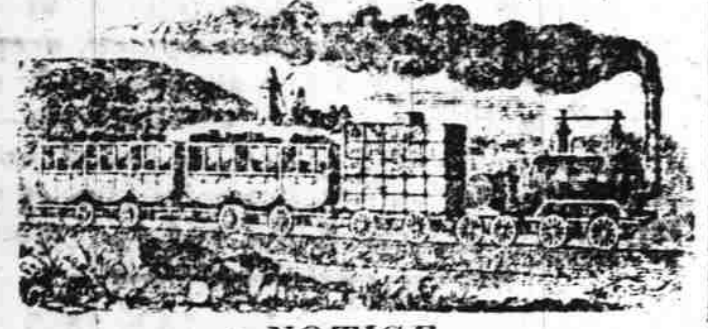
VOL. IV. NO. 2.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 158.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS.
Not exceeding a Square inserted at ONE DOLLAR the first, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion.
No Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
OFFICE South West of the Town Hall, one door from the corner.



PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the delivery during the year 1839 of 5000 cords of PINE WOOD on the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company's wharf, in Wilmington, and 30-40 CORDS to be delivered on their wharf in Charleston, S. C.

ALEX. MACRAE, Steam Boat Agent.
Transportation Office of W. & R. R. Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 10th, 1838. 152, 3 mos.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE
December 15th, 1838.

NO article will be received for transportation at the Depot at Wilmington, until the freight has been paid. Nor will any article which has been brought on the railroad be delivered, until the freight has been paid.

L. L. H. SAUNDERS, Agent Transportation. 153 ff

PROSPECTUS

of a new paper, in the town of Wilmington. The subscriber proposes to publish in this town, a newspaper to be called the **WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE.**

It is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth most be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not, however, under any circumstances, become the mere partisan. He will not consent to advocate measures, adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interests of the Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

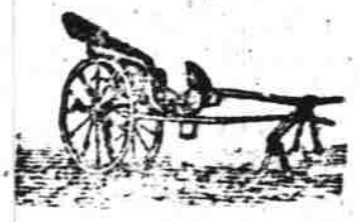
Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an efficient agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses. It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fulness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at \$2.50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. The publication will commence so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type.
ASA A. BROWN, Wilmington, N. C. December 5th, 1838.

GARRIAGES.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers, friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand, in all its various branches, and has lately received a large supply of **GARRIAGES** from the North, of every description, which will be sold on reasonable terms. Also, a good supply of **HARNESSES.** Those in want would do well to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

E. BUCK, Repairing done at short notice. Wilmington, Jan. 18th, 1839. 157 ff

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Superior Court of Law and Equity,
Fall Term, 1838.

Zobelen Hunt }
vs. }
Nancy Hunt }
In a cause it appears that a subpoena was issued to Nancy Hunt, the defendant, commanding her to appear and answer the petition filed in this Court, Spring Term, 1837, which was returned not found; and therefore proclamation was made by the Sheriff in the Court House, for the said defendant to appear and answer said petition; and the said defendant failing so to appear and answer: it is now ordered by the Court, that notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement for three months, and command the said Nancy Hunt to appear and answer the said petition at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity for New Hanover County, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1839, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and this cause set down to be heard ex parte.

Witness Owen Holmes, jun. Clerk of said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1838.
OWEN HOLMES, jun., Clerk S. C. 157 2mo

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HALLETT & BROWN, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 31st day of October last. The concerns of the copartnership will be settled, and the business continued by LEONARD BROWN.

BENJAMIN HALLETT, LEONARD BROWN, New York, Dec. 24th, 1838.
LEONARD BROWN, late (Hallett & Brown) is associated with him ASA POTTER (of Kingston, R. I.) and will transact mercantile business in the city of New York, under the firm of BROWN & POTTER, 93 Wall Street.

LEONARD BROWN, ASA POTTER, 1st January 1839. 157 ff

COFFEE.
50 BAGS Green Cuba, just received by Moore, and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. 157 ff
January 11th, 1839.

Stage Line to Fayetteville.
BLOCKER & STEGALL are now running a stage between Duplin Old Court House and Fayetteville six times a week. Passengers leaving Wilmington by the cars on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, will be taken to Fayetteville in 15 hours, and at the same cost as heretofore on Mallett's line.
BLOCKER & STEGALL, January 11th, 1839. 156 ff

Molasses.
70 TIERCES Matanzas sugar house, 50 Hds. St. Jago de Cuba, just received for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. 156 ff
January 11th, 1839.

