

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY: SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834.

Having already received payment in advance, from a few subscribers to the "North Carolina Republican," which we have proposed to publish, we would call the attention of our friends to the terms of that paper.

To afford those who take an interest in the proposed publication the advantages of the Spring Courts to see the people, we have postponed the commencement of it till the third Monday in May.

We would thank those of our brother Editors who have published our Prospectus, to give this one or two insertions, and alter the advertisement to suit.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We copy, from the Fayetteville Observer, a Report of the proceedings of the late meeting of Stockholders in this Bank, held at Wilmington. It will be seen that they have accepted the renewal of the charter.

RAIL-ROAD.

From the Observer we extract another article, of still more interest—we mean that in relation to the Railroad. "Old Rip" is beginning to awake, muscle by muscle; and, if the removal of the deposits, just at an important juncture, do not act as an anodyne; and thus produce a relapse, we think the old gentleman will be found; some of these days, strutting as large as life among his old companions who have been "going ahead" during his pleasant little nap of half a century.

A NEW EDITION OF THE GAG-LAWS!

Fortunately, a majority of the Senate of the United States do not trundle to the "powers that be," as nothing else prevents the re-enactment of the celebrated gag-laws of 1798, with increased severity.

Those laws were intended to suppress the freedom of speech and of the press; but there is a disposition now manifested by some of the sycophants at Washington, to go still further, and prohibit the People from troubling Congress with their "miserable petitions!"

Sycophancy and servility are now the readiest means of attaining to distinction; and accordingly the colored pack affe entulous only to excel each other in pliant subserviency to the great dispenser of honors and salaries. It is admitted, we learn, by all observers at Washington, that the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, wears the collar and licks the hand of the President more gracefully than any other Senator. This gentleman—for such we understand he is in private life—reminds us of the portrait of a distinguished chief in Pausanionith.

"He seemed"

For dignity comported, and high exploit; But all was false and hollow—though his tongue Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason."

In the House of Representatives there are a great many aspirants for a similar distinction: public opinion has not yet awarded the palm, but it is believed, by some who are good judges, that it will be bestowed on an elevated Member from North Carolina, who

"who the rest"

In shape and stature proudly eminent, Stands like a tower."

The party, of which one of these gentlemen is no doubt proud to be called, and the other, equally ambitious to be thought, a leader, have made several efforts to prevent discussion, and to keep the People in ignorance of what their servants—no, their masters—are doing at the Seat of Government. Finding other means unavailing, they have commenced a system of abuse and ridicule against their constituents, upon the principle, perhaps of retaliation—or, possibly, for the same reason that induced the Roman General to "carry the war into Africa."

Mr. Senator Forsyth the other day called the petitions which have been sent on for a change of measures, "miserable petitions!" and the signers of them he styled "pet-house politicians!" We thought, at first, there might be some mistake in this matter; but the statements in the public papers are confirmed by the testimony of our Washington Correspondent, whose letter we publish.

"Miserable petitions!"—Pet-house politicians!" In the vicinity of the corrupt boasted parliques of London, New York, and other large cities, "pet-house politicians" has a well-known meaning; but, happily, in these pure regions, the genus to which the term is applied scarcely has an existence, and of course the name is not generally understood.

"Pet-house politicians!" Why, if the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate had been searched, a more insulting appellation for Freemen could not have been found. It means nothing less than the beastly brawlers who frequent ale-houses!

Yet this is the name by which the Senator from the State of Georgia, and his comrades of the collar, have seen fit to distinguish the merchants, mechanics, farmers, planters, and manufacturers, who have dared to send their "miserable petitions" to the Capitol or to the Palace!

It seems, too, that this courteous term was used in immediate reference to the respectable memorial from Burke County—a paper as little odorous with the fumes of the pet-house as any that has reached the royal eye. And by whom was this language used? By one who sits at the feet of power; by one who helped to arm his master against those who were too free and too proud to be miserable petitioners.

Twelve months ago, even the President himself admitted that the People had a right to petition, although he was deaf to their petitions, and compelled some to try other remedies; but now even this poor right—the right of slaves—is virtually denied; or, if not denied, those who exercise it are treated with insolence and contempt.

Truly, the People of this country are in an enviable

condition;—since, if they beg for a redress of grievances, they are insulted and spurned; and if they assert a determination to defend their rights, they are threatened with the halber, as traitors or as rebels to his Majesty the General Government!

