

Communications.

For the Carolinian.

Mr Editor: I showed you in my last, that reasoning from antecedent probability, the Plank Road would be a failure; that "we are plain men," and, but for this unlucky affair, not likely to be slain for our ambition.

But you seem to be confident that the work will be accomplished; and I confess that the late accessions to the subscription list have made me feel very uneasy, and almost induced me to suspect that for once I may have been deceived. Well, sir, be it so: If we must have it, I hope that our resignation in endurance will make some amends for the indiscretion that brought the burden upon us; and with this in view, I trust you will not deny me the last privilege of a blighted mentor, but allow me to predict some of the numberless inconveniences to which we shall be subjected, and thus to warn the people that they must prepare for.

This one road, sir, I might be able to exist under; but it does not require the gift of prophecy to see that the thing will not stop here. If this road succeeds, (not to mention the River scheme, about which also I am very much discouraged) the go-ahead party which we have hitherto checked, will get the upper hand of us altogether, and we shall be literally "thrown on the hard;" for they will be having Plank Roads in all directions. Our business and population will be incalculably increased, and we shall be overwhelmed by the influx of produce and strangers; tar and turpentine, corn, cotton, coal, and Yankees. Then we will see our past conduct in its proper light, and our old time honored character will be exploded forever.

In the first place, as to physical changes, it is evident that the revolutionists will not let our old town rest long as it is now. Every venerable ruin; all the interesting specimens of ancient architecture, and all the neat white cottages that grace our suburbs, will be levelled with the dust to make room for the fantastic brick work of the present age. Ah! methinks I already see the work of demolition accomplished, and the temples of mammon and pleasure rising along our squares, insomuch that there is not a single side gap for the blessed moon to shine through upon the pavement. But will we care for the moon then? Our streets will be lighted with camphine, gas, or some infernal contrivance to thwart nature. And early and late we shall be thronged with the passers by, and our ears be distracted by the tramp of feet and the rattling of wheels on the hard paved street, and all the incessant noise and din of a real city. I say early and late, because many of us will be obliged actually to reside on the main streets. As for our delightful summer sojourn in the country, it will be "a thing not to be thought of." For besides that, we shall not have time, or, as I shall presently show, excuse for it, I fear we would not be able to resist the high prices which we should be offered for our country residences. We shall be compelled as it were to live in town, and be hurried, without the power of resistance, into the very vortex of renovation. These ruthless innovators will be always boring us with their activity. They will sink the water pipes deep in the earth so that the warmth of the water will no longer afford us a pretext for any cooling ingredient. They will have an immense water pump at Eccles' mill, worked by the stream, and systematize the fire department to such a degree that we shall no longer be allowed to manage fires on our own way. They will thoroughly drain the city, & introduce those awkward machines which I have seen used at the north for sprinkling the streets in dry weather. We shall forget the solemn mysteries of miasma; mosquitoes, flies, gnats, and dust & id omne genus, will bid us adieu. And as far as they are concerned, we shall be debarr'd forever from the luxury of scratching—a luxury which one of my ancestors, who was king of Scotland, declared to be too exquisite for anything but royalty itself. Permit me, more over, to notice one change which, to the public in general, may appear a slight matter, but which to many individuals is of considerable importance. I allude to the disposition that will be made of our vacant town lots, and particularly to the wild scenery along our creek in the very midst of the town. These, as you are aware, now serve as admirable pleasure grounds and watering places for our feeble cattle and decrepid horses, affording them a wholesome alternative for the delicacies of diet and discipline they are liable to in Hay street. And also offer sporting inducements; such as those of us who love shooting can avail ourselves of without let or hindrance. Now would it not be absurd to expect that under the new state of things these prescriptive rights will not be encroached upon?

Assuredly these grounds will be enclosed and used for building purposes—public gardens or something of the sort. The interesting quia rupes above mentioned will be forbidden the streets, and the sportsmen will be constantly annoyed by the request to mind how he points his gun, or perhaps obliged by the police to seek his amusements entirely beyond the city limits. These and other privileges of the kind too numerous to mention, will infallibly be swept away from the city and forever hid from our eyes.

