

Your Committee have not taken into consideration the question whether Congress have power, under the Constitution, to distribute a portion of the general revenue among the several States, but have chosen to rest the measure proposed by this bill on its own special grounds.

The expediency of this measure appears from considerations heretofore suggested, nor these alone. The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States would cause a woful censorship over this branch of the public revenues, which has fallen into confusion by past negligence and inattention.

It would withdraw from the treasury of the United States the surplus revenue, without infringing on the constitution, or touching any of its provisions. The money so withdrawn will be, in effect, restored to the pockets of the people, as it will thus enable the several States to exempt their citizens from a direct and burdensome taxation, which they now of necessity impose to effect those public improvements which the situation of the whole country demands, and which are requisite to the prosperity and advancement of each particular State.

By a provision of the constitution of the United States, the several States are denied the right of laying imposts upon commerce—that easy and indirect mode of raising a revenue which is hardly felt by a people.

Your committee entertain no doubt that if our country continues in a state of peace, and if no unforeseen calamity should visit it and mar its prosperity, that the receipts from customs brought down to the lowest standard that existing laws contemplate, will still be amply sufficient for all the current expenses of the Government, economically administered.

States in the last forty years, will not, probably, change materially in a like period to come, for, within that time, none of those causes which operate as checks upon population can, in the ordinary course of things, have existence here; nor is it probable that the pursuits of the great body of the people will essentially change; for the same causes which have made us an agricultural community are likely to continue with diminution, so long as the means of subsistence remain, as now, abundant and easy to be procured; and so long as there is a wide public domain parcelled out and ready for sale on moderate terms, placing a home and a frehold in the power of all that have the desire to possess them.

Prior to the year 1800, but little land had been sold by the United States, and there was at that time of wild and uncultivated land within the bounds of the now States of Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio, belonging to the States and individuals, a very large quantity, the amount of which cannot be very accurately ascertained, but it is safe to say that it exceeded one hundred millions of acres. This has all, or nearly all, since passed into the hands of actual settlers; and there has been sold and granted of the lands of the United States within that period about fifty millions of acres.

From the above data, your committee estimate the average receipts from the sales of the public lands for the next ten years, if the country continue in peace, if the land system be faithfully preserved, and if the sales be guarded from combination and fraud, at an average of something more than \$10,000,000 per annum.

Perhaps the history of parties affords no record of a transaction more remarkable for the obliquity of its politics, than this. It is rendered ludicrously absurd, by the fact, that the two branches of the State Legislature have now solemnly resolved to instruct the Senators of the State to expunge a Resolution, which, only two years ago, the same Legislative bodies as solemnly instructed them, by implication at least, to pass.

If we desired an argument to show the error of the whole theory of the right of mandatory instructions to Senators by State Legislatures, we could not have hit upon one more conclusive than the simple statement of the facts of this case. By some persons whose opinions on most subjects are entitled to much respect, not only is the right of instruction religiously believed in, but a correlative duty is supposed to devolve on the instructed, to obey.

The sales of the public lands rest essentially on the wants of the husbandman, and are limited to a quantity little exceeding those wants. It is true, when the price is much below its actual value, it may become a subject of extensive speculation; but even then the amount of sales resolves itself into the same element, and speculation merely goes in advance of the farmer, who purchases for actual occupation, without increasing the aggregate of sales in a series of years.

what is required on the part of a Senator, thus situated, by public duty; and we protest, with all our power, against the doctrine that a Senator is obliged to resign a trust, which he accepted for a term of time, because the Legislature of his State instructs him to disgrace himself, and he has sufficient sense of honor not to do as he is bidden.

The doctrine against which we protest is at war with great and eternal truth. It includes the idea of implicit obedience being due from the Senator to the State Legislature by whose will he was invested with the office he holds. But "unlimited obedience is due only to the universal Father of Heaven and earth."

To present our notions of this matter to our readers in the most familiar guise, we resort to analogy. A child owes to his father the highest of human obligations. But he does not owe him his life, which, though his father conferred it upon him, he cannot take away. The child owes his service, his duty, his veneration to his parent; but not to that extent to bid him to do what is against the laws, or against his conscience.

Our views of this subject is amply sustained by a consideration of the purposes for which the Senate, with the prolonged term of service of its members, was made a part of the Constitution and Government of the United States. On this branch of the subject we made some remarks not long ago, which we will not now repeat.

Resolved, That we cannot support the present incumbent, R. D. Spaight, who is openly proclaimed to be the candidate of a party, who boldly contend that to "the victor belong the spoils," who deny the right of the people to nominate candidates for office, and assert that this right can be legitimately exercised alone by a corps of disciplined office-holders and office-hunters, who are to advocate the doctrine, that Republicanism consists in doing the will and recording the edicts of the Executive, and in short, which is waging war against our institutions by every species of political profligacy and corruption.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the opposition papers at Salisbury and Raleigh.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to correspond with Gen. E. B. Dudley.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Thomas A. Allison, James A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell, Geo. F. Davidson and James Campbell, Esqs.

house, with a beautiful gold medal, on the one side of which is a fine engraving of the American eagle supporting the Scottish thistle, and on the other a suitable inscription, and which was presented to him by one of the Orphan boys, who repeated to him the following lines:

Accept kind stranger, from an orphan's hand; This humble token of our deep regard, And when again you greet your native land, For all your deeds, be zealous your rich reward.

