

lat section. Let us reason dispassionally and rationally on this subject. Now, Sir, it is admitted that it is a matter of importance that the best legal talents of the state should be procured, if possible, to go upon the Supreme bench. Then I ask, can such be procured for a less sum? Sir, when this measure first came before the house, I have made diligent inquiries in order to ascertain this fact. I have been informed that in one part of the state, that in which I reside, the most eminent attorneys make by their practice at the bar, between 3 and four thousand dollars a year: In another section of the state, one of the judges who left your circuit bench to provide for a numerous family is making from four to six thousand dollars a year; a third, I have been told, that an eminent attorney is making from 5 to 8 thousand dollars annually. I would entreat gentlemen, seriously and candidly to reflect, whether, under those circumstances, we have a fair prospect of obtaining lawyers of the first eminence to preside as judges in the Supreme Court, for a less salary than that contemplated by the bill. Sir, I am not one of those who think that the salary of the judge should be graduated by the income of the most popular attorney in a state. No Sir—The business of a practicing attorney is not only laborious, but disagreeable from other considerations, and frequently disgusting. The office of a judge is laborious indeed, and responsible, but dignified and honorable. Neither must we measure our salaries by the income of lawyers in a particular section of the state, where from the accumulation of business, owing to a dense population, and the activity and complicated interests of trade, the professional business of first rate lawyers is rendered almost overwhelming, and their income immense. Particular sections must, under those circumstances, yield to the general state & posture. If lawyers from a certain section cannot be obtained to grace the bench, for a medium sum, which views the state in general, we can afford to do without them. I believe, Sir, that any attorney would prefer a less sum as a judge on the bench, to the certainty of acquiring a greater as a lawyer at the bar. Yet, sacrifices of this kind have their circumscribed limits, and assuredly stop there. From the statement of the income of our eminent attorneys which I have made, selected from the western, the middle and eastern sections of the state, and undeniably correct, I think it must be manifest to all, that the salary contemplated is quite low enough. Will any gentleman assure this house, that any attorney on whose competency he would pledge himself, would go upon the bench for a less sum? Can it be rationally expected, that an able legal character, perhaps a man in straitened circumstances, will relinquish a practice which yields him an income of from 3 to 8 or 10 thousand dollars, to accept an office which gives him but 15 hundred or 2000 dollars, a pitiful sum, totally inadequate to place himself and his family in the circle of genteel society? Sir, it is in vain, it is futile and absurd to expect it. If we do a good act, let us at once complete it—and not halt half way in the measure, and thereby render it inefficient and vain. For, you may as well let the system remain as it is, and save the expenses of a new establishment, as create a Supreme bench upon which none but those who are incompetent will sit.

Yet, Sir, I do not pretend that great salaries will invariably procure the very best incumbents to offices—That, Sir, must depend upon the wisdom of those who make the choice. All I intend to advance, is, that the bestowal of sufficient salaries, is the only possible means, by which there is any, the least chance, of obtaining them. Give a sufficient salary—and we shall have those in nomination, from amongst whom, we may select with credit and advantage—refuse it, and you have only the refuse of the bar, from amongst whom you can make a choice. Too low a salary must inevitably bring upon our bench those who cannot make their bread at the bar—And, Sir, he who cannot make his bread at the bar, is only qualified to take the bread from your citizens by his incorrect decisions on the bench.

The salary is, in my opinion, fixed upon the just medium—Neither so much as our most eminent Attorneys gain by their practice throughout the state, nor yet so little but that the most eminent Attorneys will accept the salary to obtain the office.

But it is said, there is no fear of candidates for the favour of this forlorn dæmon of an office, even with a less dowry. I grant it, Sir, though will be found to court her smiles and strive for her favours—and the lower you reduce the salaries, the more numerous will the candidates be; because the men who should be elevated—disdaining the acceptance of an office rendered contemptible by the parsimony of their country—others will aspire to it in whose feeble souls the spirit of emulation never would have stirred, nor would have darted a cheering ray into their bosoms, had it been worth the attention of their betters. Yes, Sir, there need be no fear on this score. Candidates in sufficient numbers will present themselves; but they will be of that description which a stale Belle at length reluctantly accepts, when after playing off her arts upon innumerable swains, and discarding all who were worth accepting; she begins to fear withered looks and faded cheeks, sighs upon days that are gone, and marries a booby—but that she may be married.

