

The charge of coalition with Wilmot applies as much to Mr. Woodard as to Mr. Stephens, and therefore cannot be reported to without excommunicating one of the staunchest of Mr. Calhoun's devotees.

As to the question of veracity between the President and Mr. Wilmot, we shall not advance any opinion. We hope that, in such a matter, the former will be able to sustain himself. The Union of Tuesday says nothing on the subject.

Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun debated the question in the Senate, on Saturday, whether the Constitution extends to the territories or not? The Senator from Massachusetts contended that it does not, until its extension is declared by law, while Mr. Calhoun insisted that the Constitution, by its own inherent virtue, is over the territories from the beginning.

Mr. Webster illustrated his argument by a reference to the judiciary, which, under the Constitution, is upon the basis of the tenure of good behavior. But in the territories, where courts of judicature are established by law of Congress, the judges are removable by the President, at will. If the Constitution were over the territories, such a tenure of the Judicial office would be unconstitutional.

The illustrations which Calhoun adopts to make his position distinct are of a negative kind. If the Constitution be not over the territories then none of its regulations are binding, and it would be lawful to establish titles of nobility there. But, Mr. Calhoun inquires can you establish titles of nobility in California? He also asks, by what authority does Congress legislate concerning the territories—by what authority except that which the Constitution gives?

Undoubtedly, it is from the Constitution that Congress gets its power to legislate respecting the territories; and it is equally clear that the Constitution represents a sovereignty which is over the territories as thoroughly as it is over the States. But power is one thing and the application of it, through organized mediums, is another thing. There must be instrumentalities by and through which power becomes operative. Congress is to provide these in reference to the territories; and into the organism thus created the vital energy of the Constitution flows, giving it action and efficiency. The moment a Territory becomes a State it ceases to need the interposition of Congress as a medium between it and the Constitution. Its own State organization then suffices.—*Balt. American*.

We are informed that Henry Bourne, Esq. of London, has arrived by the "Europa," with full authority from the Marquis Clanricarde, British Postmaster General, to arrange and conclude the additional articles contemplated by the Postal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. By the 21st clause of that treaty those additional articles are to be adjusted by the Post Office Departments of the two countries. S. R. Hobbie, Esq., who, it seems, was, until a late day, expected in London to arrange these measures of detail there, has been authorized by Mr. Johnson, Postmaster General, to act in behalf of our Department with Mr. Bourne; and those gentlemen are now sitting as a commission for that purpose. Greater importance attaches to this matter from the fact that the British Post Office considers that the provisions of the treaty cannot go into effect until the additional articles are adjusted; and from the further consideration that they cannot go into effect with full and equal advantage to us, without some additional legislation on our part in respect to the scale of progression in the rating of letters, the return of dead letters, and the registration of valuable correspondence.—*Nat. Intelligencer*.

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

The friends of the Temperance cause will be pleased to learn that important movements are now going on in the advancement of this excellent Order, extending its usefulness to many parts of the State where hitherto, it has been unknown. Within a few weeks the Divisions have been opened at the University of the State, Smithfield, Elizabeth City, Williamston, and Hamilton, besides three others, the names of which we have not heard.

The Grand Division of the State have now in the field an able and efficient agent, the Rev. Mr. Pearce, under whose labors, it is confidently hoped, the spread of the Order may be rapid—and widely diffused. Every candid man, who will reflect dispassionately upon this subject, must conclude, that the surest means of promoting Temperance in any community, is a union of its friends, that their example, as well as influence, may have the greater effect. Let a Division, therefore, be opened in every town and village of the State, and let all the friends of Temperance rally to its aid, if they wish to see a reformation in the land—and our word for it, the condition of that community, in this respect, would be much improved until fathers and sons would belong to the order together, and all discountenance intemperance, until, in that place, it should be no more.

The Order now numbers 26 Divisions in the State, with the prospect of many more being set to work during this year.—*Ral. Times*.

Mr. J. L. Badger has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Charlotte Journal, and publishes a very neat valedictory in the last paper. The Journal will be continued under the auspices of the publisher (T. J. Holton, Esq.) as Editor.

**Sensible Question.**—An exchange paper asks, "What sort of an economist is the man who chews \$10 worth of tobacco a year and stops his newspaper because he can't afford to pay for it?"

