

friends to the present administration rest contented with the assurance that this difference will not affect the political course of Mr. Calhoun and his friends. It may damp their ardor but it will not destroy their friendship for the President of the United States so long as his principles coincide with their own. We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren—we have no alibi in his favor and would be pleased to see him removed from the office of Secretary of State—but we are not therefore hostile to the present administration. Stranger reasons than these for the advisers of the President must influence us if we should ever be found among the opposers of his administration. The National Republicans look upon the downfall of the present administration as the only safety of the country. To be elevated upon the ruins of the Union party we should regard it as the greatest misfortune that could befall the Union. With the opinion expressed by the National Republicans of Mr. Van Buren we fully acquiesce, and so accurate do we consider it that we cannot help quoting their language. As to the Secretary of State, says the manifesto, "his affinities were well known to be easily drawn towards any political elements, and again as easily to be repelled.—He mingles with every thing by the slightest attraction, and again is disengaged from every thing by the gentlest repulsion; for Mr. Kiva, of against Mr. Kiva, a friend of Mr. CUNNINGHAM and an enemy of Mr. CUNNINGHAM; as an Anti-Tariff man, out of courtesy, (or out of subservience) to some; to others a Tariff man, by virtue of instructions; a friend of the Union, yet grooping after lost rights of the States; and on the great question between the constitutional power of the Government on the one hand, and the rights of the States on the other, hanging precisely midway upon an exact noise."

We saw it asserted by some paper on our exchange list which we are unable to lay hand upon at present that all the Presses which supported the present administration and published the laws of the United States were deterred from sneaking out their opinions in relation to the correspondence if they were unfavorable to the Secretary of State who has the management of these matters, if we may be allowed to speak. We would beg to be considered as forming an exception to the rest of our brother Editors who are employed to publish the United States laws and would refer the point that not forth their judgment to our columns. Several weeks past, even to the present moment, we have published the laws of the United States and yet we have dared to say what we thought of the Secretary of State, and would have done so if the compensation for their publication were our sole support and would have been withdrawn from us upon the instant that we said what we have said. Thank God, we never asked the Secretary of State for the publication of the United States laws and are in no wise under obligations to him for their honest publication. He is at liberty to withdraw his authority for their publication whenever he pleases. But what will the Raleigh Star and such like timorous prints think of this course of severity for government patronage? Can the Star speak as we have spoken? We would like to hear what it thinks of this correspondence. It has thought at all it has not dared to speak out the result of its deliberations. It has had sufficient time to ascertain the public sentiment and we should like, even now, to hear what it has to say upon the subject. We do not call for the public expression of the opinion of the Star in relation to the correspondence because we take any delight in witnessing the excruciating tortures to which it will submit its worthy editors. We do it for a different reason. The Star has some support from this section of the State, and the people are very anxious to know what the "Star" thinks of the correspondence. We are sorry to pronounce the question, whilst at the same time we do not feel at liberty to disregard the public wish, wherefore we ask of the Star to tell the people what it thinks of the correspondence.

The Vice-Presidency.—The responsibility of this public office is not properly considered by the people. Less consequence is attached to it by reason of the prevailing opinion that it is an office of form and ceremony without any of the laborious duties incident to the other offices of the government. The Vice-President has a great deal of toilsome and momentous service to perform. He is the second dignitary of the nation, and much caution should be observed in the selection of a proper person to fill the office, were particularly where the parties which divide the country are pretty equally matched. Acting upon the supposition that Mr. Calhoun cannot be re-elected to consequence of the constant, unbroken custom of the country never to elect the same person to that office a third time we would propose the nomination of Judge McLean as a fit and suitable person to be run on the Jackson Ticket for the Vice-Presidency. We do not think a better choice could be made from among the distinguished men of our country than that of Judge McLean. He is unquestionably a man of superior abilities with the most uncompromising republican principles. As a public officer we have had none more faithful, and we might with great propriety add none more useful. His services to the country as Post-Master General will ever be remembered with gratitude by the nation. In the management of the Post Office

department he displayed efficiency and energy greater than any of his predecessors, whilst in his present vocation he exhibits both ability and learning. In relation to his qualifications for the Vice-Presidency there can be but one opinion. He is firm in his course and dignified in his deportment. With the exception of the present incumbent we do not believe there is any man in the United States who would preside as President of the Senate with greater dignity. In addition to those important qualifications he is a warm supporter of the present administration. It is highly essential that we should elect to that Chair one who will yield a cordial support to the present administration and who will, at the same time secure respect and influence by his moderation and firmness. It frequently happens that the responsibility of deciding questions of importance and moment to the country by an equal division of voices devolves upon the Vice-President. From the decision of the Senate there being no appeal, how important is it that we should have one of ability and firmness to occupy the chair of President of the Senate? Judge McLean, we feel assured, would not shrink from the faithful discharge of his duties. He has been recommended by a respectable portion of the citizens of the United States as a fit and suitable person for the Presidency, but we believe all hope of securing his election as Chief Magistrate of the Union has been abandoned. To conclude, we know of no man who combines the same qualifications with the same claims for the Vice-Presidency.