I wished also to predict, most emphatically, other grievances which are, if possible, of still deeper moment, and as to which I entertain the most gloomy apprehensions: I mean the painful trial that of company we shall be obliged to see; the destruction of all our little cliques; the incessant tax upon our social faculties, and the distressing excitement that will pervade the whole body of society;—but underpower me, and I find it impossible to go on. One thing more and I have done. You suspect that I am a Yankee. No, sir, I am a North Carolinian; my family connexion is indeed extensive, but we have

few relations in Yankee land, or in any of the great thoroughfares. We are especially numerous about here, and here we have lived and shined and maintained the ascendancy. But now, alas! we are on our last legs; plank roads, &c. will be the death of us; and we that have dictated unquestioned heretofore, will now have to listen and be silent. But I must close, for my wife declares I shall not worry myself with the subject any farther, as she says that it is already beginning to undermine my health. Yours truly, P. McS.

We are most venomously opposed to indiscriminate puffing; but the following article we give as a specimen of one of the highest flights of fancy, just as the geographers mark on their maps of mountain ranges, "highest flight of the conder."

For the Carolinian.

MADAME LOVARNY.

Reader: have you ever, in the contemplation of certain scenes in the natural creation, or even in musing on some chef-d'œuvre of human skill, fancied yourself fondly wooed, and irresistibly led far beyond this discordant vale into the bright world of spiritualities?

Then did you experience a feeling akin to that produced by the vibrations of M. Lovarny's melodious tongue. In the management of the bass, her voice, as a Nereid, seems sinking down the "pearly depths of ocean;"—in a soprano, it rolls like a river fraught with the riches of the music land; and its sudden ascending flight of three octaves, reminds you of a star shooting up the "azure dome," and revealing to the entranced perception, the wonders of the Empyrean: while its return might be compared to the descent of "Ariel on a sun beam."

It is not uncommon to hear of fatal consequences arising from pleasurable excitement, and really, fears could be justly entertained for both the fair vocalist and her auditors during her frequent unbreathing continuance of a trill through nearly a dozen bars. But parvula, such would not be the most unenviable made of "shuffling off this mortal coil." However, those interested in her performance on earth, would wish her to be a little more particular—in her excursions to elysium, she might be compelled to remain there.

"Farewell, farewell Mary"—Madam Lovarny. Yet, by all the glories of the "tuneful Nine," the thought is intolerable that "We shall never meet again." W.....

March 4, 1849.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock for the admission of Senators, and others who, by the arrangement of the committee, are entitled to admission, as follows:

The ex-Vice Presidents. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The Diplomatic Corps. The Heads of Departments, and such as have been Heads of Departments.

Members of Congress elect, and ex-members of Congress. The officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress.

The governors of the States and Territories of the Union. The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown.

All of whom will be admitted at the north door of the Capitol.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President elect and the ex-President and ex-Vice Presidents; and on the floor on the right of the Chair, for the Committee of Arrangements; and in front, and on the right of the Chair, for the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; and in front and on the left of the Chair, for the Diplomatic Corps.

Members elect and ex-members of Congress will occupy the circular lobby. All others entitled under this arrangement to admission will occupy the eastern lobby. The eastern gallery will be occupied by other citizens, who will be admitted by the outside northeastern door only.

The circular gallery will be reserved entirely for ladies, who unattended by gentlemen, will enter the Capitol from the terrace, by the principal western door, and be conducted to the rotundo and gallery.

Officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, not entitled to admission on the floor of the Senate by this arrangement, but who appear in uniform, will be admitted by the same entrance; and other doors and entrances to the Capitol, except those to be opened under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

The Senate will assemble at 11 o'clock. The oath of office will be administered to members elect by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, will enter the Senate chamber a few minutes before the Vice President elect.

