

THOS. J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS: Subscriptions, three dollars per annum...

A HIGHLY IMPORTANT CAUTION, TO THE PUBLIC. DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham Street, asks the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the various patrons...

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM—A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W. EVANS. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth at Williamsburg, afflicted with the above complaint...

MRS. ANNE F. KENNY, No. 115-Louis street, St. Louis, St. Louis and Houston Sts. afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms...

AGENTS: Wm. M. Evans, No. 100 Chatham Street, N. Y. S. Hall, New York; H. D. Mechem, Washington; F. S. Marshall, Halifax; Spotswood & Robertson, Petersburg; C. Hall, Norfolk; A. Duval, Richmond; Lewis Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Meritimer & Mawbray, Baltimore.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING. Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. This is to certify that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age...

SARAH SIMMONS. August 16, 1838.

ASTHMA, THREE YEARS STANDING. Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted with the above distressing malady.

LIVER COMPLAINT, TEN YEARS STANDING. Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, North St., Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. EVANS.

JOSEPH BROWNE. City and County of New-York, ss. Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement...

EDWARD H. CARTER. Wilton, Granville county, N. C. Jan. 30, 1839.

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Sign of the Golden Mortar. Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs F. S. Beckwith & Co. have commenced the APOTHECARY business...



Wm. M. Mason & Co. Merchants and others can be furnished with patent and other medicines on reasonable terms as they can be got south of the Potomac.

DEAR SIR—I can cheerfully add my testimony in favor of your Piano. The one purchased from you in April last, has, in all respects, equalled my expectations...

WM. D. TAYLOR. Mr. E. P. Nash, Petersburg.

WE copy the following complimentary notice of the Pianos made by Messrs. Stodart, Worcester and Dunham, from the New York Star.

FRESH GARDEN SEED. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have received their usual supply of FRESH GARDEN SEED, raised by Thorburn of New York, in 1838.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN, on the bill to graduate the price of the Public Lands.

Mr. CALHOUN said: I have no desire, Mr. President, to regard, in the smallest degree, the final action of the Senate on this bill; and in order to avoid unnecessary consumption of time...

Mr. CALHOUN said: I will not enter into a minute calculation as to the effects of this great increase on the relative weight of the new and old States at the next succeeding census, in 1850.

Now, with these unquestionable results before us, I ask, not whether it would be wise to continue the old system; no sir! a far bolder question, will it be practicable? And if not practicable, would it be wise to struggle to continue it, till overthrown by the force of unavoidable and irresistible causes?

When I go back twenty-seven years, to the period when I first became a member of the other House, and compare what the new States then were, to what they now are, I am lost in wonder and amazement. Their growth is without example. There is nothing like it in history.

But suppose this difficulty surmounted, there are others, which I regard as unsurmountable. Among them the fiscal objection is very formidable. The revenue from the lands cannot be spared at present, and if distributed, as proposed by the measure, would necessarily throw the whole expense of the Government on a single source...

Wm. M. Mason & Co. Having purchased the entire stock of Messrs F. S. Beckwith & Co. have commenced the APOTHECARY business at the stand formerly occupied by them on Fayetteville Street, second door north of W. & A. Sts.

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Ohio had then but one Representative in the other House, Jeremiah Morrow, an honest and sensible man, who was at that time at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and had the confidence of the House so completely that his voice was the law on all subjects connected with them.

Such, at that time, was the infant and feeble condition of the new States. Since then, in a period but little exceeding that allotted to a single generation, to pass over the stage of life, how wonderful the change!

But as wonderful as has been the increase in this body, it will be still more so, after the next census, in the other. It will be taken next year, and a new appointment of the members will be made under the constitution; when, instead of a single member, bring less than one in a hundred as was the case twenty-seven years ago, the representation of the new States will then stand to the old, at least, as forty to sixty, or two-fifths of the whole, as calculated by a friend familiar with the subject, and in whose accuracy I have entire confidence.

Now if we turn to the future, we shall find the cause of this amazing growth so far from being exhausted or weakened, is acting with increased force, and urging forward the growth of those States with accelerated, instead of a decreasing, velocity; so much so, that the past changes in the last twenty-seven years will appear as nothing compared with what will take place in the next twenty-seven, unless some unforeseen occurrence should intervene to retard their progress.

Having now pointed out the danger, I turn next to the deeply important question of remedy, which demands the most prompt and solemn consideration, both of the Government and the community. The question is, what means shall we adopt to avert the mischief which I have shown to be so rapidly approaching, and which must inevitably soon arrive, if not prevented some speedy and efficient measure?

There appears, then, to me, to be great and decisive objections to the measure. The right to adopt it may, in the first place, be fairly questioned. We hold the public domain as a common property or fund, belonging to the States of the Union in their confederated, and not in their individual character. They were acquired either by

purchase, out of common funds belonging to the Union, or by cession from the States of the Union, to be held as a fund in common; and I am at a loss to conceive what right we have to make that which belongs to the whole Union as a common fund, the separate fund of each State. It seems to me that it cannot be done without a manifest breach of trust and a violation of the Constitution.

But if, instead of all the candidates seeking the favor of the new States, a part should court their interest, and the others that of the old States, the train of event would, indeed, be varied, but the ultimate result would be the same. On this supposition each of the candidates would resort to means best calculated to secure the section of whose support he might rely.

Assuming, then, that the scheme is both objectionable and inefficient, the question again occurs, what ought to be done? My mind is made up, after the most serious and deliberate reflection, that there is, and can be, but one remedy to evade, or that is not the proper, the constitutional word—to dispose of the public lands to the States within the limits of which they respectively lie on such terms & under such conditions as shall, at the same time, be just and liberal to the new States and safe to the old.

But what shall be the terms—what portion of the proceeds of the sales of those lands shall be left to the States, to remunerate them for the expense, trouble, and responsibility of their administration, and what portion shall be paid over to the Government annually as a compensation for the land? I am not prepared to answer this question. Its decision must depend on a careful and minute examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case.

To have a clear conception of this,

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But suppose this difficulty surmounted, there are others, which I regard as unsurmountable. Among them the fiscal objection is very formidable. The revenue from the lands cannot be spared at present, and if distributed, as proposed by the measure, would necessarily throw the whole expense of the Government on a single source—the duties on imports—and which must be followed by their increase.

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