But an objection to the salary contemplated has been urged, of this kind, that there will be too great a disparity between the salaries of the Judges on the Supreme Court Bench, and those on the Circuit Court Bench.—Why, it is asked, should the Judges of the Supreme Court obtain a greater salary than the Judges of the Circuit Court, when their labors will be much less burthensome? Let gentlemen but attend to the strength of this objection. I doubt in the first place, whether it be founded in fact. I believe that we can send to that court from the western section of the state, equity suits

enough, now pending, to keep it in session the year of themselves, should above suits all be sent there at one time. It must also be considered, that the suits sent into that court will be suits of great importance and intricacy—requiring the most close and acute research and investigation—that many of them will require several days deliberation of the court—that every decision made by that court, will involve principles which, when once decided upon, must be final.

But admit it—admit the fact to be, that the labors of our judges who preside in the Circuit Court will be greater than those of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Will it therefore follow that those officers are entitled to a greater compensation for their public services? Certainly not. It would be so important that the Circuit Judges should be men of prominent talents—as that your Judges of the Supreme Court should be such. The decisions of the one are not final and conclusive, but if a wrong occurs it may be afterwards rectified—the decisions of the other are not only final in the cases adjudicated, but fixing and establishing principles which must remain in force, and have influence on other adjudications, so long as law shall exist. As well might we assume the position that a subaltern is entitled to more pay than a general officer, because his labors are greater. As well might you say that the industrious mechanic, or the indefatigable overseer, who commence their labors before day, and toil till midnight, should, for that reason, obtain more profits than the merchant who opens the door of his shop at sun-rise, and closes it at sun-set. We have only to consider the vast disparity in point of Capital—for Capital must and will necessarily draw its proceeds. The legal knowledge of the Judge, is his Capital; and upon this he will draw his profits—for it you allow it not to him on the bench he will obtain it at the bar.

The question, Sir, with regard to salary, turn it as you may, will revert back to this simple proposition—Is it essential to the success of the system proposed, that men of the very first legal ability should be selected as your officers? And if so, can such men be obtained for a less sum than \$2,500? I, for my part, do not think that they can and I trust that from the statement which I have made with regard to the income of eminent attorneys throughout the state, most of the members of this house will agree with me in opinion.

Let it be observed too, Sir, that by establishing the separate Supreme Court you do, in effect, raise the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court, provided you continue their salaries at \$1800, which with I hope, be done. You diminish their labors, and you diminish their expenditures in the public service, and you thereby in fact throw into their account \$200 as a gratuity, which they now laboriously earn, and expend in the earning.

But, Sir, whence this inquietude with regard to salary in the minds of some gentlemen? Will this establishment occasion one cent of taxes to be levied upon our citizens? Will it take a penny from the state treasury? No, Sir,—it will do neither. Adopt the bill, and in one article of it you secure a revenue, sufficient to meet the expenditures occasioned by it, collected upon Yankes and Pedlars—It mean the tax upon sales at auction. It is in vain to take refuge under the pretext that the consumer will ultimately pay the tax. Every one knows that whatever percentage you may levy on goods or other articles sold at auction and which the vendor pays will induce no one to bid higher for those articles. But on this point the gentleman from Newbern has been so explicit and unanswerable that I shall say no more.

Sir, a great improvement in our system of jurisprudence is here offered to us; doffered without money and without price, and shall we refuse it? A system which promises, from the ability of those who may be promoted; if we choose to promote them, and from the adequate time and freedom from other pursuits and duties, which they will have to devote to research and investigation, to settle the conflicting and interminable claims of our citizens; to bring to conclusion our long undecided suits in Equity; to fix the law upon a firm and unvarying law; and to prevent innumerable suits and litigations. Shall we refuse it, and refuse it without a reason for doing so? I advise gentlemen to consider with what face they will meet their constituents, when inquired at Ly them why they voted against this measure. So far from leading the public sentiment we will not even follow it, but mule like let others go as they may, and urge and glad us as they can we will stand still on make a circumscribed circle beyond which we will neither be led nor driven.

The Jurisprudence of any well regulated community, is the emblem of whence the salutiferous gales and clear streams of justice are dispensed; to fan, fertilize and bless the climes under its beneficent influence. Let us keep, or rather let us render, those gales and streams pure and healthful, in North Carolina.

As a citizen of this state, and interested, in common with others, in promoting whatever measure may advance her interests and prosperity; as one of those, at this time, appointed a guardian of her cause, and her rights, I shall most cheerfully vote for this bill.

FOREIGN.

