the stock, to have the right of appointing a certain number, not exceeding one-third, of the Directors in the branch of their own State.

"8. Stock not subscribed for under the foregoing provisions, to be open to subscription by individual citizens."

A project, not altogether dissimilar, has been started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These proceedings show, at least, a conviction of the necessity of some Bank created by Congress. Mr. President, on this subject, I have no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank proper and necessary. I believe it to be the only practical remedy for the evils we feel, and the only effectual security against the greatest evil we fear. Not, sir, that there is any magic in the name of a Bank; nor that a National Bank works by any miracle, or mystery. But, looking to the state of things actually existing around us—looking to the great number of State Banks already existing, not less than three hundred and fifty or four hundred—looking to the vast amount of paper issued by those Banks; and considering that, in the very nature of things, this paper must be limited and local in its credit, and its circulation; I confess I see nothing but a well conducted National Institution, which is likely to afford any guard against excessive paper issues, or which can furnish a sound and uniform currency to every part of the United States. This, sir, is not only a question of finance, it not only respects the operations of the Treasury, but it rises to a character of a high political question. It respects the currency, the actual money, the measure of value of all property, and all labor, in the United States. If we needed not a dollar of money in the Treasury, it would still be our solemn and bounden duty to protect this great interest. It respects the exercise of one of the greatest powers, beyond all doubt, conferred on Congress by the Constitution. And I hardly know any thing less consistent with our public duty, and our high trust, nor any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious relations of the State, in all affairs of business and life, than for Congress to abandon all care and control over the currency, and to throw the whole money system of the country into the hands of four-and-twenty State Legislatures.

I am, then, sir, for a Bank; and am fully persuaded that to that measure the country must come at last.

The question then, is between the creation of a new Bank, and the re-chartering of the present Bank, *with modifications*. I have already referred to the scheme for a new Bank, proposed to the Legislature of Massachusetts, by Mr. White. Between such a new Bank as his propositions would create, and a re-chartering of the present Bank, *with modifications*, there is no very wide, certainly no irreconcileable, difference. We cannot, however, create another Bank before March, 1836. This is one reason for preferring a continuance of the present. And, treating the subject as a practical question, and looking to the state of opinion, and to the probability of success in either attempt, I incline to the opinion that the true course of policy is to propose a re-charter of the present Bank, *with modifications*.

As to what these modifications should be, I would only now observe, that, while it may well be inferred, from my own sentiments, that I should not myself deem any alterations in the charter, beyond those proposed by the bill of 1832, expedient or material, yet it is a case in which, I am aware, nothing can be effected for the good of the country, without making some approaches to unity of opinion. I think, therefore, that in the hope of accomplishing an object of so much importance, liberal concessions should be made. I lay out of the case all consideration of any especial claim, or any legal right of the present stockholders, to a renewal of their charter. No such right can be pretended; doubtless none such is pretended. The stockholders must stand like other individuals, and their interest regarded so far, and so far only, as may be justified for the public good. Modifications of the present charter should, I think, be prepared, such as may remove all reasonable grounds of jealousy, in all quarters: whether in States, in other institutions, or individuals—such, too, as may tend to reconcile the interest of the great city where the Bank is, with those of another great city; and, in short, the question should be met with a sincere disposition to accomplish, by united and friendly counsels, a measure which shall allay fears, and promote confidence, at the same time that it secures to the country, a sound, creditable, uniform currency; and to the Government, a safe deposite for the Public Treasure, and an important auxiliary in its financial operations.

I repeat, then, sir, that I am in favor of renewing the charter of the present Bank, *with such alterations as may be expected to meet the general sense of the country.*

And now, Mr. President, to avoid all unfounded references, I wish to say, that these suggestions are to be regarded as wholly my own. They are made without the knowledge of the Bank, and with no understanding or concert with any of its friends. I have not understood, indeed, that the Bank was in a process to apply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does so or not, my suggestions are connected with no such, or any other purpose of the Bank. I take up the subject on public grounds, purely and exclusively.

And, sir, to guard to repel all inferences of another sort, I wish to state, with equal emphasis, that I do not undertake to speak the sentiments of any individual here or elsewhere opposed to the Bank, or belonging to that class of public men who have generally opposed it. I state my own opinions: if others should concur in them, it will be only because they approve them, and will not be the result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the deposites, *to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties.* If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, *what do they propose?* That the country will not be satisfied with the present state of things, seems to me certain. *What state of things is to succeed it?* To these questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate, and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interest at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn till it had passed some law suitable to the exigency and satisfactory to the country.