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**

The steamer Europa, from Liverpool for New York, arrived at Halifax on Thursday. Her news was expressed to St. John's (N. B.) and thence transmitted by Telegraph. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th instant, and brings two weeks' later intelligence from Europe.

**ENGLAND.**

Sir Henry Lyton Bulwer, recently English Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir Richard Pakenham as British Minister in the United States.

Parliament is now in session. The opening speech of the Queen is quite lengthy, and places the fact beyond a doubt that the Government have no idea of nullifying their past free-trade doctrines, but are resolved steadily to carry out their principles to their final consummation. With the navigation laws, also, Government proposed to be equally decisive, and a new bill for their modification will be immediately introduced. The declared intentions of the Ministry to make every retrenchment compatible with a complete efficiency in the various branches of the civil, naval, and military departments of the State have produced a general satisfaction, and the liberal free-trade policy which they have determined to uphold will probably prolong their tenure of office to a more distant period than they could have anticipated before opening of Parliament.

**FRANCE.**

Immediately after the sailing of the Niagara intelligence was received in England that the breach had widened into a fearful gulf. A real or sham plot was disclosed to the French Ministry, and for a few days Paris again assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city. The streets were occupied by 800,000 men, and Gen. Changarnier plainly intimated that the first barricade that was attempted to be raised would be the signal for general slaughter. Whether the Red Republicans were surprised or unprepared to cope with the extensive military arrangements concerted against them, is unknown; but certain it is that Paris for a few days trembled on the verge of a new Revolution.

The issue can scarcely be doubted, as Marshal Bugeaud was dispatched from Paris to bring up a strong division of the Army of the Alps, ostensibly to command Bourges during the State trials, but with no less an object than that of overawing the Red Republicans. In Paris the differences between the guard mobile and the army of the line, only added fuel to the flames, which hourly grew in intensity.

The motion for getting rid of the proposition of M. Rataau, to dissolve the National Assembly, was only defeated by the narrow majority of 416 to 405. Since that vote greater tranquillity prevailed, and more were we allowed to announce that the struggle passed off with out mortal strife. Numerous arrests were, however, made. In the National Assembly on the 26th the Minister of the Interior announced that he had been directed by the President of the Republic to present a bill against the clubs.

The Assembly had already enacted severe penalties, with a view to repress all excesses, and remove the dangers which are so alarming to society. The Government ordered a number of clubs to be closed in the capital and departments, and denounced the offenders to the tribunals. It was impossible that confidence could be restored while the clubs were permitted to exist. They formed a State within the State, and no free Government could allow such an anomaly to exist without endangering its existence.

We are gratified to learn, that Capt. G. W. Caldwell has been so fortunate as to gather up at one handful, from a mine in Union County, 10 pounds of virgin gold, producing \$2,400. We must be excused from stating one fact, to show it fell into worthy hands; our talented and patriotic friend, from sacrifices he had made in leaving for Mexico, and more recently in canvassing our District as the Democratic Elector, had got under the weather, in a pecuniary way, the above amount was immediately applied to a liquidation of his debts, and we trust he will soon be able to square up, if not already, and prove as fortunate in the political arena, as his good fortune does not taper off his desire for political distinction.

What folly it is for our people to talk of California, when fortune, the jade, invites them, at their very doors, to stay at home, and work! On last Monday week, four of the Messrs Ferguson, of Gaston county, left the homes for New Orleans, via Charleston, on their way to the gold region—we are sorry to lose such valuable citizens from old Lincoln; but as they would go, we can only wish them a speedy return, and their trip anything but a wildgoose chase.—*Lincoln Courier*.

**BOTANICAL CURIOSITIES AT WASHINGTON.**

The hot-house attached to the National Institute, (not the Smithsonian), where are deposited the botanical treasures collected by the exploring expedition, are under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. Brackenridge, who was the botanist of the exploring expedition, and by whose special care many of the plants were transplanted from the remotest corners of the earth to the city of Washington. The collection, at the present time, embraces somewhere about eighteen hundred species. Generally speaking, they seem to be in a healthy and flourishing condition, and many of them are now in full bloom and glory. It has been suggested, to us, however, that the plants are too closely crowded together, and that there is great need of additional buildings, where the larger specimens might be fully developed. There is to be found here for example, a gum elastic tree which now measures some sixteen feet in height, and on one or two occasions it has been found necessary to deposit it, for want of room, of its upper branches. The only process which the sap of the tree undergoes, before becoming what we term India rubber, consists of exposure to the air, and a kind of churning. The moment the juice is reached by the air, it undergoes a chemical process which changes the color from white to black; and by placing a small quantity in the hand, and rubbing it with the finger, a piece of the solid material is almost instantly produced.