The Dutchess at Cambridge has been the first recently married princess to give an heir to the crown of Great-Britain. She was safely delivered of a Prince, about the last of March. The Duke of Cambridge is the seventh and youngest son of the King of Great-Britain, but the first of them who has ever had a male heir. He is Governor and commander in Chief of the kingdom of Hanover. He married in May last, the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
By the ship Criterion, capt. Avery, arrived at New-York, from London, papers and letters are received to the 9th April. Their contents are

By related, in the following summary, given in the last N. York Com. Advertiser—

ENGLISH BANK AFFAIRS.
In the House of Commons, on the 5th of April, Mr. Peil, presented a preliminary report from the Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the bank, which was read, and was in substance as follows:—

The committee appointed to consider the state of the bank are now engaged in deliberating on their report, which they hope to be able on an early day after the recess to present to the house, and they confidently hope that they shall then be able to fix a period for the resumption of Cash Payments by the bank, and suggest a plan by which this may be accomplished with safety. But the committee are of opinion that the plan which they have to propose will be materially obstructed if the Bank should be drained of its Treasury by continuing to pay their notes of an earlier day than Jan. 1, 1817, and fractional sums under 5*l* in gold. They therefore submit to the consideration of the house the expediency of passing forthwith a Bill to restrain the bank for making such payments till after the report of this committee shall be received, and some legislative measure be founded thereon.

After the report was read, Mr. Peil obtained leave to bring in a bill to restrain the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from making payments in cash under certain notices given by them for that purpose.

After a long debate, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. On the 6th, it passed through all its stages in both houses, and subsequently received the Royal assent by commission.

On the same evening, a bill was brought in for restraining the Bank of Ireland from paying its notes in cash under 20*l*, which it had hitherto been in the practice of doing. It passed through all its stages immediately, and (says the Courier) pass through the House of Lords, and receive the Royal assent forthwith.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.
In the House of Lords on the 6th of April, the Marquis of Lansdown said, that it was his intention on a future day to move an address or information respecting any communication which may have passed between the Prince Regent's Government and the United States of America, relating to the cession of the Florida.

IMPORT DUTIES.
Some alterations in the Import Duties are contemplated, amongst which, foreign clover seed will be liable to an additional duty of 25 shillings per cwt. This says a London paper, will encourage and protect the farmer, and will increase the revenue 60,000*l* on that article alone, supposing the importation to be lessened. The consolidated duties on it will then be 37*l* per cwt.

SPANISH EXPEDITION.
Some alterations have been made at Cadix in the destination of the armament. Three ships of the line, and three frigates were to leave Cadix for the Pacific Ocean the early part of April, with as many troops as they could accommodate. Four thousand troops were to sail in transports early in May. The great expedition would not be ready for sea until August, or September.

Ferdinand, it is reported, has refused to fulfil so much of the will of his late father as ordered the payments of his debt.

A London paper says, that Eugene Beauharnois, has recently been at Paris, and was introduced, in cog. to Louis XVIII.

The Newcastle, of 36 guns, was to sail early in the spring for Halifax, with Rear Admiral Griffith, who is to be the commander in chief on that station.

Recent advices from Ceylon state, that the Governor of that island, had emancipated all the slaves employed in the Hospitals.

The British army in India, is estimated at 123,838 regulars, and 30,839 irregulars, or native troops.

The King of Sweden has issued a rescript for opening a loan of 600,000 specie crowns to be lent in small shares, and at moderate interest to his norwegian subjects.

The Parliament adjourned on the 7th of April to meet again that day fortnight.

In the House of Commons, on the 7th of April, Mr. C. Hutchinson, gave notice that on the 7th of May he should offer a resolution for the repeal of the Alien Act.

Mr. Mollien, who recently explored the sources of the African rivers, the Gambia, and the Rio Grande, has returned to Paris. His health is impaired by the effects of the climate, and a poisonous draught administered to him by a native.

The assassination, in France, of Marshall Brune has excited great public indignation; and the King instituted measures to discover and punish the assassins.

A new coinage of Crown Pieces has been made, of the value of 5*s*; and Guineas, of the value of 17*s*.

From the Courier of the 7th of April, we have copied a statement of the British Revenue up to the 5th of April, from which it appears, that the total increase for the last year is 2,963,115*l*.

LONDON MARKETS, APRIL 6.
India Cottons have still further declined 1-2*d*. Tobacco, although considerable shipments have been made, and the stock necessarily decreased, is still dull sale; Turpentine 14*s* 14*d* 6*d*; Pearl Ashes, 54*s* 5*s* 3*d*; Rice, prime quality has been sold at 46*s* 46*s* 6*d*. Some parcels of an old importation have been put up, at auction, but no offers were made.

BOSTON, MAY 24.
FROM INDIA.
Calcutta papers, to the 22d Jan. have been received at this port. The insurrection at Ceylon had been effectually quelled, and the British dominion established, on a firmer basis than ever; throughout the whole of the Kandyan pro-

vinces. In many parts of India, the epidemic still has swept off so many of the inhabitants, still continued its ravages, and had spread to Tellicherry, Cannoon and Malacca.