The Vice President elect and the ex-Vice President will enter at half past 11 o'clock, with the Committee of Arrangements, and be conducted by them to their respective chairs. The oath will be administered to the Vice President elect by the President pro tempore.

The President elect and ex-President will arrive at a quarter before 12 o'clock. They will be met by the Committee of Arrangements at the entrance, and be conducted to the seats prepared for them in the Senate chamber.

At 12 o'clock those assembled on the floor of the Senate will proceed to the eastern portico of the Capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the Dist. of Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. The Committee of Arrangements.

The President elect and ex-President. The Vice President, ex-Vice President, and Secretary of the Senate. The members of the Senate. The Diplomatic Corps.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the other persons admitted on the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect and Chief Justice will take the seats provided for them.

The ex-President, the Committee of Arrangements, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, will occupy a position several feet in the rear of the President elect and Chief Justice.

The Vice President, ex-Vice Presidents, Secretary and members of the Senate will occupy parallel lines next in rear.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the next position; and the space immediately in their rear is assigned to the late Speaker, Clerk, and members of the House of Representatives, and members elect of the House.

The ladies, and persons as by the rules of the Senate and arrangements of the committee are enumerated in the preceding programme, will occupy the steps and residue of the portico.

On the conclusion of the Address the oath of office will be administered to the President of the United States by the Chief Justice; after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, will return to the Senate Chamber.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements; and, with the marshal of the District of Columbia, aided by the police of the Capitol, is charged with the preservation of order.

All carriages and horses will be excluded from the Capitol square, whether in the use of the military or otherwise.

These arrangements have been made with the desire that the greatest possible accommodation be given to the people to witness the ceremonies. The arrangements within the Capitol were, from necessity, formed with reference to the limited capacity of the Senate chamber; and those for the exterior were deemed most appropriate, with a view of affording the assembled multitude an opportunity of witnessing the Inauguration.

Should the weather, however, prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the Inauguration will take place in the hall of the House of Representatives.

REVERDY JOHNSON, JEFFERSON DAVIS, JOHN DAVIS, Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.

From the Washington Union, March 6th.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, President Taylor delivered before the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, officers of the government, and a great mass of citizens, collected in and around the east portico of the capitol, the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, and in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the United States, being a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude.

But when I reflect that the office, which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Highly, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without the co-operation of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, who present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments, and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the executive department, individuals, whose talents, integrity and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable discharge of the trusts to be committed to their charge.

With such aids, an honest purpose to do what is right, a hope to execute diligently and impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me, in the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend.

For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots, I shall always refer with reverence, especially to his example who was, by so many titles, the father of his country.

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; to make treaties and appoint ambassadors and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall deem necessary; to execute the laws that shall be faithfully executed. These are the most important positions entrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execution.

Closely by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have hitherto made, and proclaim my firm determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt, as the basis of my public policy, those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence. In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction, in active service, care shall be taken to secure the highest condition of efficiency. And in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty, but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history, and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting governments, it is our interest no less than our duty to remain perfectly neutral—while our geographical position, the genius of our people, the advancing spirit of civilization and, above all, the doctrines of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise, which a government, confident in its own strength, and resolved to protect its own

just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation. And it eminently becomes a government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms.

In the conduct of our foreign relations, I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power invested in the President, impose date and onerous duties.—So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office; and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interest of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—to improve our rivers and harbors—to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt—to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures.

But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all the legislative powers are invested by the Constitution. To regulate these and other matters of domestic policy, I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action on my part calculated to promote an object so near the heart of any one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate my fellow-citizens on the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence which we this day occupy; and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils—by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion—by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our wide spread republic.