LOOK HERE.

A Young COW and CALF FOR SALE LOW.

February 15, 1834. Enquire at this Office.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY MORN. FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

☞ Our readers will find in our columns proposals for publishing two new periodicals in this Town: one to be devoted chiefly to religious and literary matter—the other, for the most part, to politics.

The custom is much too prevalent, of obtaining every thing, that is portable, from the North. Whether we want raiment for the body, or food for the mind, or leather for the *soles*, or fur for the *polls*—all, all must be brought from *the North*. We do not say this to disparage that section, or from any invidious feelings towards the people there: for we have cause to feel kindly, and do cherish such feelings, towards them—but we love our native South still more, and therefore would rejoice to see her emulating all that is praiseworthy in other sections, by taking some pains to develope her own resources, moral and physical, material and intellectual.

We are frequently beset by importunate agents for the publishers of "all sorts" of books, papers, tracts, pamphlets, &c. &c.; and we have yielded to their importunities so long, that it is no wonder there is a *real* scarcity of money in North Carolina, and an *inferred* scarcity of mind. Is it not a reproach to the different sects of Christians in this State, that, with the exception of one paper published by the Baptists, they have no vehicle, in our whole territory, for communicating religious intelligence and intelligence?

It is hoped that "The Family Assistant" will contribute much to remove this reproach: we wish not to see our State become a great field for sectarian controversies—but we would greatly prefer that such contests should be carried on, if at all, through the press, and not in the pulpit, which should never be desecrated by the feelings engendered in conflicts of this nature. But we understand that "The Family Assistant," although intended as a medium of communication especially for the Presbyterian Church in this State, will not be entirely sectarian in its character, or in any degree controversial.

Belonging, as we do to a different denomination, we can speak of the Rev. gentleman who proposes to conduct the new paper, without, at least, the partiality so natural between those of the same faith; and, from our acquaintance with him, we do not hesitate to express a confident belief that he can, and will, render his publication highly entertaining, instructive, and useful.

As to the other proposed paper, the "North Carolina Republican," we shall say nothing in addition to what is contained in the Prospectus, except merely to remark, that, if there be any who think they cannot spare money to take, or time to read, a weekly paper, they may find it convenient and advantageous to take one which will be published only twice a month, and at a very reasonable price.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We hear of nothing important being before Congress, except the subject of the Public Deposites.

It has been thought, by some, that the Van Buren Party would carry out their game in support of that unwarrantable measure, and would then bring forward some scheme for *some sort* of a Bank in lieu of the old one, in order that they might get the credit of settling the question. But it seems now to be understood that *the party* are determined not only to persevere in their measures against the present Bank, but to prevent, if they can, the establishment of any other. Mr. Wright, a Senator from New York, one of Mr. Van Buren's drilled leaders, has removed all doubt, by a late speech, that henceforth the State Banks—such at least as can be bribed—are to be the depositories of the public money.

If the Representatives of the People assent to such a measure, and the People themselves submit to it, *they* will deserve to wear the yoke, and their children will be compelled either to take it quietly, or resist it unto blood, as did our forefathers.

We are now confident that we are not, as Mr. Clay said, in the *midst* of a revolution, that is, a change in the form and character of our Government, but that we have reached almost the *last* stage of a revolution, which, if it be consummated, will leave us no alternatives but submission to despotism, or resort to force.

We fear that silver will prove more dangerous than steel—that the purse will accomplish what the sword could not.

MR. WEBSTER.

We heard it rumored, some short time since, that this gentleman was about to form an alliance with the Regency Chief, and would throw himself, of course, into the arms of the President. Although we differ widely, from this gifted son of New England on some political points, we will cheerfully do him the justice to say, that, considering him infinitely above the mean and selfish motives by which such a gross and palpable act of desertion of the cause of political honor would prove him to be governed, we did not put confidence in the report. For the sake of this great man, who is an ornament to his country, whatever may be his political opinions, we were glad to find in his speech this day published for the last time in one since delivered, the most unequivocal testimony to support our opinion that he would not form a connexion so unnatural as the one alluded to.

NEW STATE BANK.