**Cat in the Bag.**—At Montgomery, Ala., a few weeks since, on opening one of the large brass-lock letter bags in the post-office, the crowd of Clerks were thrown into a state of no little wonderment, by the prompt leaping therefrom of an apparition in the shape of a large Tom Cat—leaving come thus ensnaked all the way from Augusta, Ga. He came without label or direction, and seemed to be none the worse for his trip.

**THE NEW CABINET MINISTERS.**

It is not yet fully known to the Public who are to fill the Cabinet offices—that is to say, those of the Chiefs of the Executive Departments and of Attorney General. The following appointments are, however, so confidently announced by public rumor to be in contemplation, that we suppose, in absence of any official information on the subject, such to be the fact:

For Secretary of State, John M. Clayton; for Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. Meredith; for Secretary of War, G. W. Crawford; for Secretary of the Navy, Abbott Lawrence; for Postmaster General, Thomas Ewing; for Attorney General, Wm. B. Preston.

These gentlemen are, we repeat, designated by public rumor as being those who are to constitute the Cabinet at the opening of the Administration of President Taylor. Though as rumor has, during the last few days, announced several different names for each of these offices except the first, the cast of them may yet possibly be in some respects different from the latest reports of it, as above.

*National Intelligencer, March, 2d.*

General Taylor, the President Elect, with a large company of other invited guests, was hospitably entertained at Dinner on Thursday, at the Presidential Mansion, by the President of the United States. This interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming Chief Magistrates must be regarded as highly honorable to all concerned.

Mr. Speaker Winthrop entertained General Taylor very handsomely on Tuesday evening last, in company with a large number of the Members of both Houses of Congress and other distinguished persons. The General remained till near 11 o'clock, in frank and social converse with the numerous company.

Streams of visitors, of both sexes, continue to throng the quarters of General Taylor, to be presented to him, and take him by the hand.

*Nat. Int. March, 3d.*

**GEN. TAYLOR'S VISIT TO GEORGETOWN.**

General Taylor having accepted an invitation to visit Georgetown on Wednesday, about noon Henry Addison, Esq., Mayor, accompanied by Robert Ould, Esq., Recorder, of that town, arrived at Willard's Hotel, and soon after escorted the President Elect and suite to Georgetown. At the bridge they were met by nearly the entire population, eager to welcome the distinguished veteran to one of the most romantic and classic spots in our country. Here the Mayor delivered an appropriate address, which was responded to by General Taylor in his plain and forcible style. A line of procession was then formed, which proceeded to the "Union Hotel," where for some hours multitudes of citizens, of all classes, greeted with delight the venerated chief. Upwards of five hundred ladies were presented to him, whilst the sterner sex were enthusiastic in their attentions.

The General and suite then retired to another spacious apartment, and with the Mayor and other officers of the Corporation sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared in Tilly's best style. About five o'clock, the distinguished guest being summoned by other engagements, the company separated, after a day spent in most agreeable and gratifying intercourse.—*Nat. Int. March, 3d.*

The following notice from the *Union* of the last drawing room of President Polk is borne out by all whom we have heard speak of the scene:

**The President's Last Drawing-room—12 o'clock, Wednesday night.**

Washington has never witnessed so brilliant a company as was assembled this night in the White House. All the lower rooms were filled, and gayety and refinement presided over the elegant assembly. We may truly say, without compliment, (for truth can no longer be ascribed to adulation,) that we have never seen the President and lady look better—with brighter or more contented faces. There seemed to be but one sentiment among this large and animated assembly—a disposition to pay respect to the retiring President. One who saw the crowd, without understanding the character of the meeting, remarked that it was the rising rather than the setting sun—so brilliant, and so gloriously does it descend below the horizon.

Washington could never boast of a more beautiful or a more splendid spectacle. The motive of the meeting—the immense multitude which thronged these extensive rooms—the talent and moral force, and distinguished men and beautiful women, that graced the assembly, constituted one of the most remarkable scenes which we have ever witnessed. Gen. Taylor was not present, as we hoped he would be. Gen. Cass was there, in good looks and in gay spirits.

The admirable music of the Marine Band lent additional captivation to the last drawing room under the present Administration.