A CARD.
MISS JESSIE G. SIMPSON
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity, that on Monday next she intends opening a **SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,** in which will be taught

English in all its branches, French Language, Music, Drawing, and Painting, Fancy Work and Waxwork.
Wilmington, January 1st, 1839. 155 ff

Garden Seeds, WARRANTED fresh, and genuine growth of 1838, FOR SALE BY J. I. BRYAN, Wilmington January 4th, 1839. 155 3mo

Garden Seeds, WARRANTED fresh, and genuine growth of 1838, for sale by WRIGHT & SAVAGE, December 28th, 1838. 154 ff

SALT, COFFEE, &c.
837 Sacks coarse Salt in bleached sacks of extra size.
75 bags St. Domingo Coffee, 50 bags Cuba do.
300 cases Lane Bro. Sherry Wine, 20 Indian bbls. bro. Sherry Wine, 3 qr. casks, and eight casks "Dupuy" French Brandy.
100 boxes Soap, No 1 and No. 2, 10 bbls. Hogs' Heads, 20 quintals Codfish, 50 boxes do.
300 boxes fresh Bunch Raisins, 100 cases Nails, assorted sizes, 20 "Wrought Spikes," 50 bbls. Irish Potatoes, 20 coils Manila Rope, 20 bales 3-4 brown Shi tings, just received for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. 149 ff
November 23d, 1838.

FOR SALE.
THE LOT on the corner of Second and Dock streets, adjoining the residence of John Dawson, Esq.
THOS. H. WRIGHT, 147 ff
November 7th, 1838.

Consulado Geral de Portugal no Estado Unidos.

TODA a pessoa que tenção transportar a qualquer dos portos dos dominios de Portugal, he obrigado a munirse com a seu competente Passaporte, visto que o Governo Portuguez tem dado as mais terminantes ordens a esse respeito aos seus Delegados por tanto individuo que assim a nao fizer, acharda tola embarcação no so desembarcar, e o Capitão do navio hea responsavel por este acto illegal de qualquer passageiro.
He indispensavel que toda pessoa de idade esgema munido desse Documento, assim como o que nao tiver menos de doze annos de idade.
JOA DE ALMEIDA DELA FIGANIERA, Consul Geral. Baltimore, 1 de Janeiro, 1839. 157 3w

THE attention of ship owners, masters of vessels and passengers, going from this port in vessels to the Portuguese Dominions, is called to the above notice, written in the Portuguese language, the purport of which is to make known, that each passenger (excepting children under twelve years of age) going to any of the ports or dominions of Portugal, must be supplied with distinct and separate passports, issued or certified by the Vice Consul of the port from whence said passengers depart.
Persons omitting to comply with the above requisition, will subject the vessel in which they are embarked to considerable trouble at the port of destination.
JOSEPH A. SINTAS, Vice Consul of Portugal. Wilmington, January 11th, 1839. 157 3w

Stop the Thief!!
\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from me in September last, a NEGRO MAN, named Prince, five feet six inches high, stout built, pretty black, twenty six years of age, walks with his toes very much out, inclined to laugh when spoken to. He was stolen by a white woman, by the name of SARAH EVANS, about nineteen years of age, five feet five inches high, with tolerable fair skin, grey eyes, dark flaxen hair, brazen mind, with a downcast look. She had with her when she left a young white female child, three months old, with a red spot on its face. The negro was put in jail at Wilmington. The negro was put in jail; the woman driven off. The negro has since broke jail. I think they will likely get together and make for the North.
I will give the above reward for the apprehension of both, and confining them in jail, so that I can get the negro, and bring the thief to justice. She took the negro dressed in woman's clothes to Wilmington, and may do the same again if they get together.
THOMAS W. HUEY, Jacksonville, S. C. Lancaster District, P. O. Jan. 1st, 1839. 157 6w

LIME, LIME.
HAVING made arrangements for a daily supply of the best ALUM LIME, of superior quality, imported by Mr. J. M. Bessie, (son of the late Angus Bosley.) I am prepared to deliver the same in any part of the city, by the wagon load for smaller quantity, on the most reasonable terms. Lime can also be put up in bbls or hds and delivered at any of the wharves in good ship shape or re. Persons at a distance will have their orders promptly attended to, by remitting the cash by mail, or giving a satisfactory reference in this city.