DOMESTIC.
From the Baltimore Telegraph.
MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS.
MESSRS EDITORS.
A few days since I was invited to examine a new invented machine for making bricks, the result of some years labour of the ingenious Adam Stewart, known as the inventor of the Circular Saw for cutting Veneer, and likewise of the Belt saw for Sawing Timber of any dimensions.

This model, three feet long, is made in the proportion of 11 2 inches to the foot, except the moulds, which are in proportion of 8 inches to the foot. It contains two moulds, and produces 92 bricks per minute, and a lad of 6 years old has power to turn one twice or three times the size. The clay is thrown into a hopper, immediately over the moulds—a double worm screw lifts them, a beam, so contrived as to possess the compound lever principle in its greatest power, presses against it with a force equal to three tons weight—a cut in the wheel which raises the lever beam throws off the force or pressure—the back of the mould then gives way; and the same lever which had before made the brick, now pushes it out of the mould, from which it is extricated by the back of the mould again falling upon it as a weight; immediately under this is a band of leather fixed upon rollers and continually moving forward, upon which the brick falls, and is thus conveyed to the kiln, it being ready for burning, being made from dry clay—by the time the first brick is delivered the second is pressed, and the movements of the whole machine is so exact that if 20 moulds were added, in the place of two, they would each be delivered in their regular order.

Mr Stewart showed us also drawings for the machinery to manufacture nine inch bricks—this it is calculated will be driven by one horse—the lever beam when extended will be about 30 feet long with a pressure on each brick of upwards of Seventy Tons, and may be increased at pleasure by lengthening the beams. This will contain 6 moulds, and will make, if driven with regularity, 156 bricks per minute, or 11 232 per diem, allowing 12 hours work—and the machine may be extended to any number of moulds—and used in winter as well as summer.

In addition to the vast number of bricks thus made per diem, may be added the following advantages resulting from the use of the machine: It wants no waiters, or, as I believe they are termed, carriers; the clay wants no mixing, the machinery performs that disagreeable labour; there is no risk in drying bricks, which generally occupies a great length of time, and are subject to be injured by rain; there is no necessity for making floors or expense in building sheds, and piling away; in one hour from the digging of the clay, your bricks are piled away in the kiln, and owing to the atmospheric and fixed air being driven out by the pressure, not one out of 100,000 bricks will burst by the heat in burning.

This same machine, with a little alteration, would become the best cider press, or press for making oil from flaxseed, that it is possible to conceive; and if viewed in a commercial light, would be of great utility in packing flour, &c. for exportation, as it would not only take up less than half the room in storage, but would keep sweet twice as long. What a grand object for our fleets on long voyages?

It may be proper here to add, that by calculations made (allowing for interest of money, and wear and tear of machinery) stock bricks which are now selling for \$16, can by this machine be afforded for 5*s* per 1000—and that the bricks will be better, there is not the least doubt. And their being exactly square (not rounding in the middle, like the common bricks) less than half the mortar formerly used will make a better joint, and all will allow, a much handsomer one.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
A case of great importance was decided yesterday in the supreme court of this state the case of Mather and Strong, vs. Ira Bush. It will only be necessary to state the following facts, in order to give a correct idea of the points in issue. Bush became indebted to the plaintiffs in 1816, in 1817 he obtained a discharge from all his debts, under the insolvent law, passed in 1813—Relying upon the late decision of the supreme court of the U. States, that insolvent laws could only have the effect to exempt the body from imprisonment, but not the property subsequently acquired, the plaintiff took out an execution against the goods, and this was a motion on the part of the defendant in the court, below, for relief. The question submitted to the court and argued, at great length by the counsel on both sides, was, whether the original contract, being made after the passing of the state insolvent law, was not made with an implied reference to it as one of the existing laws of the state and subject to be controlled by it accordingly? The court was of opinion in the affirmative, and ordered the execution to be discharged.

Another question of scarcely less interest was argued by the same counsel, viz: what would be the law in a case where the debt was contracted previous to the insolvent act; but on this no opinion was given. Eminent for the creditors; Wells, Ogden, Jones, and Griffith, for the insolvents.—N. Y. Eve Post.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of the state of Mississippi have laid a tax of twenty dollars on all negroes imported for sale, and require their Registry, and an oath from the owner that they have never been guilty of murder, burglary, arson, rape, or larceny, to his knowledge of belief; for neglect in any case, a fine of 500 dollars.