He who attempts to please every body, may succeed for a while, in pleasing some, but eventually offend more than he pleases. This is especially true in politics, where double dealing never fails, ultimately, to subject him who practices it to the distrust of all parties. We shall not follow this devious course; but will pursue the "even tenor of our way," until convinced that it is wrong.

The old man who was charged with cruelty for riding his poor little jack-ass, and attempted to escape a repetition of the censure by tooting the beast, only incurred ridicule. So it is with the Editor; whether he rides, leads, drives, or carries, it is all one—he will be sure to displease some people.

These reflections are suggested by the two subjoined Letters, which came to hand last week by the same mail, from the same place.

Should this meet the eye of the respectable and intelligent gentleman who has withdrawn his name from our paper, we hope he will not see in it, or the publishing of his letter, without the signature, any breach of courtesy and good feeling. The polite and respectful manner in which he has expressed his dissent with us, precludes the possibility of our feeling unkindly towards him. All that we have to regret, is, that one who acknowledges himself a Nullifier of thirty-five years' standing, should countenance, by his example, a secession from the party for a difference of opinion on one comparatively small point, at a time when circumstances require the utmost harmony and concert.

The second letter is from an intelligent and high-minded young gentleman. He professes the same political creed, but does not, like the elderly gentleman, approve the President's conduct towards the Bank. So we go;—it pleases one to see us ride, while another thinks we ought to carry out best.

LETTERS:

"We fear that silver will prove more dangerous than steel—that the purse will accomplish what the sword could not."—Western Carolinian, Feb. 15.

MAJOR JOHN BEARD, JR.: Dear Sir: If in this short paragraph you have allusion to the U. S. Bank, we go hand and hand in this point at least; but if you do not, I cannot perceive its peculiar fitness. I have read your paper with much satisfaction; but for months past it has been declining in interest: it has now become a tax on my patience. I have been a Nully since '98-'99: I have not changed, except that my views have become more fixed.—Your correspondent at the City has lost a glass from his spectacles; he, with many others of the same stamp, sees or thinks he sees what I never could have seen in my best days. If Jackson's control over the purse enabled him to remove the deposits from one Bank to another, how has this removal increased his power? This is a position often assumed, of which not an iota of proof has ever been offered. I do not love the inconsistencies of the President of T. Ritchie; I believe them both chargeable with a degree of tergiversation, but I view them as men—they claim nothing more—and, with all their foibles, I conceive them entitled to a rank among the great benefactors of mankind. Surely they have maintained a uniform integrity of purpose, of which few can boast in the present day. I request that you will make out my account, and send it to our next Court; I intend to pay up and stop the paper. I shall also discontinue the little half-penny ultra-federalist nullity of ——. If you perceive in this freedom any thing personally unfriendly, please set it down as a mistake, and be assured I indulge no such feelings towards you.

Respectfully, dear sir, yours,

Mr. JOHN BEARD, JR.:

It will afford me pleasure to aid you in any of your publications. I am pleased to see you advocating the true principles of an American. I am afflicted that the doctrine of State Rights, or Nullification, is increasing rapidly; and it is gratifying to me to see that you are opposed to Amos Kendall & Co. and to the unlawful removal of the public money, which has caused such a shock throughout the country.

With much regard, yours, &c.

The writer of the first of the preceding letters asks how has the removal of the Deposites from one Bank to another increased the President's power? The answer is so plain, that we are surprised it did not occur to our friend.