Your music hath a charm more potent than The lyre of him who moved both rock and tree, It gently falls upon the heart of man, And tunes its strings to LOVE AND CHARITY.

To which, under evident feelings of deep emotion, he made the following reply: Gentlemen,—I have more than once had the honor to receive marks of distinction, some purporting to be an evidence of gratitude, and others the reward of merit; but in those days I had a name, and the conferrers of such favours were no strangers to me—but you met me in the character of a poor Wandering Piper, neither laying claim to high birth nor riches; in this character you have bestowed a badge of honor upon me which a hero might be proud to wear, and which I shall never part with until my heart forever ceases to beat.

THE PEOPLE MOVING! One of the largest and most respectable meetings ever known in Iredell county, was held on Tuesday of Court week, composed of freemen from all parts of the county, numbering at least 500 men.

Col. John McLaughlin was called to the Chair, and Maj. Amos Sharpe and James B. Campbell appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Jas. A. King made an able speech, in which he set forth the claims of H. L. White to the next Presidency, and those of E. B. Dudley to the office of Governor of this State, in a very concise and powerful manner.

Resolved, That we cannot support the present incumbent, R. D. Spaight, who is openly proclaimed to be the candidate of a party, who boldly contend that to "the victor belong the spoils," who deny the right of the people to nominate candidates for office, and assert that this right can be legitimately exercised alone by a corps of disciplined office-holders and office-hunters, who are to advocate the doctrine, that Republicanism consists in doing the will and recording the edicts of the Executive, and in short, which is waging war against our institutions by every species of political profligacy and corruption.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint three Delegates to meet Delegates from the other counties composing this Electoral District, for the purpose of nominating an Elector.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the opposition papers at Salisbury and Raleigh.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair, to correspond with Gen. E. B. Dudley.

The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Thomas A. Allison, James A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell, Geo. F. Davidson and James Campbell, Esqs.

J. H. McLAUGHLIN, Chn. AMOS SHARPE, Sec'y. JAS. B. CAMPBELL, } Sec'y.

LAND FOR SALE! THE Subscriber wishes to sell his TRACT of LAND, four miles South-west of Raleigh, containing four hundred acres more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Hunter, Alex. Tucker and William Boylan, Esqs. The above Tract has 150-acres of as good up-land as any to be found in this county. It is well watered, has a comfortable Dwelling-House on it, with excellent Springs convenient to the House.—Those who wish to purchase, can call on Sam'l Whitaker, who lives near the land, or myself, at Raleigh.

Books will be opened on the 15th of this month (March) at Raleigh, under the superintendance of the President, at Warrenton, under that of William Plummer, Esq.; at Williams Ferry, under that of Charles F. M. Garnett, Esq.; and at Petersburg, Virginia, under that of Charles F. Osborne, Esq.; for receiving Subscriptions for ONE THOUSAND SHARES of the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and will continue open until the first of April next: J. P. DEVEREUX, President pro tem.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Buncombe County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1836. Sam'l W. Davidson vs. Amos McEntire. Original Attachment levied on Land.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Amos McEntire, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the same, that publication be made for three successive weeks in the Raleigh Register, notifying said Amos McEntire, that he be and appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court-house in Asheville, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to show cause, if any he can, why said land levied on, shall not be condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John Miller, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday in February, A. D. 1836. JOHN MILLER, C. B. C. C. By JOHN B. WHITESIDE, D. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Randolph County. Benjamin Swain vs. Zebedee S. Wood. Jesse Henshaw vs. Zebedee S. Wood. Jesse G. Henshaw vs. Zebedee S. Wood.

Attachments levied on a Tract of Land. Appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Zebedee S. Wood, the Defendant in these three cases, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Raleigh Register, for the Defendant, Zebedee S. Wood, to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County on the first Monday in May next, at the Court-House in Ashboro', and answer the said Attachments, or judgments will be taken accordingly.

A Copy. HUGH McCAIN, C. C. C. Pr. adv. 3c

DR. PRATT'S ARTIFICIAL NIPPLE SHIELD. For the prevention and cure of Sore Nipples.

The following highly respectable Certificates is deemed a sufficient recommendation for those who are afflicted in this manner, to try them.

From Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, late Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of Philadelphia: Doct. ELIJAH PRATT: Dear Sir,—As I feel it a matter of much public importance, to possess means of lessening the terrible sufferings from Sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the "Shield" you offer for the prevention and the cure of this malady, is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen.

From Dr. Thomas Seawell, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, Columbia College, District of Columbia: Washington City, 4th Feb. 1834.

Having examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shield, and witnessed its practical application, among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady, Sore Nipples, a disease which so frequently afflicts young women.