JOHN STEWART, Lime and Feed Store, No. 39 W. 1st Pratt street, above Hanover street. Baltimore January 12th, 1839. 157 5w
Charge to Baltimore American

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses.
25 HDS SUGAR, 120 BAGS COFFEE, 50 HDS. MOLASSES.
Just received per Brig Francis from St. Jago de Cuba.
FOR SALE BY BARRY & BRYANT, Dec. 6 1838. 151 ff

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
THE subscriber, being disposed to change his business in this place, offers now his remaining stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, at reduced prices. (say cost and charges.)
Persons desiring to purchase, whether from town or country, are invited to call and examine the stock.
F. B. RICHARDSON, Wilmington, Jan. 17th, 1839. 157 3w

JUST ARRIVED
1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground Salt, in fine order, by brig Empire.
46 bbls. Moronazela hick, high proof, Pennsylvania Whiskey and Gin, Manufactured Tobacco, in variety.
APPLY TO W. BROWN & SON, January 17th, 1839. 157 2w

CORN.
A supply of Rocky Point CORN was kept at the warehouse of the subscriber, in Quince's Alley where it will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, from 5 to 1000 bushels.
JAMES F. MCGEE, Wilmington, Jan. 4th, 1839. 155 ff

Landreth's Garden Seeds. FRESH AND GENUINE, for sale by B. L. HOSKINS, 157 ff
January 17th, 1839.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to THOS SMITH are requested to call on D. B. BAKER, and make payment.
A. BAKER, Assignee. 155 ff
December 29th, 1838.
Charge to A. Baker.

LIME, SALT, AND RUM.
125 CASKS Thomaston Lime, 150 sacks fine Blown Salt, 60 bbls. N. E. Rum, 10 hds. do.
JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE BY BARRY & BRYANT, January 11th, 1839. 156 ff

JOE P. INTING, Assessor, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
BLANKS FOR SALE.

REMARKS

OF MR. F. J. HILL, of BRUNSWICK CO. N. C. ON THE SUBJECT OF PUBLIC LANDS. Monday, Dec. 10, 1838.

The following Resolutions, introduced by Mr. HILL, were called up for consideration, viz.

Resolved, That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the Public Land proportioned to the federal population of each, or, to the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved, That those States, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public Domain for the purposes of Education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other States.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to urge the claims of the State of North Carolina to her portion of the Public Lands. And that the same, when obtained, be applied to the establishment and support of Common Schools and the promotion and diffusion of Education throughout the State.

The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. HILL addressed the House as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: In introducing the foregoing Resolutions, I am solely influenced by a consideration, most assuredly of paramount importance—a desire, I have ever cherished with the deepest interest, to furnish the means of plain education to every Citizen within our limits.

I am aware, Sir, that in proposing any action in relation to the Public Lands, I am approaching a subject which has been a prolific source of discussion and extravagant political controversy within these Hills. But, on the present occasion, I disavow such feelings and shall studiously avoid any such tendency in the remarks I am about to submit. The argument by which I shall attempt to support the Resolutions, I shall found

1st. Upon the justice and propriety of our claims?

2d. On the important advantages which may be anticipated to result from the application of the proceeds, as contemplated by the Resolutions, and

3d. Upon the necessities of our People and the urgent claims they have upon the State to supply their wants.

I will not, Sir, weary the attention of this House by entering into a detailed history of the Public Domain. Sufficient for my present purpose will be to state, that, at one period of our country's history, all that Tract of Territory, included between the Pacific Ocean and our present Northern Boundary, was granted by Elizabeth of England to the illustrious individual whose name the Capital of our State, the city in which our present deliberations are held, now bears! That by various subsequent grants and forfeited charters, other territorial limits were established and dissolved; That, by a treaty between France and Great Britain, entered into in the year 1763, the Mississippi River was agreed upon as the Boundary line between Louisiana and the British American possessions.

This, Sir, was about the condition of the Boundary of the British American Provinces at the period of our memorable struggle for Liberty. The original 13 States were then, some of them, undefined and many of them unexplored British Colonies. The numerous abuses of the mother country, and the flame of liberty which burned within the bosoms of our Patriot Fathers, determined them to cast off the yoke of oppression and establish for themselves and their posterity, a free and independent form of Government. Upon the incidents or issue of this glorious epoch, I will not permit myself to dwell, farther than is important to my present purpose. The same daring spirit which actuated our forefathers in declaring their independence, sustained and carried them successfully through the unequal contest. By the Treaty of Peace, which followed in 1783, Great Britain relinquished to the old 13, all claim to the Government property and Territorial rights of the same, extending to all the lands included within the chartered limits of the United States and then known as Crown Lands.

