# LEIGH REGEST

AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS Per Annum, ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1836.

VOLUME XXXV NUMBER 11.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

By Joseph Gales & Son.

### TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum-one half in advance Those who do not, either at the time of subscribing or subsequently, give notice of their wish to have the Paper discontinued at the expiration of the until countermanded.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

dered out, and charged accordingly.

### DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The following paragraph, which we

grateful congratulation, that not a mercantile failure, of any importance, has occurred in consequence of the enormous loss of property by the fire. If any thing were wanted to establish the mercantile credit of our city, one would think i might be found in the loss of fifteen million of dollars, together with all the confusion consequent on turning six or eight hundred firms out of doors, a considerable number with the total destruction of their books of account, without any one of those firms of any considerable importance permitting a single bill to be dishonored at the banks; and this notwithstanding more than half the Companies in which their property was insured were rendered bankrupt. The fact is honorable, gratifying, and astonishing."

A Good example. - A mercantile firm in Fayetteville N. C., on hearing of the great fire in New York, immediately remitted \$20,000 with orders to anticipate the payment of all demands against them held by persons who had suffered by the fire. - Journal of Commerce.

Anti-Abolition at the North .- Mr. Slade, of Vermont, assighed one very excellent reason why certain persons at the North were anti-abolitionists. He himself was opposed to them, he said, " because they were flooding the Southern country with anti-slavery pamphlets prematurely! It is not the proper time for that. Wait a little longer, until al things get in a proper train and then we will flood the South with our anti slavery pamphlets.! And this is openly avowed in Congress; and a Van Buren majority, by the previous question, prevent the Southern members from deliver ing their sentiments on the occasion. Telegraph.

Abolition .- The secrets of abolitionism are beginning to be disclosed. Mr. Slade let out one in the debate yesterday. He quoted from the census, to show that the slaves of the South were increasing in much greater ratio; that in the course of a few years the slave representation in Congress would bear a greater portion to the white representation of the North. than it did at the formation of the Constitution. "May not this danger," said Mr. Slade, "fairly justify us in using means to restore the balance fixed by the Constitution"!!

We need scarcely make any commen on this. It shows that there is a princi ple of political power involved in this question, which is instigating the abolitionists, secret and open .- U. S. Tel.

The cause of Judge White .- We have copied from the Raleigh Register, a list of the County Committees appointed to adopt the neccessary measures to ensure the formation of an Electoral Ticket. and otherwise to promote the election of Judge White. It is hoped that they will not delay to act, that we may have every advantage of a proper organization, and of that concert for which our opponents are remarkable, and which has been the secret of many of their successes. A meeting of the citizens should be called in every County, at the first Court or other | Senate. public day, and the proceedings communicated for publication. In this Coun- to the United Mexican States. ty, it is expected that a meeting will be called during the week of our next Coun- Mint. ty Court, in March. Fayetteville Obs.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road-A ve- finer of the Mint at Philadelphia. ry large and respectable meeting was held in Raleigh on this subject, and as Chency Hickham, James Rodgers, David compose the States, from Georgia to N. the time for opening books had not arri- Henshaw, to be Directors of the Bank of Hampshire, inclusive. These Govern- we find but one section, that has any re- carry out the objects of the trusts, de- stitutional means of disposing of it? Is pened and \$150,000 immediately taken ; an agent from Petersburg, who was present at the meeting, announced that he was authorized to give assurance, that the town of Petersburg would subscribe tract from the Washington Correspondence with the mother country in 1776, and and make all needful rules and regulations respect-\$150,000, so that the sum necessary un- of the Baltimore Patriot. The writer is erected themselves into independent ing the territory, or other property belonging to the poration, to wit, \$300,000, may be considered as made up, and measures will no doubt forthwith be adopted for the march of the first Rail Road in N. Carolina. We most heartily rejoice with fairly before the two Houses of Congress. It to, as the limits of the several colonies—were ceded by the States to the United Domain, and the States have no claims. The Resolution does not propose to di-

us-poor us! it is all night yet, and " when shall morning ever break ?" Carolina Watchman.