It is no difficult matter to penetrate the intricacy of the following language quoted from a paragraph in a late number of the "Globe," a paper, the which we have had occasion to refer upon several occasions. It is universally believed that this paper was established by Mr. Van Buren as his organ as soon as he discovered that the Telegraph would oppose his election to the Presidency. The extract follows: "The Globe was established, not to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after General Jackson, but to advocate, with a single hearted devotion and zeal, his re-election and the great principles which he has introduced into the administration of the government. As far as it from being a Van Buren paper, as has been suggested, that should Mr. Van Buren tomorrow place himself in hostility to the President, and attempt, we care not with what motive, to undermine and destroy his popularity, which we deem important to the success of great principles, we should turn our artillery against him with the same promptitude as we have repelled the attacks of Mr. Calhoun."

There are two mistakes in this paragraph—whether designedly made or accidentally inserted is for others to determine, who know as well as we do that this paper (the Globe) was established by Mr. Van Buren to advocate his succession to the Presidency. "The Globe" was established not to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after Gen. Jackson!" Does not the Globe expect to survive longer than Gen. Jackson's administration can possibly continue? If we believe its assertions it would appear not. Or does the Globe mean that it will remain neutral in all after contests for the Presidency? This is very improbable in respect to a paper purely political in its purpose. The Globe will and must take sides in the Presidential election which is to succeed Gen. Jackson's administration. Will it lend its support to Mr. Calhoun whom it has calumniated and vilified? Or will it support the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren whom it has sustained throughout in the late correspondence? Its course cannot be doubted. How will this tally with the assertion of the Globe that it was not established "to aid any man in a contest for succession to the Presidency after Gen. Jackson?" To do away the prevailing impression that its establishment was created by Mr. Van Buren and that it is subservient to his views, the "Globe" with its usual insincerity and dissimulation declares "that so far as it is from being a Van Buren paper, as has been suggested, that should Mr. Van Buren tomorrow place himself in hostility to the President" it would oppose him. Why does the Globe use these explications, when their omission might have made room for more substantial matter? The Globe supposes a case that it very well knew never would happen. Mr. Van Buren has too much sagacity ever to come into conflict with Gen. Jackson in a contest for the Presidency, supposing him to be personally hostile to the President. His present relation to the President would now forbid it if he ever had any such intention. Well might the Globe say, with a great deal of safety, that it would oppose Mr. Van Buren if he should oppose Gen. Jackson for the Presidency. The Globe must assign some other reason why the people of the United States ought not to believe that that paper was established by Mr. Van Buren for the sole design of promoting his succession to the Presidency. The evidence adduced is not the best of which the nature of the case will admit, and therefore we must believe that the "Globe" belongs to Mr. Van Buren.

We have received the first number of the "Camden and Lancaster Beacon." We are glad to see a paper of its principles established in Camden and we heartily wish its able Editor success.

We understand one of the Stages of the Greensboro' line was upset just beyond the Yadkin Bridge and the driver's arm fractured. The upsetting of the Stage was occasioned by the fright of the horses during which they ran the Stage on the declivity of a hill.

A DIARY.

It is rumored that France has declared war against Russia. We wait with anxiety for its confirmation or refutation.

The whole Jackson ticket in the Portsmouth [N. H.] circuit has been returned.

Writs for the election of a member to Congress, to supply the place of the Hon. Wm. D. Mastie who was elected one of the Judges of South-Carolina by its last legislature, have been issued by the Gov. of the State. The election is to take place on the 11th and 12th April next.

The sixth commencement of the Medical department of the Columbian College was held on Wednesday the 14th inst. at which time the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on ten young gentlemen.

St. Patrick's day.—The anniversary of the seventeenth March was celebrated in Cheraw by many natives of the Emerald Isle. J. G. Bowman Editor of the lit publican, presided.

The Students of the University of Va. have determined to publish a Literary Paper in Charlottesville, to be entitled the "Camellion" in reference to its frequent change of Editors, as it be under the superintendence and Editorship of a committee of twenty one.

The Editor of the "Globe" has determined to issue his paper, in future, daily.

The legislature of Pa. has passed a resolution granting \$3 000 000 for the construction of roads and canals.

Agents are going through the county says the Vermont Chronicle and buying up wool, advancing from 48 to 51 cts per pound, the wool to be delivered when the Sheep are sheared.

The supreme court have refused to grant the motion for an injunction to stay certain proceedings against the Cherokee nation. The ground of the decision was that the Cherokee nation was not a foreign nation but a domestic dependant nation.

Scotland and the whole Literary world have sustained a loss that cannot be repaired, by the death of HENRY MCKENZIE, whom Sir W. Scott in his dedication of Waverley so appropriately called the "Scottish Addison."