The Boundary, as determined by the Treaty, was as follows, viz: On the North, by the Russian and British American possessions—on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean—on the South and West, by the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico. At this period, the limits of many of the States were very extensive; in some of them undefined, and in all of them, differing in area and value. The cause in which they were engaged, was a common cause, the struggle of freemen for liberty. In furnishing the means for the accomplishment of their object, the rule of apportionment was not according to the extent or value of the Territory possessed by each, but, impelled by an ardent love of liberty, each contributed, cheerfully and according to the ability of each. But, Sir, in the progress of the Revolution, this very subject of the waste lands was a source of discord and dissension, which excited and forbodings in the bosoms of those early votaries of freedom.

The large States, influenced by that feeling of avarice which, being then exhibited appears to be almost inseparable from our natures, contended that, in the event of a successful issue to the contest, their

Territorial limits should not be lessened; and their right of soil remain unaltered. The smaller States urged, on the other hand, that the struggle was for principle and not for aggrandizement—that they contributed their quota of men and of money—that the sovereignty of the soil, within the chartered limits of each of the States, was still in the British Crown, and never could be wrested from it but by a united effort and at a common sacrifice— that even, if they succeeded in the attempt to be emancipated from foreign oppression, their political importance would inevitably be overshadowed at home by the overwhelming influence of the larger States, and refused to enter into the Confederacy until a compact was formed, which secured to each member, rights and advantages proportioned to the charge and expenditure incurred by each.

But, Sir, to exhibit to this House more clearly, the state of feeling which prevailed on this subject at this early period, I will read the Instructions given by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland to their Delegates in Congress in the year 1779:—

"Having conferred upon you a trust of the highest nature, it is evident we place great confidence in your integrity, ability and zeal, to promote the general welfare of the United States and the particular interests of this State, when the latter is not incompatible with the former; but to add greater weight to your proceedings in Congress, and take away all suspicious, that the opinions you are to deliver, and the votes you give, may be the more opinion of individuals and not resulting from your knowledge of the sense and deliberate judgment of the State you represent, we think it our duty to instruct as follows on the subject of the Confederation—a subject on which, unfortunately, a supposed difference of interests has produced an almost equal division of sentiment among the several States comprising the Union. We say a supposed difference of interests, for if local attachments and prejudices, and the avarice and ambition of individuals, would give way to the dictates of a sound policy, founded on the principles of justice (and no other policy but what is founded on those immutable principles deserves to be called sound) we flatter ourselves this apparent diversity of interests would soon vanish; and all the States would confederate on terms, mutually advantageous to all; for they would then perceive that no other confederation than one so formed could be lasting. Although the pressure of immediate calamities, the dread of their continuance from the appearance of disunion, and some other peculiar circumstances, may have induced some States to accede to the present confederation, contrary to their own interests and judgments, it requires no great share of foresight to predict, that when these causes cease to operate, the States which have thus acceded to the confederation, will consider it as no longer binding, and will eagerly embrace the first occasion of asserting their just rights, and securing their independence. Is it possible, that those States, which are ambitiously grasping at Territory, to which, in our judgment they have not the least shadow of exclusive right, will use with greater moderation, the increase of wealth and power derived from those Territories, when acquired, than what they have displayed in their endeavors to acquire them? We think not—we are convinced this one spirit which had prompted them to insist on a claim so extravagant, so repugnant to every principle of justice, so incompatible with the general welfare of the States, will urge them on to add oppression to injustice. If they should not be incited by a superiority of wealth and strength, to oppress by open force their less wealthy and less powerful neighbors, yet depopulation and, consequently, the impoverishment of those States, will necessarily follow, which, by an unfair construction of the confederation, may be stripped of a common interest and the common benefit desirable from the Western Country. Suppose Virginia, for instance, indisputably possessed of the extensive and fertile country to which she has set up claim, what would be the probable consequences of such an undisturbed and undisputed possession. They cannot escape the least discerning Virginia, by selling on the most moderate terms a small proportion of the lands in question, would draw into her treasury vast sums of money, and in proportion to the sums arising from such sales, would be enabled to lessen her Taxes. Lands comparatively cheap, and Taxes comparatively low, with the lands and Taxes of an adjacent State, would quickly drain the State, thus disadvantageously circumstanced of its most useful inhabitants—its wealth, and its consequence in the scale of the confederated States, would sink of course. A claim so injurious to more than one-half, if not the whole of the United States, ought to be supported by the clearest evidence of the right. Yet what evidence of that right has been produced?—What arguments alleged in support, either of the evidence or the right? None that we have heard of, deserving a serious refutation. We are convinced—policy and justice require, that a country, unsettled at the commencement

