

What North-Carolinian is there who does not glow with pride at the proof furnished by the following extracts from the message of the Governor of New-York to the Legislature of that State...

Even our University, which has swelled its maintenance to the inspiring eloquence of a Davis and the persevering efforts of the present venerable head of the institution...

Correction.—It appears that the gentleman, upon whose authority we stated, in our paper of the 31st ultimo, that arrangements would be made by the Government with our State Bank relative to the notes paid to the mail contractors...

Incendiary Pamphlets.—The Northern fanatics are industriously pursuing their infamous vocation. We learn from the People's Press that they have sent many pamphlets to the South...

The Pressure.—Our exchange papers represent the distress occasioned by the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank in every day assuming a more serious aspect...

Challenge!—A young man not 21 years old, living in the immediate vicinity of Halifax, proposes to walk against any individual [Perit excepted] from the town of Halifax to the city of Raleigh via Louisburg...

Southern Liberty.—John M'Donogh, one of the most wealthy and influential citizens of New Orleans, has presented a Memorial to the Legislature of Louisiana, praying for leave to educate his slaves...

PUBLIC NOTICE. WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Tuesday of Mecklenburg County Court, it being the 25th day of February inst.

Nine Likely NEGROES, the property of Thomas B. Smart, dec'd. to wit: CHARLOTTE, GEORGE, ROBERT, MARY, ELL, CAROLINE, COLUMBUS, NANCY and MARY.

A Blacksmith Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ a good Blacksmith. A man without a family will be preferred. To such, liberal wages will be given, if application is made soon.

Sheriff's Notice. I WILL attend at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 17th day of February, to receive the balance of the Tax due me from the Town Company.

NOTICE. ALL those indebted to the subscriber by Book A Account, will please call and settle, either by Cash or Note, as back accounts should be closed once a year.

United States Money for Sale. PERSONS wanting United States Money can be accommodated by applying to SPRINGS & DINKINS.

The American Farmer, Published by E. Irvine Hitchcock, is issued every Friday in Baltimore, at \$5 per annum, in advance. Contents of the 45th Number, XV Volume.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following Cases, since our last:

February 4.—DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Spencer v. Cahoon, from Hyde, reversing the judgment below.

DANIEL, Judge, and RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of the State v. Edmund, from New-Hanover, reversing the judgment below.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillespie v. Gillespie, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

February 5.—GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Doud v. Davis, from Moore, reversing the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Powell v. Farmer, in Equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gilliam v. Welch from Cabarrus, affirming the judgment below.

GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cooper v. Saunders from Gates, reversing the judgment below.

RUFFIN, Chief-Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillis v. McKay, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below.

The following statement of the amount of Bank Notes in circulation, in this State, and of the debt owing to Banking Institutions by the citizens thereof, shows the absolute necessity which exists for a new Bank or Banks; and that without them, general bankruptcy must ensue:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Notes of the State Bank (377,722), Do. of the Newbern Bank (244,687), Do. of the Cape Fear do. (525,045), Probable amount of United States paper (350,000), Total (1,497,454).

Debts due the above Banks from the citizens of this State are as follows: Due State Bank (990,982), Due Newbern Bank (467,682), Due Cape Fear Bank (774,501), Due U. States Bank, at Fayetteville (738,000), Total (2,971,165).

Thus it appears that the people owe to the different Banks the sum of \$1,474,011 over and above the whole amount of their notes in circulation.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, OF THE GROWTH OF 1853, FOR SALE AT WM. HUNTER'S Medicine and Confectionary STORE.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

- Early York Cabbage, Dutch do, Sugar Loaf do, Emperor do, Wellington do, French do, a choice kind, Early London Cauliflower, Late do do, Green Curled Broccoli, Cosarian Kale or Cabbage, a choice article, Drum Head Cabbage, Late Dutch do, Large English Savoy do, Scotch do, Late Sugar Leaf do, Red Dutch do, for Pickles, Tree or Thousand leaved do, Kalewarts, Early Spring Turnip, Reta Baga do, Large Norfolk field do, Late flat Dutch do, Yellow Maita do, a rare kind, Top Onion for seed, Red Onion seed, White Portland Onion, Large Scotch Leek, Round Spinnage, Pricely do, New Finders do, a choice kind, Long White Ochra, Blood Beet, Early Blood Turnip do, Mangle Wortzel do, Swelling Parsnip do, Refugee or 1000 to 1.