From Thomas P. Beers, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics, in the Medical University of New-Haven, Connecticut: Having witnessed the application of the artificial Nipple, invented by Dr. Pratt, in several cases of excoriated Nipples, in which the children attached themselves to it as readily as they would to the natural ones, and received their fill with perfect ease to the mothers, I have no hesitation in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing of the kind with which I am acquainted.

The above Instrument is for sale, at the moderate price of \$2.50 cents, by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO. Raleigh, Feb. 1836.

CONGRESS. IN SENATE. Tuesday, Feb. 23. Mr. Linn offered the following Resolution, which lies for consideration: Resolved, That the committee on Pensions be instructed to enquire whether any existing law justifies the War Department in withholding money from those to whom it was granted for pensions.

The Senate proceeded, on motion of Mr. Benton, to consider the bill making appropriations for fortifications, for the purchase of new sites, &c. Mr. Benton occupied the floor till adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Chair stated that petitions were in order for this day, as it was the first day in the week in which the House had met.

The Chair commenced calling the House for petitions. Mr. Adams presented an abolition petition, and moved its reference to the select Committee on the subject. An objection was made to its reception, and the motion of reception was laid on the table—yeas 100 nays 86.

Mr. Mann of New York, moved that the House reconsider the vote postponing the question of order and the abolition petitions to which it related, remarking that it was now certain they would be obliged to meet the question of order, and they had better settle it at once.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to. The Chair stated the question as follows:—Subsequently to the adoption of the Resolution offered by Mr. Pinckney, referring all the abolition petitions which had been, or thereafter might be presented, to the select Committee on the sub-

ject, an abolition petition was presented. Objections were made to its reception, and the Chair decided that the objection was in order—the resolution in his opinion not embracing petitions with the contents of which the House was not possessed at the time of the adoption of the resolution. From this decision an appeal had been taken, and the question whether the decision of the Chair should stand. The question was debated by Messrs. Cushing, Grenell, Lawrence, Wise, Bardsley, and being taken, was decided in the affirmative; yeas 120 nays 84.

The main question was then taken, 'Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?' & determined in the negative; yeas 56, nays 147. So the decision of the Chair was reversed, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE. Wednesday, Feb. 24. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification bill. Mr. Benton read a schedule of the forts in existence, in process of construction, and proposed to be constructed, as an appendix to his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Preston then made some observations at length on the subject of the bill. Before Mr. Preston had concluded, he was induced to give way for the purpose of going into Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Boyd from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the subject of the contested election in North Carolina, and moved that it be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

[The report is adverse to the claim of the sitting member.] Mr. W. B. Shepperd expressed a hope that a more distant day would be chosen, and moved to strike out Wednesday next and insert this day three weeks. Mr. Bynum said the subject had been three months before the House, and opposed any further postponement.

Mr. Claiborne stated that the committee were divided in opinion as to the person who had been elected, and that a counter-report would be made. It would be necessary to print both reports and the whole of the testimony, and afford sufficient time for the House to form an opinion upon the case. He thought the motion did not allow sufficient time for this purpose.

Mr. A. H. Shepperd made some remarks in favor of deliberate action upon the subject, and expressed a hope that it would not be approached hastily, nor under any feeling of excitement.

Mr. Hardin said that the two reports with the accompanying documents, would, perhaps, occupy three or four hundred pages. It would be necessary for the members to acquaint themselves intimately with the laws of the State of North Carolina in relation to elections before they commenced the examination of the case. He felt disposed, if he knew himself, to do justice between the parties, and he thought one week too short a time to allow him to form a decision upon the question. He protested against the admission of counsel, either before the committee or before the House, on the subject.

Mr. Graham, of North Carolina, (the member whose seat is contested,) presented a paper in relation to the subject, the reading of which he called for.

No objection being made, the paper was read.

Mr. G. moved that the paper be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Hard moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to allow further time for the collection of testimony.

The Chair decided that, the motion to postpone be recommitted under no order.

Mr. Bell explained that the motion to recommit had priority over the other motion, and appealed from the decision of the Chair, but, after some conversation with the Chair, withdrew it.

The Chair announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the Special Order.

Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the report, for the purpose of considering the order of the Committee on Elections. Lost.

Mr. Claiborne, by consent, presented a report from the minority of the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the North Carolina contested election, and, by unanimous consent, both reports on the subject were ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE. Thursday, Feb. 25. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Fortification bill; when:

Mr. Preston concluded the remarks commenced by him yesterday, by moving to amend the bill by striking out the clause appropriating money for the fortification at Kennebeck. Mr. Clay suggested the propriety of laying the bill on the table, and having the various tables printed which had been referred to by gentlemen, before the details of the bill were decided on. As the works embraced in this bill were all new ones, there was no immediate haste necessary in acting on this bill. The wisest course would be to make appropriation promptly for the old works not provided for last session, and to take time for a full examination of the various subjects of appropriation in this bill. Mr. Preston expressed his acquiescence in the force of the remark. The Fortification bill was then laid on the table, and the papers were ordered to be printed.