of this War, claimed by the British Crown, and ceded to it by the Treaty of Paris, if wrested from the common enemy by the blood and treasure of the 13 States, should be considered as a common property—subject to be parcelled out by Congress, into free, convenient, and independent Governments, in such manner and at such times as the wisdom of that Assembly shall hereafter direct.

Thus convinced, we should betray the trust reposed in us by our constituents, were we to authorize you to ratify on their behalf, the Confederation, unless it be further explained. We have coolly, and dispassionately considered the subject; we have weighed probable inconvenience and hardships, against the sacrifice of just and essential rights, and do instruct you not to agree to the confederation, unless an article or articles be added thereto, in conformity with our declaration. Should we succeed in obtaining such article or articles, then you are hereby fully empowered to accede to the Confederacy."

The political sagacity, the insight into the future, manifested by the authors of these instructions, is indeed most admirable. The articles insisted on by Maryland were inserted; and yet, in little more than half a century, we witness the overwhelming preponderance of some States in the Councils of the Nation. When the apportionment of representation was made at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to Maryland was assigned 6 members; N. Carolina 5; Virginia 10; New York 6; and how stands the account in our day? Why, Maryland has 8, North Carolina 13, Virginia, 21, New York, 40! So that the depopulation alluded to in the declaration has taken place, at least in a relative sense.

At the close of the revolution, the country was encumbered by an enormous debt of 200 millions, to be paid out of the Treasury of the old 13, besides heavy responsibilities by the Treasuries of the States, respectively. Our Commerce, at that period, being very small, the revenue from it was inconsiderable; and this heavy indebtedness was not principally by the Agricultural interest. This, together with provisioning the army during the war, was a mighty requisition upon the soil. Incessant culture, carelessly applied, and without any aid from manuring, produced a state of exhaustion tending to sterility. In this condition of our agricultural prospects, the sale of the Public Lands commenced—the virgin soil of the West was thrown open to our enterprising and industrious citizens—great inducements were offered to settlers by the General Government—the Lands were cheap and the Taxes low—pre-emption rights were granted them—and so magnificent was its policy (at our expense) in the appropriation of land for Internal Improvement, and purposes of Education, that facilities in both will be furnished to every neighborhood within the limits of the new States.

Sir, the inducement was too powerful, the temptation too strong to be resisted by a being whose in breast self-interest is the ruling principle. A mighty tide of emigration Westward, was its consequence, which, with the old States, has not yet reached its ebb, but is annually draining us of our talents, and our wealth.

The views set forth by the State of Maryland, in her instructions to her delegates, were similar to those entertained by all the small States, and the act of cession by the State of Delaware was accompanied by the following Resolutions, viz:—

"Resolved, That this State consider herself justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies to the Westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to individuals, at the commencement of the present War; that the same hath been or may be gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and there to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

Such, Sir, was the character of the States to the Lands within their respective limits, at the period of the American War; and such was the public feeling which prevailed in relation to the subject.

It remains for me to show the effects, produced on it by that event, and the circumstances growing out of the same.

It was essential to a successful prosecution of the war, and the establishment of a salutary and permanent form of Government after its close, that a federal alliance should be formed between the States. Without it, there was no common head—no concert of action, either projecting plans of operation, or raising means for conducting them. To effect a compromise, and to accomplish so desirable an object, the different Legislatures passed Resolutions; and the General Congress made appeals (for they had not power to do more) to the magnanimity and patriotism of the States; and under the genial influence of the love of the Union, and of Liberty, the appeal was not made in vain.

New York led the way in the generous compromise. In the year 1780, her Legislature passed an act, entitled "an act to facilitate the completion of the articles of confederation and perpetual union among the United States of America." By this act, it was declared that the Territory which she ceded "should be and remain forever for the use and benefit of such of

the United States as should be disposed to settle there."

Thus, Sir, we see that the States which were the most fertile in the West, were the most generous in their contributions to the common cause.

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