Persons sending an order from any part of this or the adjoining Counties, with the CASH enclosed, will meet with punctual attention, and have their seeds carefully boxed up and forwarded. Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 7th, 1854.

Administrator's Sale. ON Wednesday of February Court, I will expose to public sale, at the residence of the late Victor G. Blandin in Charlotte, all the personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of JEWELRY of various kinds, working tools, bed and furniture, &c. &c. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate, are required to make immediate payment to me, or during my absence, to Mr. F. Sanner, who is authorized to receive the same, and to whom those having claims against the estate, are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law. CHARLES JUGNOT, Adm'r. February 7th, 1854.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers. THE subscriber, residing in Charlotte, is desirous of obtaining good workmen in the above business, will give employment to one or two first rate workmen, if application be made immediately. JOS. P. FRITCHARD. Oct. 23, 1853.

of office; and now to keep together wants to get hold of the big waggon and all the money in it.

My dander is up, and I best stop now—for the more I think on't and the more I write about it, the more wrathly I git. So no more at present.

From your fellow-citizen, J. DOWNING, Major, Downingville Militia 2d brigade.

From the Susquehanna Register. TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

We have often been surprised at the language of persons in competent circumstances, when applied to on the subject of subscribing for a newspaper or periodical. 'We can't afford it,' say they. Can't afford it! what nonsense; why, in nine cases out of ten, it is, to the subscriber a money-making business.

Considering the numerous recipes, improvements in arts, in agriculture, and discoveries in science, reports of law cases, preventives, cautions and cures, applications, and advertisements, and exhibitions of wants and chances for speculation, which annually come into view through the medium of a well conducted newspaper; we venture to assert, that there are few individuals in the community who do not in one way or other, by getting or saving, making or mending, in consequence of some information thus derived, gain more than double every year the paltry amount he pays—or promises to pay—the printer for it.

Our estimate we have not included the moral obligation which every freeman is under to make himself acquainted with the principles, and watch narrowly the movements of the men into whose hands are entrusted in a measure the destinies of his country; nor the numerous pleasures and advantages which flow from being enabled to trace through the medium of the Press, the progress of freedom and the success of free institutions throughout the world, with their sure attendants;—Morality and religion. Newspapers are eminently serviceable too in a family of large children, as tending to excite early, a thirst for information and a love for learning.

A freeman, a man of family who really can afford it, (and there are few who cannot) that will voluntarily deprive himself of the advantages we have enumerated, and oblige his children like himself, to plod on in ignorance of the world, and of what is going on around them, ought to have his lot cast among the poor of Germany, the lazaroni of Italy, or the serfs of Prussia, as unfitted to enjoy, or properly preserve, the inestimable blessing of rational freedom.

A Curious Relic.—By an odd accident, we have obtained possession of a copy of the Greek Testament, published at Basle (Switzerland) in the year 1544. It contains 354 folios, with marginal notes upon almost every page, referring to the manuscript works of the Fathers, but is not divided into chapters or verses. The style of printing and binding is far superior to any thing that could have been expected from the book makers of that period.

The covers are embossed, and when new, it must have been nearly or quite as beautiful as any of the fashionable annuals of the present day. But little can be said in favor of the embellishments: They are strangely designed and coarsely executed; and however much they may have edified the learned and devout of those times, they would do but little to promote devotional feeling at the present day. One of the large ornamented capitals with which each Book is introduced, is intended to represent the offering up of morning sacrifice, and while the worshipper is on his knees, the Devil is seen peeping over the top of the letter, and eyeing him with no very benevolent phiz. Another introductory to the book of Acts, is designed to illustrate the persecutions and sufferings of the apostles.

The sufferer is stretched upon the ground with his face downward, stripped of every thing but his wig, and while one figure is holding him down another sitting astride of his back (reversed) is with an air of perfect composure, belaboring him with a bundle of switches. A third introduces Peter in his apostolic character, as "fisher of men," but is at entire variance with any modern representation of the Apostle, and was doubtless intended less to convey the honest opinions entertained by the artist, than as a compliment to some one of the learned doctors of the Basle University. The figure is short, excessively fat, and dressed in the extreme of the fashion, with shoe buckles, short breeches, and large bows of ribbon at the knee. He is standing half bent upon the margin of a pond with a fish pole in his hands, and here as in the previous case, Satan is at his elbow watching the line.—Catskill Recorder.