The last Raleigh Register states that 200,000 dollars worth of stock has been taken on the books there, including the amount subscribed for the Literary Fund; and that capitalists of other States are so well pleased with the charter, that they are taking stock in this Bank.

We were informed, a few days since, by a friend who resides in Guilford County, that it was highly probable a large amount of stock would be taken there. We hope these signs will prove the forerunners of better times in North Carolina.

ANOTHER FIRE IN RALEIGH.

We are sorry to learn, from the Raleigh Register, that on Friday morning the 7th instant a fire was discovered, which, although it was arrested before it consumed any other buildings than two stables, is an occurrence of serious foreboding to that ill-fated place; inasmuch as it is believed to have been the work of some vile incendiary who may not be content with the extent of mischief already perpetrated.

"THE LITTLE PREMONITORY."

Mr. C. C. Cambreleng, whom Major Noah has invested with the above cognomen, has (been) delivered (of) a speech—*at length*.

We happened to meet with it about bed-time; and, remembering that *short* gentlemen generally make *long* speeches, we almost involuntarily commenced turning over the capacious leaves of the United States Telegraph, to see whether we could get through the story by cock-crowing in the morning—but we laid it aside in despair, and have not yet had the fortitude to make a beginning upon it.

This speech has as many *single* heads as Cerberus, and a *double* one besides—but they are all strangely put at the wrong end. This circumstance, and the length of the speech together, induced us to doubt whether we had not turned over too many leaves at a time, and come upon one of Dr. Cooper's interminable essays on Political Economy; and it was only by carefully examining the figures at the upper corners of the pages, and the connecting words at their lower and opposite angles, that we became satisfied on the subject.

What a contrast to the lately-delivered speech of Mr. Calhoun! We speak only as to their length—as, for aught we *know*, Mr. Cambreleng's may excel Mr. Calhoun's as much in every other respect as it does in words; and, we believe that, sooner than undergo the punishment of reading it unabridged, we would even admit that it annihilates the united arguments of Clay, Calhoun, Southard, Binney, and McDuffie, unless we were *certain* that the admission would be fatal to the Constitution itself.

A very long speech, a very long sermon, or even a very long prayer, betrays an ignorance of human nature in him who delivers it: none but first rate talents can, and even such often fail to, keep up the interest, for a long time, in the reader or hearer.

The length of a good speech may defeat its object, by deterring editors from publishing, or their subscribers from reading it, if it were published.

A-PROPOS——It has been courteously insinuated that many of our subscribers *can't read!* Now, whether the insinuation be just or not, we do not pretend to say confidently; we are personally acquainted with very few of them, comparatively, and have never made any inquiry as to their learning. Until a few weeks since we did not know that we had a *single patron*, as it is termed, who could not read; and the fact that we had *one* such was in connexion with the request that we would discontinue Mr. ——'s paper for a short time, as his little son, the only one of the family who could *read*, had been sent away to school. If those residing in the country at this late day (when the facilities of school-education are so much increased above what they were in the youthful days of our old men) are compelled to send their children a distance from home to be taught, surely the fact that their fathers were not made scholars, is not a fit subject of reproach by those who *did* have better opportunities!—There *may* be more subscribers to our paper who are dependent upon their sons for a knowledge of its contents; if so, there are at least two gratifying reflections arising out of the circumstance—it shows that the fathers know how to value education, although they do not possess it—and it further shows that they wish to see their sons imbibe sound political principles. It may be said, however, that a man who can't read is a poor judge of political principles. But we hope, for consistency's sake, that no *Jackson-man* will make such an assertion: for we remember well that, when the Hero was a candidate, and his opponents objected to him because he could *not spell*, his zealous friends praised, from history, that the world had produced some three or four first-rate statesmen, who knew nothing about *Dilworth* or *Webster* either.

In order that we may not be justly chargeable with partiality in publishing speeches on the deposite question, we propose to any Editor in North Carolina, who approves the seizure of the public money, that if *he* will publish the *worst* speech that has been delivered in the *Senate against* it, *we* will publish the *best* that has been delivered on the other side in *all Congress*—and he may designate both, provided the one which may be *inflicted upon us shall* not exceed, in actual measurement, fifteen full columns of our paper; and this is allowing about six columns more than Mr. Calhoun's speech occupied.