It is said that Mr. Vaughan will be succeeded by Sir James McIntosh as minister from England to this country. To those who are acquainted with the character of this distinguished man both as a writer and as a member of the House of Commons, this intelligence must be gratifying.

Col. R. M. Johnston has been nominated by a writer in the mechanic's Press as a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

Mahlow Dicketson of New Jersey has been nominated in the American Statesman as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Connecticut Cigars.—A gentleman from the land of steady habits recently sold a Providence grocer a large quantity of "real Spanish Cigars" which when opened were found to be nothing but oak leaves with a layer of Tobacco over them.

The Siamese Twins have returned to New-York, having made a profitable voyage to England.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Tagewell will resign his seat in the United States Senate.



FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.
A letter from a gentleman in Paris to a friend in Philadelphia, dated the 1st of Feb. says "The great news of to-day is, that the Duke of Nemours, second son of the King of France, has been chosen King of Belgium; and this, it is believed, will cause a war. It is not yet known what England will do; but it is certain that she is arming ships of war.—In France the troops are all marching. All those of Paris and its neighborhood are to set off in two days; so that we shall have none left but the National Guard."

March 7th, 1831.
At a meeting of the Merchants and other citizens of the town of Concord, the following resolutions were entered into on the subject of the currency.

Resolved, that after the first day of May next we will neither receive nor pass any bill of any other than our own State, of a denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, further that after the same period, we will not pass any of the treasury notes of this State, and after the first of September we will not receive or pass any bills of any denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, further that as soon as practicable we will procure specie change to supply the place of the cent bill currency.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, March 25.—Cotton (in seed, 8 1/2 clean, 8 7/8 7 1/2, four 8 1/2 to 5, corn 7 1/2, beef 1 1/2 to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 to 50, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 10 to 11, coffee 13 to 16, flaxseed 6 to 7, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18, wax 40, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8-10, 30 feet 8 1/2, iron 8, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Essexville, March 27.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, bacon 6 to 7, apple brandy 40 to 45, corn 7 1/2 to 8, flaxseed 90 to 100, flour, 4 to 5 1/2, molasses 27 to 29, sugar 10 to 11, salt 70 to 75, whiskey 40 to 45, wheat 90 to 95.

Cheraw, March 24.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 8, flour 5 to 5 1/2, corn 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, brandy peach 50 to 55, do. apple 50.

Columbia, March 19.—Cotton 7 to 9 Flour 6 to 7, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50

Camden, March 19.—Cotton 7 to 8, flour 7 1/2 out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 87.50 a 8, wheat 81 to 85, corn 70, a 75 cents 30, salt 75, whiskey 50 a 6 1/2, bacon 9 to 10.

The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,

Will stand this season in the county of Rowen: At Salisbury on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

As our cows are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and quality; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

CHARLES L BOWERS.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHY vs. Christian Good
Man: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6 69 JNO GILES c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

EDWD CRESS vs. Christian Good
Man: Attachment Levied on one Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5. and Lot No. 10. adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6 69 JNO. GILES c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter Sessions, JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON vs. Daniel Ward, Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and becommen Guynnishce. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or reply to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 6 69 Test: JAMES ERWIN c. c. c. PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

HEAD QUARTERS, Salisbury, March 28, 1831.

THE Officers composing the 1st division of the 63d. R. giment of the Militia of N. C. are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on Friday the 22nd April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of the COLONEL,
4167 B. CRAIG, Adj.

State of North Carolina, ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

DANIEL CLARY vs. Christian Good
Man: Attachment Levied on one Motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6 69 JNO. GILES c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, BERRY COUNTY.

February term, 1831.

WM. J. PARKS vs. David C. Mac
tin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday of May next, then and there to plead or reply or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6169 JNO. WRIGHT, c. c. c. By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.

State of North Carolina, BERRY COUNTY.

February term, A. D. 1831.

ISAIAH COE vs. Henry Saters Original Attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6 69 JNO. WRIGHT c. c. c. By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN,
New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods: Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustings, Imitation, plain and changeable do. Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety. Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marscellines. 5-6 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines. Crepe de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarine. Plain and Fig'd. Pophos, Algerines, Palmeryops of the newest styles. French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Mullins. Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses. Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hd'ks. Goe de Naples, Gauze and Crapo Hd'ks, and Scarfs. Blk. and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Gravats. Black and Colored Italian Gravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves. Grande-Naples and Gauze Furniture Ribbons. Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles. English and French Silk Hosiery, and a House Embroidered and Open work do. Lincin Cambric and Cambric Hd'ks. Black and Colored French Grapes, Washed Barege, Brown Gotepey, &c. Sewing Silks, Twines, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of Poplish Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Gaze Capes, Filerines, Chemises, Black and White Lace Veils and Showers, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5/4 7-4 and 8-8. Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with ease and fidelity.

New York, Jan. 1, 1831.