The Bank of the United States was entitled to the benefit of the deposits, in consideration of one million and a half of dollars, which it paid the Government—and they were guaranteed to it by a solemn contract. The Bank, therefore, being independent both of the fear and favor of the President, he could not induce it to assist him and his favorites in their elections. In the new disposition of the public money, the Secretary of the Treasury took good care to make agreements with the pet Banks which enables him to demand a weekly statement of all their transactions, and to withdraw his favor and the public money from them whenever he should see fit, without leaving them an appeal from his action in the matter. Cannot any one see the different aspect of the President's power over the public money, under this state of affairs? Can it be doubted, for a moment, when we see the treatment exercised towards Mr. Duane, that General Jackson is the entire keeper of the public purse?—Can it be believed, with all his previous conduct before us—his vindictive proscription for opinion's sake—his extravagant and unprecedented waste of public money in rewarding partisans—his opposition to the United States Bank because it could not be induced to give its weight to the balance in which his political fortune was tried—can it be believed, we ask, that he would forbear to hold over the heads of the pet Banks the rod of his power, and compel them to use, not only the public money, but their own private funds, to the advancement of any scheme, however dangerous, which he might approve?—To our mind, his increase of power to do wrong is too glaring, almost, to admit of two opinions. But the President has violated the charter of the Bank; he has unlawfully taken the public money from the place where Congress and a former President (Mr. Madison) ordered it to be deposited, and has put it into a parcel of petty State Banks, upon terms which his sycophantic and cringing machines themselves proscribed. And yet it is said that this is no increase of his power! (Let it be remembered that he before had no constitutional control whatever over the purse, and that his action in the case was with a view of giving him a control over it.) Suppose the Directors of these pet Banks should refuse to comply with his wishes in elections: why, he has nothing to do, to enforce their loyalty, but to threaten them with a loss of the public money.

Our dissenting friend admits that General Jackson, and T. Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, are both justly chargeable with a desertion of true principles; but he calls their derelictions by the soft name of foibles, and excuses them on the ground that they have been great benefactors. Now, we cannot

admit that their faults are foibles; and, although they both may have done some good in the course of their long lives, we believe that their "tergiversation" has more than cancelled all the obligations that mankind was under to them. And, with the utmost stretch of liberality, we cannot conceive that they are entitled to any more praise than "a cow that gives a pail full of milk, and then kicks it over."

When General Jackson opposed Mr. Crawford, Tom Ritchie declared that if the General should be elected he would prove "a curse to the country;" but the General was elected—Tom always likes to be on the strong side; and he is now a worshipper of "the curse!" What General Jackson was elected, he promised to restore the purity of the Government, and diminish its expenditures: what has he done?—He has discarded all his old and tried friends, because they were too honest to approve his measures: he has collected around him, with two or three honorable exceptions, a horde of Amos Kendall's, who would suck the blood of their brothers; he has shown an utter disregard of all law that lies in the way of his ambition, or revenge; and he has expended, in one year, ten millions of dollars more than Mr. Adams expended in the same time!! This is reform, and retrenchment, with a vengeance.

If any other President, even Washington himself, had done a tenth part of the mischief that General Jackson has done, he would have been impeached: but the victory at New Orleans has given the General a patent for doing what he pleases.

It will be well for the country if that victory does not prove, in its consequences, more fatal to our liberty, than would have been defeat, with the temporary loss of the whole Mississippi valley.

EDITORIAL FORTUNE.

We receive that the Editor of the Raleigh Register has received two letters similar to those which came to our hands last week. No paper of which we have any knowledge is conducted with more decorum and courteousness than the Register; we have thought, that if it erred at all, it was too lenient towards political culprits: when, therefore, it cannot escape blame, those which infuse into their columns a comparatively much greater portion of gall, have no right to expect exemption.

The following paragraph, from that paper, points out the proper course of an honest Editor; and, although we differ, politically, with our friend of the Register, it gives us pleasure to bear testimony that his conduct conforms with his doctrine:

"As the indulgence of private malice and personal slander should be checked and resisted by every means, so a constant examination into the conduct of men in power, though 'drest in' ever so 'brief authority,' should be equally promoted and encouraged. While we think that a licentious Press deserves public execration, we also think that a time-serving one deserves public contempt. The one, indeed, invades the domestic roof, attacks private character, and publishes what the public have no right to know; but the other conspires at the most open defiance of human and divine law, and draws a curtain over any enormity, however flagrant, lest its publication should not be popular."

THE DEPOSITES.

On the 21st ult. a meeting was held in Plymouth, in this State, at which resolutions were adopted disapproving the removal of the Deposites, and the course of Mr. Brown, and of our Senators, in relation to that removal, and approving the conduct of Mr. Mangum, our other Senator.

Among the names of those who attended the meeting, we recognize several of the most popular and prominent gentlemen in that part of North Carolina.

It may with truth be said that the voice from the Alleghenies has been echoed back from the Atlantic. But we fear our independent fellow-citizens of Washington County will gain nothing by their resolutions but the enviable name of pet-house politicians. This is the magic influence which is to be used by the courtiers at the Palace, to keep the "miserable petitions" from the fastidious eyes and nose of Royalty!

OLD VIRGINIA IS COMPLETELY DISENTRALLED!