COBBET—*alias Peter Porcupine.*

Old Cobbet, who is in some respects one of the most extraordinary men of the age, has lately addressed a letter, from England, to the President of the United States, praising him for his conduct towards the United States Bank. The following are extracts from the letter:

"LONDON, 31st OCTOBER, 1833.

"*Sir*: Your letter to your Cabinet Ministers, dated at Washington on the 18th Sept. 1833, has been read by me with the greatest possible attention and with the greatest possible delight. This letter is the first great blow; and, in fact, the very first blow which, by a man in great power, has been levelled at that infernal system of paper money, in a conflict against which I have spent a considerable part of my pretty long life.

* * * * * * * * *

"Sir, I am no Republican in principle, any more than I am in law and allegiance. I hold that this which we have here is the best sort of government in the world; that is to say, that this sort of government is the best, provided that we have it. I hold that the government of Kings, Lords, and Commons, the last of which chosen by all men who are of full age, of sound mind, and untainted by inelible crime, is the best of governments. Names do but amuse me. I lived eight years under the Republican Government of Pennsylvania, and I declare that I believe it to have been the most corrupt and tyrannical government that the world ever knew."

Cobbet has been all his life an industrious reader, a close thinker, and an able writer, but withal is as unstable as the wind. He was quoted, last year, as authority on some subject, in the British Parliament, when a talented member replied, with equal truth and severity, that Cobbet had written with ability on every side of every imaginable question.

We doubt not that President Jackson is much gratified by the approbation and applause of so good a *Republican* as his new transatlantic friend.

There is something worthy of note in the second sentence of old Porcupine's letter: he speaks of the President as 'a man in great power'—not *a great man* in power—a very correct expression. It is not surprising that one who holds republican institutions in such contempt should rejoice at the President's arbitrary measures.

'Names,' says he, 'do but amuse me.' In this regard he and the President are just alike: the latter used similar language on a memorable occasion, when he recommended—what has been fatally effected—the destruction of all party distinctions based on principle. He is now, in all but the mere name, an autocrat; and "names do but amuse" him.

Pennsylvanians will pardon the Englishman's severity to their State Government; though old, he still remembers that he was once a tenant of a Pennsylvania jail.

CORRECT ANSWER.

A few days since a certain Member of Congress asked an Hon. Representative from Virginia this question—"*What is a Nullifier?*" "Sir," replied the sarcastic son of the Ancient Dominion, "*It is an animal that weareth not the collar.*"

☞ The press of advertisements this week compels us to omit many articles (original and selected) which shall receive our attention next week.

"OURSELF!—*We take this method of informing "Northern Merchants," and others who may be at a loss for an eligible "advertising medium," that our paper, to wit: the "Greensborough Patriot," has a more extensive and respectable list of subscribers than any other paper in this town; and is much read by merchants and gentlemen of business; and always will be, we think, while it continues to possess its usual merit. We therefore recommend it to the favorable notice of advertisers generally.* ☞ *Our friends of the Watchman and Carolinian will please give the above an insertion, and oblige their very humble servant,* WILLIAM SWAIM."

☞ We cheerfully comply with the request of our Patriotic neighbor of Greensborough, and can testify that his paper "*has* a more extensive and respectable list of subscribers than any other paper" printed in the wealthy and flourishing town which bears the name of one of our greatest Revolutionary heroes. (the Patriot is the only paper in the place.) We will further state, for the information of those to whom the above notice is addressed, that, to the best of our knowledge, Mr. Swaim has not a single subscriber *who cannot read.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent, dated

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 29, 1834.

My Dear Sir: * * * The Debate upon the Bank question is still going on in both Houses of Congress, but is growing more languid. Its novelty has worn off, the subject has been exhausted, and nothing now sustains the interest of the Debate, but the deep importance of the subject, and the great ability with which it continues to be discussed. Not a single discussion animated by the honest fire of argument, or the charms of eloquence, except those given by the intimate association of the chase of Representatives, early expressed the opinion that a majority in that House would sustain the Administration in the removal of the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States. That opinion is still unchanged, for although many have, upon this occasion, thrown off the shackles of party, the power and patronage of the Executive will be able still to command a small majority; but it will be a majority against light, and reason, law and public faith. I have never known a measure so perfectly indefensible. Those who will sustain it by their votes cannot justify it. Most of their arguments, though good against the recharter of the Bank, are wholly irrelevant to the removal of the deposites. The two questions, in my opinion, are wholly dissimilar and distinct. They stand entirely apart from each other. They are as distinct as is the passage of a Tariff Law for protection, and unlawful and criminal smuggling under such a law. The constitutionality of the Bank, or the propriety of its recharter does not touch, in the slightest degree, the improper seizure, by the Executive, of the public purse of the country, or the violent expulsion from office of a Secretary because he would not submit to the will and dictation of the President, in a matter entirely confided by law to that Secretary, and for which the President was not at all responsible; and, least of all, does it touch that bold and daring arrangement of the Secretary of the Treasury with the State Banks, by which the Executive assumes legislative powers, and undertakes to regulate the coin and currency of the country—a subject which has been given by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States, and not to the President, or his Secretary of Finance, and much less to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