Mr. John D. Brashiers, who had worked in this place for some months as a Journeyyear, will be presumed as desiring its continuance man Taylor, was taken up on Wednesday Not exceeding sixteen lines, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each riving at Roxborough, he was found to be views upon the subject, and announcing his in
The substantial county, will be inserted three times, will be inserted three times for a Dollar; and twenty-five cents for each riving at Roxborough, he was found to be views upon the subject, and announcing his in
The substantial county, the subject in this county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county in this county, he was ordered to Person county. On ar
The substantial county in the subs stand was a native of the District of Co- however was dreadfully ill at ease. He first of the old States, which possessed the justice. lumbia, served his apprenticeship in the drew himself up into as small a compass as pos- most extensive territory, should relin-

> and amiable conductor of the Norfolk self directly under the nose of the Senator gress passed the following Resolution: we now loose only handreds of our po-Broughton, jun. into partnership, in the But the places were all alike to him. Each seat "Resolved, That the unappropriated lands, which management of that paper. From the testimony of his neighbor of the Beacon. while the hot lave of Parsonnel testimony of his neighbor of the Beacon. testimony of his neighbor of the Beacon, while the hot lava of Preston's eloquence was mendation of Congress of the 6th of September the Western country. If I thought with the proseeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportion. for " toil and trouble" is richly entitled Dr. Niles, the new Connecticut Senator, and, the United States, and be settled and formed into to public favor and kindness, by his modestv and moral worth. The Herald has in his uneasiness, pushed his chair back against the republican Doctor, much to the latter's and members of the Federal Union, and have the same that nothing could retard the progress of States, or at least in proportion to their Federal desty and moral worth. The Herald has noyance. The discussion finally ceased, and rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as emigration; that it would roll on, and population." been always well worthy of patronage. — the Senate adjourned till Monday. The House the other States; and that the said lands shall be We hope it may receive such an accession adjourned over to Monday also. Then, I pre- granted, or settled, at such times and under such

posite George Town, on which they in- will, must go together on this question. If the tion, and, in pursuance of the Resolution tend to build a manufacturing town, to Northern members, being in the majority, put of Congress, the States owning the waste be called "Jackson City."—A corres- them down, VAN BUREN loses all chance of an election. This must not be done.—What then, pondence has taken place between a Com- will be done? Mark, I say my prediction. A the City is to bear his name and that he is to lay the corner stone on the 8th Jan- ready to stand any thing for Van Buren's sake. uary (this day.) The President is styled Thus only can the question be settled favorably the second man of the nation, and, therefore, it is argued, another city should be Van Burenites dare not knuckle if they would, be ceded, transferred, and relinquishreared to his fame along side of that bearing the honored name of Washington, send over some of his faithful adjuncts in the and prophesies are indulged, that these Kouse." cities are to flourish in rival splendor. For our own part we are gratified to find Northern capital about to avail itself of the water power presented by the Potomac and the Canal, and hope the enterprise may be well rewarded; but are inclined to think, it will bear about the same relation to the Metropolis, in future size and wealth, that the name and character of the living hero do to those of the dead. We cannot, in stronger terms, express our convictions that the existing city has nothing to fear from the city that is to be. - Fredericksburg Arena.

"It is the pleasure of the Dean that the eclipse be postponed."-Life of Deun

In consequence of the inclemency the weather, the founding of the City of Jackson has been postponed to Monday. Alexandria Gazette.

were summarily condemned, and shot! 28 taken prisoners—the General taking ginally ceded to the Confederacy." care to make his escape. Of these 28 prisoners, 23 were Americans-all of there can be but little diversity of opi-

Appointments by the President, by

J. C. Pickett, to be fourth Auditor.

Mr. Van Bnren and the slave Question. -We take the following interesting ex- tish colonies dissolved their connection speaking of a petition just presented for

"I have said the "vexed question" is now This indeed was not readily consented the cause and manner in which the lands the unconditional owner of the Public be entirely of a commercial character.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Journal of City of Washington, and has resided a part of his time in the city of New York.

Commerce of Monday, we have read with Hillsboro' Recorder.

Hillsboro' Recorder.

We will be applied to the common benefit of all of opinion that any reduction of the mi
The second proposition contained in the first Resolution, I am decidedly to his breeches pockets, Next he called Kino be applied to the common benefit of all of opinion that any reduction of the mi
The second Resolution places all the beauty would reduce on the same ground. It is as follows:

sume, the subject will be resumed in earnest. The South are determined to cease not, to United States, in Congress assembled, &c." York have purchased a tract of land opquivocal. Mark my prediction. The South line and in pursuance of the Resolution them down, VAN BUREN loses all chance of an selected to do the deed who are the most popto the heir apparent's prospects. The Southern upon this question. VAN BUREN in order to succeed with the South on this subject, must

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

Remarks of Mr. HOKE, of Lincoln, On the Land Resolutions.