Upon the reception of the resolutions from the Legislature of that State, disapproving the removal of the public money, and instructing her Representatives to vote for its restoration to the United States Bank, Mr. Senator Rives sent in his resignation. On the receipt of his letter, the Legislature immediately proceeded to the election of a successor; and Benjamin Watkins Leigh was elected by a majority of 19 votes over the Hon. P. P. Barbour. The choice was between good men; but we cannot refrain from congratulating the friends of State Rights on the result. Mr. Leigh possesses talents of the first order; and his energy is only equalled by his unblemished public and private character. Mr. Rives is a man of no ordinary capacity; but, besides being more than tinged with the sin of narrowness, he lacks that force of character which has distinguished the leading men of that ancient and honorable Commonwealth. A young Virginian at our elbow suggests to us that it is a source of satisfaction to him, and of credit to Mr. Rives, that he was even so far a true son of the "Old Dominion" as to resign when he could not please his constituents.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

Some time ago we saw announced a project for connecting, by rail-ways, the Town of Memphis, in Tennessee, and the City of Charleston, in South Carolina. A late Georgia paper contains a memorial on the subject, addressed to the Legislatures of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, by Genl. Gaines and four other gentlemen, as a Committee, appointed by a Convention recently held in Tennessee.

The memorial states that the distance between the two points—Charleston and Memphis—is about 600 miles, and that "at this time nearly half the distance, including the Hamburg rail-road, the road from Augusta to Athens, recently put under contract, and the Tusculum rail-road, is an actual progress of accomplishment, leaving a balance of little more than half the entire distance to be achieved."

We cordially wish the projectors and friends of this splendid undertaking may realize, speedily, their most sanguine hopes.—Perhaps old Rip, as our poor dear old State is called, may be aroused from his slumbers when the high pressure puffing of steam cars shall assail his ears from Petersburg on one side, and Charleston on the other.

HON. DAVID CROCKETT.

This gentleman has been nominated for the next Presidency, by a public meeting in Missouri; and the following is an extract from his letter to the Committee who advised him of the fact. It is characteristic of the Colonel, and allusions to the false promises held out

under similar circumstances, by one now reveling in all the pomp and pride of power, are too apparent to be mistaken. The Col. says:

"You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the United States, and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though, that it goes far enough for the Presidency, though I suppose I could do as the Government has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But we be into me, if I should catch a 'magician' while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky-high: It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in as President, just go ahead. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected, I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns, and sling him right slap into the deepest place in the great big Atlantic sea."

Our readers will find in the columns of this paper another Letter from our Correspondent at Washington.

Among other things, it states that more changes are expected soon in the upper Cabinet. In consequence of the purity of some of its ingredients, there is not as much unity as the Chief desires. All that is pure is to be precipitated by the usual process, and the same operation will be continued until the scum shall be of the requisite consistence.

We are sorry to hear of the contemplated change; but some consolation is derived from the hope that the salubricious which the Kitchen will concoct may operate as an emetic upon the body politic, and cause it to react and to acquire a more healthy tone.

We lately received a Letter from Col. White, of this Town, at present United States' Navy Agent in Chili, South America, an extract from which will be found in another column of this paper.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. R. M. Johnson for his kindness in sending us the pamphlet copy of a speech delivered by a Senator from Tennessee, on the subject of the Deposites.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1834.

Dear Sir: Since I last wrote you, Congress has done but little. The sudden and afflicting death of Judge Bouldin, cast a gloom over the Members, never before witnessed. He was one of Virginia's most distinguished sons. To the very first order of talents, he united the purest and most elevated patriotism. Indefatigable in his researches after truth, he never failed to sustain the conclusions of his own mind, by the soundest reason and the highest authority. Cordial and constant in his friendship, he never allowed its enjoyment to be marred by political differences of opinion. In his politics, he was worthy to be the successor of John Randolph of Roanoke. Deeply devoted to the Constitutional Liberties of his Country, he was always the staunch defender of the rights of the States, and of the People, against the encroachments of the Federal Government. No wonder, therefore, the efforts of such a man upon a subject of such vast importance, should have called together a very large and most attentive House. No wonder the awful catastrophe which soon happened, should have carried to the hearts of all who witnessed it, the deepest affliction; and have drawn, even from his political enemies, tears of sympathy and sorrow.