tion and I'll tell you why—tho' this Bank was chartered for twenty years—it had a good right to believe we would renew its charter if it behaved well and did its duty—just as a Congressman has a right to expect his constituents will send him to Congress again if he behaves well—and it's a good way to keep folks strait and make 'em do their duty—but if we are to nock this Bank down, and have a row shuffle and a new cut, then I say that them folks who make money out of a raise of stock in the new Bank, ought to pay the loss that all these old folks and young children will suffer by nocking down the old Bank—to say nothin about the innocent foreigners who put their money in this Bank thinkin it was safe. And let me tell you another thing—the longer a Bank stands, and the older it gits, the better folks home and abroad like it—people who have got money to lend don't like changes—and particularly government changes—Would any on you like to lend folks money in South America? and do you think them Governments could make a Bank that folks would have any confidence in? I dont think they could just because they keep choppin and changing every year.

Will any on you say that it aint a good thing for a country to make folks all about think it is a safe one to lend money to? and good credit worth nothin?

Well how does any man in trade git credit, and make folks think him safe to trust? Will he break up his stand every year, and change his business and try new plans? I say that aint the way; and no man ever prospered after that fashion; but when he finds things go well with him, he hangs on, or else he haint got no wit in him.

Now my notion is, that none on us alone can make folks all about creation think we are safe folks to trust: But all on us together can do so; and that is reason a good big Bank can manage this for us. Folks abroad know the Bank; and the Bank know us; and so we can manage things through the Bank better than we can alone.

Some on you say it aint right to pay interest to foreigners—that when we git foreigners money they keep drain us of interest. Well, that is all chalk and water. Now I know we have got an everlastin new country to clear up yet; and if an honest industrious man can git a few hundred dollars lent to him, he can go and buy a good many acres, and clear it up, and sell it to these very foreigners, who are all the while coming out here to settle among us, and they pay fifty times more for it than the land first cost; and so our folks go on borrowin, and can well afford to pay interest and find themselves in a few years with money to lend too. And as long as this business goes on, I for one am willing to say to foreigners as the Cape Cod fisherman says to the fish when he gits on the hook, and is pullin him in, "so long as you hold on one eead, I will t'other." But folks abroad who have money to lend, dont know our folks who go on new land;—and a good many on old land either. But they know our Bank, and our Canal and Rail-Roads, and we sell 'em the stock and make 'em pay good premiums too and our folks can lend their money to our farmers. But if we go on, and nock down this Bank when its charter is out, and bring trouble on the country foreigners say, "Ah! there's trouble there!"—back they come with their stock, and git their money, and keep it; and all our prosperity is nocked in the head! We chartered this bank for twenty years, and so we do Canal Companies, and Rail-Road Companies; but did we mean when the time was up, to nock 'em all up too, and say we dont want no Bank, nor a Canal, nor a Rail-Road? It aint common honesty to say so; and I wont shuffle and cut with you after that fashion, for make what I might by a new shuffle, I would be ashamed to look one of these innocent foreigners in the face—to say nothin of this long list of widows, and Orfans, and Trustees of Estates, and old folks, many on em when they brought the stock at a high premium. I suppose never thought about the charter, or how long it has to run but trusted to the Government. And now if you can chizzle them out of their property, as you will by puttin down this Bank, just to git a new shuffle and cut a new one—without turnin as red as a beet when you meet 'em I for one say I can't and won't.

And now I'm most done—I'll have trod on any one's toes, it aint so much my fault as hien; and I tried the strait line, and tread on yon toes that stick folks now a days in office.

I've telled you now pretty much my notions; and I tell you for the last time you have made a mistake, and that's no disgrace to any man unless he tries to stick to it after he knows he has made it. If you dont know how to git the country out of the scrape you've git it in, the people will tell you pretty quick, or I aint no hand at guessin. I have now done my duty—if the people dont do their it aint my fault. If they say my notions are right they'd act on 'em, if they say they are wrong, then all things will go on as they now go, and I hope they wont git worse—but that I wont promise. If things come to the worst, I shall suffer as little as any on 'em for I haint got no wife and children to support, (& I am sorry for those who have, if things are to go as they now go.) I cut my fadder pretty much any where.

But I love my country ev'ry acre on't, and it goes agin my grain to see any part on't suffer. And I know all this sufferin comes from party politics—this same party politics that has driv all our wisest and best men out