Mr. Speaker-Before the question is taken upon the Resolutions offered by the gentleman from Surry, I must beg the ndulgence of the House, not only from the desire I have that my opinions should be fully known upon this question, but from the fact that I intend to change, in some measure, the vote I gave last year upon Resolutions in every way similar to those now offered. It is well known to many gentlemen present, how precipitately the House acted upon the Resolutions offered at that time. They were offered at the close of the session, and upon a subject too, not generally understood. I acted then upon all the lights I had before me; subsequent reflection has Misguided Patriots .- It appears that taught me that I was partly in error .the 28 persons taken prisoners at Tampi- I will, Mr. Speaker, as I did before, vote co, at the defeat of Gen. Mehia's abor- for the first Resolution offered by the clusive." tive attempt to revolutionize that place, gentleman. It contains two distinct and substantive propositions ;-the first is, Mehia (or Mejia, as it is spelt in Spanish) " that any act by which the Congress of is a Mexican; but having been obliged to the United States shall give the Public leave Mexico for not coming into the Lands to the States in which they are simeasures of Santa Anna, he came to tuated, would seriously affect the pros-

Upon the first proposition, I presume R. M. Patterson, to be Director of the what manner did we obtain the lands now Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Re- present, that England made settlements Edward D. Ingraham, Henry Toland, and erected Governments, which now it by the States. the abolition of Slavery in the District of each should possess the extent of territory that belonged to it while a colony.

ister, that it is glory enough for one day. severity of Pouren, poured forth in a rapid extent of unsettled country, while New-disclaim all right and title to the Public Covernment have the power to give, ha stream of fervid oratory—the searching, singe-ling denunciation, and the thrilling elections. Hampshire, Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, Demain within its limits, it must be ob- they not the power to prescribe the term the flounderings of Benton, against the aboli- waste and unsettled lands should be con- be a manifest violation of the deeds of ral Government should prescribe as a tionists in contradistinction to the Northern sidered as a common property among all Cession. of Alabama to the Chair, and commenced walk. the States. And, in consequence of the nimum price of the lands, would reduce on the same ground. It is as follows: ing about. Now would he take this seat, and refusal of Maryland, to accede to the U- greatly the value of our own landed pro-Thomas G. Broughton, sen. the able now that. At one time he would parade himnol amiable conductor of the Norfolk self directly under the nose of the Sension nion, on the 10th of October, 1780, Conperty, and take from us thousands, where heen extinguished, and the object for which

> regulations as shall hereafter be agreed on by the great extent of territory that they then and in the deed is found the following condition : " That the lands &c. shall ed to, and for the only use and benefit of such of the States as are or shall become parties to the Articles of Confede-

ration, all right, title, &c." The Cession of Virginia was made in March, 1784, in which is found the following condition: "That her lands shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the U come members of the Confederation or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual repective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that pur pose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

The Cession of Massachusetts, was made in 1785, in which we find the following : "Cede, convey, transfer, &c. to the uses declared in a Resolution of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780."

made in 1790, after the Constitution was indirectly from the people of the States, . Should the whole amount of former formed, in the Preamble of which we find by means of duties and imports. But, appropriations, current and permanent, New Orleans, beat up for recruits to perity of all the old States, and do great as follows: "Whereas, the United States, sir, if the General Government thought that will be outstanding on the 1st day revolutionize Mexico, succeeded in per- injustice to those States by which they in Congress assembled, have repeatedly proper to resort to a different mode of of January, 1835, and be needed to comand earnestly recommended to the res- charging the State for its support, it does plete the services of former years, amountdard-mostly valorous young Americans cy." The second is, "that any act by pective States in the Union claiming or not thereby destroy the existence of the ing in all to the sum of \$6,141,707 20, -who sailed for Tampico, assaulted and which the minimum price at which these owning vacant Western territory, to make charge. That charge is as much in ex- be actually called for during the year. captured the town, and kept possession, lands are now sold, sholl be reduced, Cessions of part of the same, as a further istence now, as it ever has been—the 1835, there would be an apparent defiwe believe, one day,—when a Mexican would seriously affect the prosperity of means as well of hastening the extin- only difference is, that now the charges ciency in the Treasury, on the 1st of Jareinforcement arriving, the place was re- all the old States, and do great injustice guishment of the debts, as establishing are made indirectly; before, they were nuary, 1836. It usually happens, howthe harmony of the United States, &c." made directly. And also, the following condition :- The lands acquired by purchase, I propriations, a sum of five or six millions