WAKING UP.—We were well pleased to find the following proceedings of a public meeting in Warren county, N. C., in the last Warrenton Reporter. We call the attention of the public to them, and particularly the attention of those recreant members of Congress for North Carolina, who refused or neglected to sign the southern address:

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warren county, held at the Court House in Warrenton, on Tuesday evening the 27th ult., for the purpose of expressing their opinions, concerning the all important question of Slavery. On motion, John B. Somervell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William A. Jenkins, appointed Secretary. The Chair having called upon Dr. R. C. Pritchard, to explain the object of the meeting, he did so, with a few remarks in his usually eloquent and impressive style; on motion, the Chair then appointed the following gentlemen, Dr. R. C. Pritchard, F. A. Thornton, Wm. K. Kearney, Solomon Southland, and E. A. Cheek, a Committee, to draught Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; after retiring for a few moments, they presented the following Resolutions as the result of their investigation, which were taken separately and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we the people of Warren County, in Public Meeting assembled, do protest against any interference on the part of the Federal Government with the question of slavery; and that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or any law altering the relation of master and slave in the District of Columbia, will justify the people of the South in adopting all measures necessary to secure their equal rights, and to preserve the Federal Constitution, as it is.

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the Address recently made by the Southern members, to the people of the Southern States, and that we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to carry out their views therein expressed; and that furthermore, we think the members from North Carolina who refused to sign that address, disregarded the wishes and interests of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent by the next mail to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Warrenton Reporter be most respectfully requested to insert the proceedings of this meeting in his next paper.

JOHN B. SOMERVELL, Ch'n. Will A. Jenkins, Sec. Feb. 27th, 1849.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

New-Orleans, Feb. 25, 1849. We are now enjoying the most beautiful spring weather, doubly acceptable after the severe weather we experienced a week ago—the like of which has not been seen, it is said, since 1835—many of the rising generation having had the opportunity of seeing sleet and snow, for the first time in their lives. On Sunday, the thermometer did not rise above thirty-five degrees during the whole day; the orange trees are said to have suffered very much, though about the city the young shoots alone appear to have been killed. On Thursday, the 22d, being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, the corner stone of the new Custom House was laid with appropriate ceremonies; when completed, it will cover more ground than any building now existing in the United States.

FROM PARIS.—An American correspondent writes us from Paris on the 24th Jan. "Everything is as quiet here as a May-day fair. The republic seems most miraculously to get along of itself. My confidence in it is constantly on the increase. It seems, indeed, to be proof against all assaults, and equal to any emergency. The monarchists have concerted a thousand plans for upsetting it, but it invariably upsets them. They are now coming to their senses, and admit that they will have to let it pass. But the commercial system of France is most deplorably defective; and the government, anxious as they are to avoid remedying it, will soon have to take the bull by the horns."—Union.

PARDON OF JAMES PARRISH.

The Fayetteville Carolinian, in noticing the pardon of James Parrish, under sentence for robbing the U. States Mail, intimates to us that "it is due to the public that the grounds of the pardon be stated."

In reply to the Carolinian we have briefly to say, that Parrish is but a boy in appearance and in years; that he was raised in great ignorance and amid vice; that he is the sole stay and support of his mother; that while he was in prison he exhibited signs of sincere repentance for his crime, and applied himself to his books, to improve his mind; that the offence for which he was convicted, was perhaps his first and only one against the laws; that he had already been in prison some eight months; and that the petition to the President for his pardon, was signed by some fifty-six members of the Legislature, the Governor of the State, and other distinguished persons. He may make a useful man, now that he is set at liberty; whereas, his incarceration for five years, in a dismal dungeon, could have been of no great benefit to society, while, unquestionably, it would have hardened him in his propensities to wickedness and crime.

We have no doubt that the Editor of the Carolinian, if he had been here and known all the circumstances, would himself have cheerfully signed the petition for his pardon.—Raleigh Standard.

We did not intend, as the Standard seems to think, to express dissatisfaction at the pardon above named; but our decided opinion is, that whenever a criminal is pardoned, the pardoning power should set forth the grounds of the pardon, that the public may judge of their sufficiency.

RICHERS AND GENIUS.

AN ALLEGORY. BY MRS. MARY S. WHITAKER.