You will readily see why the constitutionality of the Bank has been dragged into this Debate. It is a subterfuge, a feint intended to draw off the public mind from the true question, and to shield from the frowns of an indignant People, those who, for political purposes, are wantonly sacrificing the rights and interests of the country, and who are determined to persevere in this disastrous and shameful career, although cries of distress and ruin, occasioned by it, are loudly ringing in our ears from all quarters of the Union. It is not the bare removal of the Public Deposites from one Bank, and placing them in others, that has produced this effect; for it, in the ordinary course of trade, or according to the provisions of law, or by accident, the Public Deposites had been sunk in the Ocean, it would not have produced one tithe of our present embarrassment. It is the loss of public confidence, occasioned by this unexpected, unwarrantable, and dangerous assumption of power by the Executive, that has produced this wide spread distress throughout the country. The monetary system of the country is deranged, and People have lost confidence in the currency. Its credit has sunk; and even the State Banks, most favored, and selected as the depositories of the public money, have felt the shock. Their stock has depreciated, and they have been weakened, rather than strengthened by the operation. Banks, as well as individuals, have been compelled, by this unsettled state of the public mind, to call in their loans, and prepare to weather the approaching storm. Nothing can arrest this impending ruin, and restore confidence and prosperity to the country, but the prompt and efficient action of Congress. If the currency in future is to depend upon the mere whim and caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury, it must continue to degenerate, and our present evils will become more aggravated. Great as are my objections to the present Bank, I would infinitely prefer its recharter to such a state of things.

But there is another aspect in which these measures appear still more appalling. They unite, in the hands of the same individual, the power of the purse and the power of the sword. The President brandishes an unsheathed sword in one hand, and holds the public revenue of the country in the other. Under their combined powers, liberty could not long endure. I do not fear such a result under our present Executive. I know he has no such intention—no such wish. With Genl. Jackson, it is an effort to destroy the Bank of the United States. But other more dangerous and ambitious Chiefs may seize the fatal precedent, and wield it to the destruction of that valuable inheritance of Freedom, secured to us by the valor and patriotism of our Fathers. But the Bank of the United States, if an evil, is of short duration. It expires by its own limitation in little better than two years, and surely its premature destruction cannot justify measures which must prove a scourge to the country.

There are other considerations which, though important in themselves, are certainly less so than those to which I have adverted. Of the State Banks which have been selected by Mr. Kendall as the depositories of the public money, we know but little, have no interest in them, and no participation in their management. But we know the Bank of the U. States, feel entire confidence in its solvency, have a partial control over its direction, and a deep interest in it as a stockholder to a large amount. These are considerations by no means unimportant, and should have induced the Government to *sustain* the credit of the Bank, rather than, by improper means to *destroy it.* Whether, therefore, the Bank was unconstitutional or not, or whether its charter was to be lengthened or not, it surely was the part of wisdom to make the most of it, while it endured, and in the mean time *provide by law* other means to subserve the public interest and convenience, when that Bank should cease to exist. Let me give you an instance of the practical operation of these Treasury arrangements. It is a home-thrust. A neighbor of mine who is a Mail Contractor, received from the Post Office Department a check upon the Patriotic Bank in this city. He was unable to get it off upon *any terms*, and was compelled to send it back, and ask for a check upon the Bank of the United States, which, being every where at home, is every where good. It is this ubiquity in the Bank of the United States that makes it, as a fiscal agent of the Government, far preferable to the local Banks. I do not intend to express any opinion upon the propriety of rechartering the present Bank; or of incorporating a new Bank, with such limitations and provisions as shall remove the objections heretofore made by the People to such an institution. These important questions are not at all involved in the one now under consideration.