ments were of two kinds, Royal and Pro- ference to the Public Domain, which clared in the deeds of Cession—such as there no apprehension of difficulties with prietary. Their charters were in the leaves all obligations, existing under the forming the territory into new and dis- France? Our Fortifications are unnature of grants, and their limits fixed Cession Acts, in full force. It is as fol- tinct States, and establishing all the of- finished, our Coast unprotected, and

From the examination I have given of If, then, the General Government is particularly, when the difficulties would

pulation; and I am unwilling to add the Public Domain by the States which originally the gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Raycontinue to roll on, I would not oppose The gentleman from Hillsborough, in

long as there is a spar or a plank left.

It becomes necessary then, to enquire

territory, refers entirely and exclusively there was an actual surplus of this afices necessary to the lands becoming a our Navy in its infancy. Should a source of revenue, and thereby lessening collision with France occur, do gentlethe general charge upon the States. I men wish to cripple the energy and accannot think it possible that these lands tion of the General Government, by tak-States, it was generally agreed, that each United States; and nothing in this Constitution were ever intended to become a distri- ing away a fixed and certain source of inshould hold by their former limits, and that shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of buting fund, and source of largess to the ternal revenue, thus causing a reliance epon the duties on imports alone; more

the good people of Raleigh at this glorious dawning of their prosperity: but we
ous dawning of their prosperity: but we
tory. It called out all the strong feeling and
Carolina and Georgia included a great the
Union. was required expressly to neral Government. And if the General it proposes to lop off a fixed and perma-

ing denunciation, and the thrilling eloquence of Preston—the pleasing oratory and withering denunciation of the plain, republican Tyler—or none. The latter contended that these states in which they are situated, would proceeds of the purchased lands, the General Coverment should prescribe as a confriends of Mr. VAN Buren—the partizan de-the States, and appropriated for their The lands acquired by the purchase of ceive their distributive shares, that the dition upon which the States should renunciations of Brown, against Southern agitation mutual benefit. It was urged, that all Louisiana and Florida, stand upon a should apply the monies to purposes of REN!)-the loud and clear voice of Buchanan, the States, having a common cause in somewhat different ground. Whether Internal Improvement, the payment of last on suspicion of having stolen a pocket against all attempts to interfere with or disturb throwing off the yoke of England, ex- they were obtained constitutionally, or our State Officers, and the support of our book containing money, and committed for the system of slavery at the South (as such intrial. Not having any jail in this county, terference could not but injure the success of to effect the same object. It was insist. Suffice it to say, that they now constitute consequence? Those States, whose deed, and very justly too, that the lands a part of the public domain, and were votion to principle would raise them aspeechless and insensible, and remained so tention to deliver his views at large, at a future lan by the joint efforts of all the States; mon Treasury of all the States; and any and pence, would disdain to receive the until the next evening, when he died. It day—and the blunt, straight forward, constitu- and according to every rule of equity act, by which the Congress of the United bounty, upon the condition of a sacrifice is supposed that he destroyed himself by bers of the House were listeners to the debate and justice, the lands should be a com- States would give them to the States in of principle, while others, viewing the bout 36 or 38 years of age; and we undereach Senator had the floor. Mr. Van Buren fused to accede to the Union, until some olation of every principle of equity and different aspect, would receive the mo-All was still and hushed save the Speaker as mon fund. Maryland, particularly, re- which they are situated, would be in vi- powers of the General Government in a