"Riches and Genius once started on a journey; but they soon parted company, for riches rode in a splendid car, and was carried by large and rapid coursers, while Genius walked by the way-side, and often paused to contemplate the skies and earth—with her mountains, rivers, trees and flowers. Riches had not proceeded far, before he perceived the castle of Pleasure, in a green and sunny meadow. All around and within it was enchanting. The air was soft and balmy, blowing freshly, fraught with odors, and reviving to those on whom it breathed. The birds sang melodiously—the streams fell with gentle murmurs—and the fruits were golden. Pleasure, lightly and magnificently arrayed, came smiling forth to meet her guest. Bowing gracefully, she invited him into her luxurious halls, which, wide and lofty, were filled with musicians, dancers, and all who could in any way contribute to charm away the hours. Her tables, covered with inviting viands, were set in the midst. The mistress of all things delightful was herself surpassingly fair. Dimples beautified her delicate cheeks; her silken hair fell, in wreathed tresses, around her marble neck; her eyes had a laughing and sweet expression, blest with a soft dreaminess. Poor Riches, not knowing her to be a coquette, soon became violently enamored,—while she, amused at her power over him, smiled more bewitchingly than ever. Long time he tarried in the abode of Pleasure; but, at length, becoming ill, and chancing to groan she became offended,—told him that Pain was her mortal foe, and that she thought it best for him to leave the castle. Riches obeyed with reluctance, for pleasure seemed more charming in his eyes when he knew himself obliged to leave her. Being forced, however, to comply with her commands, he ordered his proud chariot, and melancholy and dispirited, again commenced journeying.

"Mean while, Genius pursued his path towards the dwelling of Knowledge—a memorable and wise sage. He paused, it is true, at Pleasure's attractive abode, but, after some consideration, resolved not to halt—knowing Riches to be there, and distrusting the smiles of the siren. Now Riches was gaily dressed, while Genius wore garments that were threadbare. He was proud and sensitive, in spite of this, and feared Riches would insult him. Continuing on, he soon arrived at the habitation of Knowledge. The old man rose to receive him. His countenance was dignified, and his bearing noble. Time had shed its snow on his head, and had increased instead of diminished his strength and majesty. He led Genius into his well filled library, and addressed him thus: "Here, O Genius, is food for the mind. I am glad to see thee scorn Pleasure and seek better things, for her voice is deceptive, and she often leads to death. I know that thou wert tempted to her hall—for who is not but the wisdom of thy choice will appear in the end. The way to renown, O Genius, is before thee! It is steep and thorny; yet he who has conquered the wiles of deceitful Pleasure, evinces greatness of mind,—and thou has but to persevere in the path I show, to win fame." Genius bowed himself to the earth, assured that the words of the sage were those of truth.

"Riches, oppressed with pain—a weary pilgrim—at least died in a wretched hevel, never ceasing to deplore the loss of his beloved Pleasure, though she had proved so false and heartless. Neglected and obscure was his end, and there is no record of his vain life to be found.

"Genius climbed the hill of Renown, and left a name dear to the world. Pity over the place of his repose, and his memory is honored among men."

The President elect, with several friends, called on 26th inst., to see the President whom he was most courteously and politely received. We have no hesitation in saying that the interview between these two distinguished men was mutually agreeable to them, and it must have been so to every one present.—Washington Union.

HON. R. J. WALKER.

The Union gives a most feeling account of the interview between Mr Walker, Sec'y of the Treasury, and his clerks, on his retiring from the Department. The Union says:

"The kind and feeling Chief Clerk of the department, who carries his heart in his hand, addressed the Secretary in the library-room of the Treasury Department, informing him that the gentlemen present were desirous, as their official intercourse with him was about to terminate, to take him by the hand ere the connexion was severed—to thank him for the kindness and consideration that had always characterized his conduct towards them—and to wish him a long continuance of health, and a full measure of success, prosperity, and happiness in all his future undertakings. To which the Secretary replied:

"Gentlemen: During the period that we have been associated together, our intercourse has been to me of the most agreeable character. You have always treated me with kindness and courtesy. I do not know that one unkind word has ever passed between us, and I am sure that no unkind feeling has been entertained, on my part, towards you. We are now to be separated in our official intercourse; but I shall remain a permanent resident in this city, for the purpose of practising my profession, exclusively, in the Supreme Court of the United States. I doubt not I shall frequently meet many of you. I shall sympathize with you in your griefs, should you have any, and always rejoice in your welfare and prosperity. I now take leave of you."