Mr. Preston, of the Senate, made his *debut* a few days ago, and won for himself great applause. It was a powerful effort, and entitles him to distinction among distinguished men. Both his matter, and manner, are very fine. He unites two qualities rarely found in combination—strength of argument, and graceful elocution. In the Senate, North Carolina will be divided. I understand, and with deep regret, that Mr. Brown will support the removal, but Mr. Mangum, as upon all other occasions, will be found in opposition to dangerous encroachments of power, come from whatever quarter they may. In the House, but a single member from North Carolina, west of Raleigh, will vote for the removal.

It is not yet known who will be our Minister to England. I have heard it suggested within a few days past that Mr. Taney will receive that appointment, to avoid his rejection in the Senate, and that Mr. Stevenson will be placed in the Treasury Department. One thing is certain, Stephenson is to have a douceur of some kind as a reward for his past services. Who will succeed him as Speaker of the House, is much more doubtful.

A resolution was introduced in the House lately, proposing an abolition of the Military Academy at West Point, and the vote was a threatening one. It is not yet disposed of.

IRISH WAR ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

We gather from our exchange papers the following particulars of a very serious disturbance which lately took place on the Canal in Maryland, between Irish laborers from different parts of Ireland:

A riot recently took place among the laborers upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal above and below Williamsport, Maryland. It appears that it was desperate and bloody to an extent unprecedented in this country. The two parties assembled in large bodies on the 17th ultimo, and commenced hostilities; and on the next day, they had a general and disastrous engagement. The party called the *Longfords*, numbering about 700 strong, attacked the *Corkonians*, who were drawn up in battle array, to the number of 300, on a hill, armed partly with military weapons. They received their assailants with a volley of fire arms, but were routed by superior numbers, and were pursued on their retreat through the woods. The battle was one of great rage and most deadly violence. *Five* men were found on the field in the agonies of death, several dead bodies were seen in the woods, and a number wounded in every direction. The victorious party returned quietly to their sections and shanties, through Williamsport, about ten o'clock at night. The military was immediately called out, and an express sent to Washington for regular troops.

In obedience to the requisition of the Governor of this State, the President has ordered two companies of United States' Troops to the seat of the Canal, with orders promptly to suppress all violent proceedings. One of the companies from Fort McHenry, under the command of Capt. Mackey, fully equipped, with fixed ammunition, magazine, &c., passed through this city via the Railroad, on Thursday. They arrived at Williamsport yesterday, and will remain as long as their services are deemed necessary.

Nearly thirty of the rioters were apprehended in the vicinity of Berlin, and lodged in the jail of the county on Thursday last.

Subsequently to this, both parties saw the beauty of living in peace, and both appointed Ambassadors to meet and confer on the matter, who drew up and signed a formal Treaty of Amity and Friendship between the belligerents—and the war has ceased.

☞ *Literary Notice.*—The Hon. James Iredell has been appointed to deliver the next Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on the Wednesday immediately preceding commencement day. The reputation which this gentleman has acquired from his long services to the country, and from the ability with which he has uniformly supported the character and interests of our State, will, doubtless, elicit a large share of public expectation in his favor, and secure a crowded and agreeable commencement.

[illegible]

Feb. 4. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Gillespie v. Gillespie, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgment below.

Feb. 5. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Graham v. Welch, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

A new Post Office has been established in Anson county, N. C., called Beverly; and Stephen W. Cole, Esq., appointed postmaster.

We must bear in mind, in reading the following, what opportunities Mr. Noah, the Editor of the Star, has had of knowing the arts and intrigues by which the Members of the Lower Cabinet contrive to deceive the President, as to the true state of the public opinion:

From the New York Evening Star.

We have frequently been asked, "Does the President know any thing of public opinion—does he read the newspapers!" His engagements, we think, are so pressing that he has no time to read himself, but we are told that one of his family reads the papers to him, but only such papers and extracts as his particular friends are desirous he should read, and he is struck by the singular coincidence of *public opinion*, that certain Journals in New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, should so exactly agree in opinion as to his measures, when that opinion has been manufactured by the Kitchen Cabinet, at Washington, and sent to those very papers for publication. It is thus we are now governed,—and so much for this manufacture of *public opinion!*

La Fayette, it is said, is coming to pay us another visit. The statement is made in the letters of Mrs. Willard, lately written from France. One of his grand daughters is to accompany him.