> been extinguished, and the object for which the States of the Union, as shall be proportion-

the reduction under certain circumstan- the language of the Resolution, assumes ces. As a matter of national wealth, a the fact, that the object for which the graduation and reduction, in certain ca- lands were ceded, having been accomses, would be demanded. But, sir, I plished, that therefore the proceeds should look at it as a matter of self-protection be divided-placing it on the ground of and State policy. I am for maintaining a resulting trust-and the public debt lands, animated by the same patriotic of my own native State. I am for old had arrived. Upon this position, I take mittee of the Stockholders and the Pressufficient number of members of the party must oppression of England, magnanimously next. Yes, sir, I will cling to her so the Act of Congress of 1790, pledging the ceded lands to the oreditors of the Uniheld under their charter. The Cession the second Resolution offered by the gen- debt, for the acts of Cession themselves. tleman, for which I cannot consent to It is true, Congress, after the lands were vote. I think, sir, it is plainly deducible; ceded, pledged them to their credifors from an examination of the deeds of ces- but this was a contract between new parsion, and the causes operating upon the ties, and when the debt for which they States making them, and the circumstan- were pledged was paid, the compacts, aces under which they were made, that rising under the Cession acts remained the United States holds the lands in the in full force; and it is to these compacts character of a Trustee, under certain alone, and to the trusts therein declared, specified and existing trusts, viz: "That we must look for the mode and manner of Congress should dispose of the lands for disposition. If the lands are then to be the use and benefit of all the States, ac- disposed of in proportion to the general cording to their usual and respective charge & expenditure, and for no other use nited States as have become, or shall be- proportions in the general charge and or purpose whatever, and there is a charge expenditure; and shall hone fide dispose now existing, has the period of division of them for that use, and for no other arrived, or can it ever arrive, so long use or purpose whatsoever." These trusts as the General Government has an existwere expressly stated in the deeds of ence? How then, can gentlemen sustain Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia, the second Resolution-as it will be oband clearly implied in the other Cession served the Resolution places all the lands upon the same principle.

Admitting the power of Congress to what is meant by charge and expenditure. distribute the proceeds of the public lands During the Confederacy, its civil and -can this Resolution be sustained on a. military administration was supported by principle of expediency? I think not. by charges made upon each of the States, In the first place, have the gentlemen and each State was required annually to who advocate this measure shown to this furnish its quota for that purpose .- House, that there is in reality any thing The Cession of Connecticut was made This was found inconvenient in practice, to divide? Some estimate the surplus at in 1786, in which we find the following : and was one of the first causes of the one amount, others at another. I would "Ceded to the United States, in Con- formation of the present Constitution, in presume the most correct data by which gress assembled, to the common use and which we find the power to lay and col- we should be governed in estimating the benefit of all the States, Connecticut in- lect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, amount, would be the Treasurer's Reto maintain and support itself, without port of last year and his estimates therein The Cession of South-Carolina was the necessity of relying upon the tardy stated for this year. He states that there made in 1787—the conditions the same and uncertain contributions of the States. will be on the 1st day of January, 1856, The policy of the General Govenment an available balance, as estimated, of The Cession of North-Carolina was appears now to be, to collect its revenue \$5,902.690 82, but further states :-ever, that of the new and of the old ap-"That the land ceded shall become a presume, the General Government holds remains uncalled for at the end of each common fund for the use and benefit of absolutely, untrammelled by any trust year; and hence, no real deficit is then nion. It must be very obvious to any the United States of America, North- whatever. When a power is claimed anticipated, nor much if any excess, afone who will examine the land history Carolina inclusive, according to their under the Constitution, it is the duty of ter defraying all the expenditures then of the country, that to give the lands to respective and usual proportions of the those affirming its existence to shew it chargeable to the Treasury." Thus it and with the advice and consent of the the States in which they are situated, general charge and expenditure, and shall beyond a doubt; otherwise, it should be seems, if all the appropriations are called would be a violation both of the acts of be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, abandoned. The only part of the Con- for, there will be an apparent deficiency Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affairs cession and the first principles of equity and for no other use or purpose whatso- stitution, that has any bearing upon the on the 1st of January, 1836. But from Lands, is the part before stated. And, the manner in which business is transact-The Cession of Georgia was made in I think, sir, upon a fair examination of it, ed at the Department, all the appropriaowned by the General Government? It June, 1802, and its leading condition the it will be found to refer exclusively to tions are not called for, and though in is doubtles's well known to all gentlemen same with that of North-Carolina and the lands ceded by the States. And the reality there is a deficiency, the Depart-Virginia. This completed the title of the power to dispose of and make all need- ment will have an available surplus of at a very early period in this country, United States to all the lands ceded to ful rules and regulations respecting the about five millions. But suppose, sir, In the Constitution of the U. States, to the rules and regulations necessary to mount? Can gentlemen find no Con-