The voice of the Chief Clerk was thick and husky with the feelings of his noble heart; and as the gentlemen advanced, one by one, at the close of the Secretary's reply, to take him by the hand, each, in so doing, giving utterance in a few words to the promptings of his heart, the feelings of the Secretary, wound up to the highest pitch, could be restrained no longer, and the pearly drops flowed thick and fast down those manly cheeks, now wrinkled with care and labor in the service of his country. The sentiment was contagious, and there was scarce a dry eye in the assembly, and you saw none emerging from that room without visible evidences of his heart having been engaged in the scene. There were tears of gratitude on both sides, and like the showers of spring, caused flowers to sprout up in the hearts of all, from seed which had long lain dormant, and of which the possessor had not even the knowledge until the time and season arrived for their full development.

A similar scene took place at the Post Office and Navy Departments, and we suppose, at the State and War offices, though the Union does not mention.

PRESIDENTIAL DINNER.—The Washington Union of 2d March says:

A very large party (of forty at least, ladies and gentlemen) dined with the President of the United States yesterday. He had with him the President and Vice President elect. (Gen. Taylor and Mr Fillmore,) and the particular friends of both; Colonel Bliss and lady, General Cass, the President's cabinet and ladies, and friends—the lady of the present Vice President, Judge Catron and lady, the mayor of the city and his lady, &c. &c. Never did a more liberal spirit preside over any entertainment. It was a scene that was worthy of the manly and noble and refined temper which animates the present administration.

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of this Tribunal have commenced delivering their Opinions, of which the following are the first:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In McKenzie v. Little, from Anson, remanding the cause; in Arrington v. Screws, from Nash, affirming the judgment; in Harper v. Davis, from Duplin, reversed in part and judgment here for \$125 in den ex dem Phelps v. Long, from Washington, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause; in Daughtry v. Riddick, in Equity from Gates, affirming the decree; in Carmichael v. Ray, in Equity from Cumberland, directing an account; in Munroe v. Stutts, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, J. In Hanline v. March, from Davie, affirming the judgment below; in Den ex dem. Toole v. Peterson, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo; in Coltrane v. Spurgin, from Randolph, reversing the judgment; in Duffy v. Murrill, from Onslow, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo; in Den ex dem. President &c. of the Literary Fund v. Clark, from Hyde, affirming the judgment; in Freeman v. Skinner, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo; in State v. Jones from Rockingham, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo; in Brown v. McNeill, in Equity from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs; in McGuire v. Evans, in Equity from Cumberland.

By PRABSON, J. In Draughton v. Bunting, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below and directing a venire de novo; in Hubbard v. Walls, Ex'rs, from Richmond, affirming the judgment below; in Nixon v. Nunnery, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment; in Lea v. Johnston, from Caswell, dismissing the petition with costs; in Cole v. Hester, from Franklin, affirming the judgment; in Twidy v. Sanderson, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment; in Tabbs v. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree of the Superior Court; in Howell v. Howell, in Equity, from Cleveland, dismissing the bill with costs; in Pegues v. Pegues, in Equity, from Anson; directing a reference to the Master; in Tilley v. Roberts, in Equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs; in Raby v. Ellison, in Equity from Martin, dismissing the bill.

Mr Whistlaw, a civil engineer, at London, has just made a Gutta Percha Speaking Trumpet, three-quarters of a mile long, by which a conversation may be kept up between two persons at a great distance from each other, without its being heard by intermediate people.