The important discussion upon the Deposite question was cut off to-day, by a call for the previous question, which, as you know, cuts off all debate. The previous question was carried by a majority of only four. This very small majority has put the screws upon the Representatives of the People, and thereby deprived them of the high and sacred privilege of discussing the measures of the Administration, and of providing relief for the distresses of the country. The House of Representatives were prepared for an attempt of this kind. It had been made before, but unsuccessfully. It was a movement so arbitrary, and anti-republican, that many of the collar men were afraid to adopt it. But it became the only alternative.—The Removal could not be justified by argument—it could not bear examination—it could not bear the light of reason; and therefore the sooner discussion was stopped, the better for the advocates of power. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Forsyth complained of discussion, and rebuked the cries of distress and ruin which are daily echoing in from all quarters, and called them "miserable petitions," and the petitioners who are suffering under this measure he denominated "pet-house politicians!" This was the cue given by the wily Senator, and to-day we heard it responded to, from every quarter of the House. Like the Georgia Senator, the advocates of power in the House of Representatives complained of discussion, and one gentleman went so far as to say that the Speeches made in that House had done more to distress the Country, than the measures of the Administration! And a member from New York, wishing to distinguish himself in the ranks of subserviency, and to ingratiate himself at the White House, objected to receiving the remonstrance and resolutions of the mechanics and working men of Philadelphia; because, as he said, their language was disrespectful to the Government, (meaning doubtless the President!) In his opinion the mechanics from their work-shops ought not to speak of their grievances, unless they should do so in such language as would not be offensive to the ear of power! But the indignant feeling that burst forth all around him convinced him he was barking up the wrong tree, as Davy Crockett says; a more cautious friend blew him off, and he withdrew the objection. It was, however, one of the signs of the times, and showed that the party were willing to sustain themselves by any means, however rash and despotic; accordingly, this morning they called the previous question, and put in force the gag-law. But though the Representatives of the People have been thus prevented from expressing their views to the country, the people, I hope, will continue to remonstrate in such language as freedom ought to speak when they feel that their most sacred rights have been trampled on, and their confidence abused.

A few days ago Gov. Gilmer, of Georgia, introduced a resolution calling for information from the War Department, relative to the death of Harlanen Owens, a citizen of Alabama, who was shot, as you know, by order of a United States' Officer. Gov. Gilmer made a statement of facts, from his personal knowledge of Owens, which created a strong presumption that it was a deliberate and outrageous murder. The collar men immediately rallied, and a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, thereby refusing the inquiry, without debate! Yesterday, however, they became alarmed, or ashamed of the manner in which they were about to dispose of the resolution, and withdrew the motion to lay it on the table. But such a motion shows the temper of a certain party in the House, and is evidence of what they would do, if they dared. In this case an American citizen had been shot down in time of profound peace in the very presence of his family, by an armed soldiery, and a party in Congress are found as regardless of American blood, or as slavish to power, as to be willing to suppress inquiry into the facts of the case, because, peradventure, it may implicate men in high places! It is one of the fearful signs of the times, and shows the want of that jealous spirit of manly freedom which distinguished our forefathers. "I am a Roman citizen" was once a shield throughout the civilized world to him who wore it. "I am an American citizen" ought, at least, to protect us within the limits of our own laws, against military assassination.

The Debate on the Removal of the Deposites from the

Bank of the United States, still goes on in the Senate. I will advise you of its progress from time to time, during my stay here.

I hear many rumors relative to the changes in the Cabinet. It is said the President openly expresses a want of confidence in McLane and Gov. Cass, and that they will both go out. I think Mr. McLane will long remain a member of the Cabinet. He is too easily and independent; for it is now perfectly clear, that no one can retain office under this Administration, who will not bark and hunt for Van Buren and no one will be considered the true friend of Gen. Jackson, who will not submit to the same men and miserable vanities. It is to be regretted that the old Hero ever allowed his feelings to become enlisted about his successor. This depend upon it, is the cause of our present evil. I think it will produce many others. Gen. Jackson with all his popularity cannot impose Van Buren upon the people of the South. They have an unconquerable aversion to the political tactics of New York.—God forbid they should be transplanted in the South!

Rives, who spoke some time ago in favor of the removal of the Deposites, has since been instructed by the Legislature of Virginia to vote for the restoration. The great and untrifled Commonwealth, at this crisis and alarming period of our history, has spoken to the Senators in a language which he will venture to regard. It is believed here that he will resign. He is to be hoped his successor will speak the voice of Virginia, and not that of New York. Stevenson is anxiously waiting for the promised mission to England. Doubtless he feels that sickness at the heart which sees from hope deferred.

LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

VALPARAISO, CHILI, NOVEMBER 4, 1833.

Dear Sir: Doctor John Haima, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, having concluded a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with this Government, has taken leave of the Executive at Santiago, and goes home in the Brig Lady Adams, to sail hence for Baltimore within a few days. I have translated, and appended hereto, the communications which passed between the Doctor and the authorities at Santiago, on the occasion of his taking leave.

Senor Carvallo, a young gentleman of respectable talents, has been appointed a Diplomatic Agent on the part of this Government, to proceed to the United States for the purpose of exchanging the ratification of the Treaty; and it is expected he will be able to accompany our Charge, in the Lady Adams.

A good many advantages will have been secured, by this Treaty, to our Commerce in these seas; and much credit is due to Doctor Haima, for the patient, indefatigable, and efficient manner, in which he has conducted the negotiation. Although Mr. Allen, Plempsteadian, resided here some four or five years, and Mr. Larned, Charge, three or four years more, neither of them were ever able to effect any commercial arrangement with this country. And the Convention which our present worthy representative has concluded, is the fruit of nearly three years laborious negotiation. In addition to these people being proverbial for procrastination and formality, this is the first Treaty of Commerce and Navigation they have ever entered into with a foreign Power; they are consequently inexperienced in Diplomacy,—and, as an effect of that inexperience, they are excessively cautious, mistrustful, and indecisive, but at the same time provokingly polite and lavish in their professions of friendship and respect.—You may hence conceive of the many obstacles with which our Charge has had to contend, in bringing the negotiation to a favorable issue.

By the wary course and energetic action of the present Rulers, an apparent calm still prevails in the political elements of Chili,—which is far from being the case in Peru, as you will see from some articles in "El Mercurio," which I enclose.

I hope to be able to return home in the Frigate Potosome, which, as I am advised by Commodore Downey, will sail from the Coast for the United States in all the month of January.

I am, very respectfully, your friend and obdt. servt. PHILLO WHITE. To the Editor of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury, North Carolina.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body adjourned its meeting, which commenced on the 20th February, on Friday evening last, after a busy session of nine days. At the hour of 10 o'clock in the evening, Bishop Andrew, after delivering a most solemn charge to the Ministers, in which he dwelt much upon the awful responsibilities which devolved upon them, read the appointments for the present year, from which we extract the following:

DANVILLE DISTRICT.

JAMES McANES, Presiding Elder. Circuit—Robert G. Burton. Person—Henry Speck. Pastor—Joshua Bethell. Franklin—To be supplied, W. Holmes, superny. Pittsburg—D. W. Nicholson. Cash—Wm. Anderson. Orange—George W. Dye. Chatham—Rollin G. Bass.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

JOSEPH W. CHILDS, Presiding Elder. Greensborough—S. S. Bryant. Guilford—James Morrison. Patrick—Thos. M. Schroffe. Stokes—Rufus Loubeter. Surry—Thomas Barnum. Wilkes—Thomas S. Campbell. Rockwell—Joshua Leigh. Roanoke—James M. Beatright. Davidson—James M. Darden. Randolph—James P. Owen, Peter Doub. Salisbury and Lexington—Thales McDonald. Martin P. Parks, Minister at Randolph Macon College.

Stephen Olin, President of the College. Lorenzo Lea, Principal in the Preparatory School, John Early and Thomas Crowder, Agents. Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent, and permitted to travel with Bishop Soule, in the West. The next Annual Conference to be held at Lynchburg, on the 11th of February, 1835.

SUPREME COURT.

February 27. Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Aruworthy v. Cheshire, in Equity, from Davidson; directing a decree to be entered for the Plaintiff.

Judge Gaston delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Dickey, Chairman &c. v. Alley, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

February 28. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Calmes v. Martin, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below. Chief-Justice Ruffin delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Chaffin v. Haines, from Rowan; affirming the judgment below.

March 3. Judge Daniel delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wilson & Conner v. Edmund Jennings, from Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

From the Raleigh Star.

SUPERIOR AND COUNTY COURTS IN THE SIXTH CIRCUIT.

In consequence of the passage of the act of the last General Assembly, to establish the county of