The Corporate Authorities of the City of Washington waited on President Polk on Thursday, at 12 o'clock, by appointment, to offer him their respects and good wishes on his retirement from office. The gentlemen of the Corporation were received with great cordiality by the President, who replied to a brief address from the Mayor, in some remarks both feeling and complimentary, which we hope to obtain a report of for a future paper.

After leaving President Polk, the Members of the Corporation repaired to the quarters of Gen. Taylor, and were received and greeted by the President Elect with his accustomed courtesy and warmth.—*Nat. Int. March, 3d.*

**A Great Cow.**—An extraordinary cow passed this place on Thursday last, to Pittsburg. She would make fully two of our best hill cows about here; and we learned from the Waggoner who had her, that she furnished the family who had her, with milk and Butter, and enabled them to sell \$100 worth of milk per annum.

We could not learn whether she was foreign or domestic bred. She was brought from New York several years ago, to Wilmington, and now belongs, we learned, to H. A. London, Esq., Pittsburg.—*Fay. Carolinian*.

**Ohio.**—Mr. Salmon P. Chase has been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, in place of Hon. Wm. Allen, Democrat. We do not know Mr. C's politics, except his "free soilism."

**Hints from Punch.**—Certain young and old men when they are invited out to a ball, only go in time for supper. These are what may be called supper numeraries of society.

**INTERESTING CEREMONY.**

The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress to communicate to General Taylor official information of his election to the Presidency, waited on him for that purpose on Monday last, when the Hon. Jefferson Davis, of the Senate, Chairman of the Joint Committee, addressed the General as follows:

Sir: We have been deputed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States officially to inform you that they have, in the manner provided in the Constitution, ascertained that you have been legally and constitutionally elected to fill the office of President of the United States for four years, to commence with the fourth day of March, 1849; and to present to you your certificate of election, as proclaimed by the Vice President of the United States on the second Wednesday of February of the current year.

In conveying to you this evidence of the high confidence reposed in you by the People of the United States, we tender to you our cordial good wishes and earnest hope that you may find in the Chief Magistracy the honor, the glory, the happiness which should wait upon patriotism, and flow from a nation's prosperity.

Many causes, such as difference of pursuit, of circumstance, of education, or of mental characteristic, divide now, as they have heretofore divided, the people of the United States into political parties; but it is a proud spectacle to see the conflict of opinion, after having raged with its wildest fury through the course of a canvass, subside into peace at the returns of an election, and no other power ever be required to enforce the result than the power of that respect which American citizens feel for the laws and institutions under which they live.

A majority of the Senate of the United States are of the political party which most strove to defeat your election. I accord in political creed with that majority. To select me, under these circumstances, to announce to you your election to the highest office in the United States, will I trust be received as a token of their acquiescence, not reluctant admission, but respectful acquiescence in the decisions of the people. I feel, sir, that I can offer you assurance that from them your administration will not encounter factious opposition; that, as far as difference of opinion will permit, they will give that sincere support which our common interest and constitutional obligations might lead you to expect.

The character of your election, the general feeling of admiration and gratitude for your long, arduous, and most brilliant military services; a life of earnest devotion to your country, your whole country, give a high hope and expectation in the public mind that in taking the Chair first held by Washington, and which is sacred to every American heart, you will be able to hush the winds and still the waves of sectional strife, to pursue the constitution with all its harmonizing compromises, to promote the permanent prosperity and further illustrate the honorable fame of our Union.

**Substance of General Taylor's Reply.**

The President Elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the People, avowed emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and declared his distrust of the ability to fulfill the expectations upon which their confidence was based; but gave assurance of a fixed purpose, to administer the Government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the Chairman of the Committee represented a public body a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognized in it the deference to the popular will, constitutionally expressed, on which rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said that it was to have been expected of the Senate of the United States. He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare. Having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by WASHINGTON, he said he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and could have no rival "in the hearts of his countrymen."

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the fifth of March proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated, and expressed to the Committee his thanks for the manner in which the duty assigned to them had been discharged.

The same Joint Committee of Congress waited on the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President elect, who, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility with which he received the announcement of his election, and said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feelings if he failed to express his grateful thanks for such a manifestation of confidence; that he should accept the office, conscious of his want of experience, and distrustful of his ability to discharge its duties, but with an anxious desire to meet the expectations of those who had so generously conferred it upon him.—*Nat. Int. of March 1st.*

- John what is a nailer?
- A man who makes nails.
- Very good. What is a tailor?
- One who makes tails.

**COMMUNICATION.**

**Editors of "Watchman"**:—I send you for re-publication the "Numbers of Carlton" on a central Rail Road, written by that great and good man, the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., late President of the University of North Carolina. Since the first publication of the Essays (in 1827) many facts have been elicited, and many valuable improvements have taken place in the Mechanic Arts in relation to Rail Roads, which your intelligent readers will supply.

The action of the late Legislature renders a re-publication at this time peculiarly proper, and while paying this tribute to the memory of one, whose life was spent in the service of the State, you will afford to your readers a fund of information on an interesting subject, communicated in a style at once strong and elegant.

DAVIE.  
February 19, 1849.

**THE NUMBERS OF CARLTON.**

No. I.

The people of North Carolina have for some years past evinced a disposition to facilitate the means of commercial intercourse, both foreign and domestic. It is an object in which they have felt themselves so deeply interested, that no small sums have been already expended for its accomplishment. The rivers of the Yadkin, Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke, all witness, by the works commenced, and the moneys disbursed, that such a wish has been alive in the public mind; and so well known are the many other attestations of it, that to be particular in their enumeration is unnecessary. It is practical proof that they have been deeply sensible of the disadvantages of their situation, and they have been watchful of the methods practicable for their removal. If there have been dissenting minds, it was not because the object was not deemed most important to our individual and national prosperity, but that they could not think the time yet arrived, when our strength was competent to the attainment of our wishes. Unhappily, whatever may have been the cause, a vast proportion of our enterprises for internal improvement have proved either partially or totally abortive. Had it been uniformly otherwise—the plans adopted being invariably successful—there is every reason to believe that by this time, public spirit would have been so conspicuous a distinction in the people of this state, as it has been in other parts of our country. But when, after making provisions for an undertaking here, and another there, it was presently found that they utterly failed of their objects, what was to be expected but that their earnest friends would be damped and disheartened? They saw that funds, which in consequence of limited opportunities and resources, had been with difficulty procured, instead of answering their purposes, were expended ineffectually, and that the works begun with sanguine hopes and promises, soon terminated in little or nothing.

To every people, flourishing as their condition and resources may be, it is ever of moment to the most rapid progress of their prosperity, that their treasury be judiciously directed, and efficaciously applied; but to a people like ourselves, who have to contend with many difficulties both by sea and land, from the very nature of our country, as well as the sparseness of our population, it is quite essential that the funds raised by taxation or voluntary contribution, be not wasted or lavished in ineffectual operations. Whatever these funds may be, if they be not sufficient for large and extensive undertakings, there are possibly others to which they will be competent, or they should be augmented with economy and care till a reasonable assurance is attained that they will complete some public enterprise, which shall continue afterwards to give unequivocal proofs of its value to the amount of the expenditure.

If it be said that in regard to public works this cannot be the case, and that they are not reducible to such certainty as this, the position is denied and is untenable. Fact has shown, and it is continually proving, that public works can be calculated with sufficient precision, both as to the means of carrying them on, and the expense necessary. Even the great western canal of New York differed but little in the actual expenditure from the estimated cost. But the difference was found ultimately to be, in its costing less than the sum previously calculated. With such a mistake we may well suppose the people were not likely to be dissatisfied. When they engage in an enterprise, they have a right to know from the perfect honesty and ability of their agents and representatives, how much money will be sufficient, in what time it must be raised, and what are to be the advantages, that they may choose freely and with a sound discretion, whether they will engage it or not.

It is too common for architects and engineers to act upon the principle that the people ought not to be informed at first of all the amount of expense, and all the difficulties of a public undertaking, lest they be deterred by an apprehension that they are insurmountable. Such men tell us that it is best, if possible, to exhibit calculations somewhat less in the result than may be requisite, that the people being once induced to commence and continue till the work is two thirds or three-fourths advanced towards its accomplishment, they may be under the necessity of supplying the rest, that what has been already expended may not be wholly lost. This differs little, if any thing, from absolute knavery, though such as practise it may plead, that it is deceiving men for

their own good. In the end, the consequence is totally the reverse. It is so far from tending to the public good, that it is pernicious in the extreme; it threatens to extinguish that generous public spirit which is of the utmost consequence should live in the bosoms of every people. When they have been two or three times thus deceived, they feel the imposition to be an abuse of their confidence, and an insult to their understandings, and it will be difficult, if not impossible, to avert the consequences of their indignation, in a total dereliction of all attempts at public improvement. They adopt the maxim in elections, that men of information and ability are dangerous men, and that they ought not to be chosen because they have too much sense. If it be good sense in a public agent, whether he be a member of the House of Commons, a Senator, a Commissioner or an Engineer, to hurry into action without information first obtained; if it be good sense in any one of them to recommend and begin an enterprise without taking the pains to obtain full and satisfactory and certain knowledge of the nature, means and expense; in short, if it be good sense for an agent of the people, after becoming fully informed, to delude his constituents into measures, by artfully concealing from them a part of the difficulty and expense, and by magnifying the advantages beyond all reality, because being thus deceived, they may engage in it, whereas if they knew the whole truth, they would not, then the rule upon which the people sometimes come to act in elections is a correct rule. It shows their wisdom in the appointment of public functionaries; a wisdom far superior to any which such Commoners, Senators, Commissioners, or Engineers, have any pretensions to claim. A man of such sense as has been just now described, ought to be shunned, and not to be trusted. In reality, however, this is so far from good sense in an agent or a representative, that it is directly the contrary. In a popular government like ours, it is the object of representation to secure knowledge, ability, and honesty; and whatever some may think, or wish, or persuade, the last of the three, the people, will and should require above all others. To attempt deception with a hope of being long successful, is not sense, but the greatest folly. If all public officers, representatives, and men of talent and opportunity, were united in the purpose, that no undertaking should ever receive their concurrence or aid, without satisfactory evidence, not only to themselves but to the great body of the people that, it was at once useful in a high degree, and practicable without oppression; in short, if a perfect and unreserved honesty were the obvious and governing character of men who hold places of profit or trust; there is no danger that the people would not come to understand by good sense, a union of integrity, information, ability, and the greatest usefulness to the public. And they will admit that in this union is all the safety they will ask in the man who is to act for them in legislation and in the application of the public money.

It is the intention of the writer of these remarks, and such others as may hereafter appear with the same signature, to be directed in all his researches and expositions by the principle here laid down, in its utmost simplicity and in all its fullness. To whatever charge he may be exposed, he is determined that the charge of insincerity, duplicity or sinister concealment of the truth, shall never be correctly capable of being alleged. It is his wish as much as possible to substantiate every opinion and every assertion by facts and unquestionable authority. These he estimates above all other means of establishing truth. He will advance no theory which is not built upon them, without giving warning to the reader, that he may be aware of it, so as to be upon his guard, and to think for himself, as it is indeed hoped he will not fail in all instances to do according to the nature of the case. The writer would solicit in return a spirit of candour, and invite to a full and dispassionate consideration of the means by which our prosperity as a state may be most effectually promoted. To all propositions for the general welfare, objections and difficulties will doubtless occur. Interest will suggest some, ambition others, & others still will occur from the real merits of the subject. But the correctness and wisdom of our patriotism will be seen, not in holding up every objection as an insuperable obstacle to a whole plan, but in contriving by united counsels how difficulties may be removed, and thus a whole may be combined at last, as free from imperfections as possible. If we would arrive at the greatest good of our country, personal or local interests must not be too strenuously consulted, ambition must not be narrow and selfish, but enlightened and well directed, and all our efforts and researches must be faithfully and intently turned upon the discovery and establishment of the truth. Could the people of North Carolina, could her governors, magistrates, legislators and officers, all concur upon these principles, who can doubt that from that moment she would begin to grow conspicuously in individual happiness, and in strength and prosperity as a state?

September 1st, 1827.

"Protest," who published his piece simultaneously in the Salisbury Watchman, has come out in that paper, explaining that his remarks were the result of disappointment at the failure of his favorite project of the Danville and Charlotte Road. His feelings no doubt were participated by many. He now, however, after due consideration, declares himself warmly in favor of the Central Road, and we are gratified to have his influence, for he is a clever fellow.—*Greens Patriot*.

**The Tax on Drivers.**—The Hillsboro Democrat cites the following of the U. S. Constitution:—"Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States," and proceeds to raise the question of constitutionality in reference to that section of the new revenue law which imposes a tax on drivers from other States. The Democrat does not discuss the question but merely presents it for others more learned to discuss and decide.—*Greens Pat.*