up with so much spirit in our sister State, and hope that so fair an example may be generally followed and lead to the best results. There seems to us to be no reason why the education of women should be less perfect than that of the other sex. Admit that the spheres in which they respectively move, and the duties which it is the peculiar province of each to perform, are essentially different. Still it remains to be proved, that there is any good reason why it is not quite as requisite for the former as for the latter, that they should be well instructed, how they may best adorn their spheres, and how they may discharge their duties with the greatest ability and to the most advantage. They possess intellectual powers perhaps equal, and moral endowments decidedly superior, to those of the stronger sex. For what end were these faculties given to them by Providence? Let not the pride of man whisper, that the fairer and better part of the creation was sent here for his special amusement, or his mere convenience, and that whatever is lofty in thought, and ennobling in literature, and beautiful in moral and intellectual pursuits, is *his* exclusive privilege. No. It is not so. These faculties are to be used to some purpose, or they would never have been given. They are to be cultivated and improved by judicious means, or no responsibility would be attached to their possessors for the use of them.

When we say that the education of women should be *as perfect* as that of men, we do not mean that it should be the *same* as that of men. There are peculiarities in the genius and taste of women, as well as of men, which render their respective avocations and pursuits different; but, in either case, eligible and appropriate. Those duties which require the most exposure—those situations in life which have the rougher points most prominent—those engagements which place individuals most directly in contact with the public, and render it their business to combat the prejudices and confront the passions of the multitude—the cultivation of the soil—the structure of buildings—the navigation of the sea—the management of the difficult concerns of commerce and government,—these are a few, among many, of the appropriate duties of man; and, for the proper discharge of such, it is the province of education and early culture, to fit and prepare him. But to woman it peculiarly belongs, to preside, with grace and advantage, over the domestic and social relations—to give the mind its first impulse in the path of wisdom and virtue—to impart to the infant soul its earliest lessons of piety, as well as of worldly prudence—to give to society its principal attractions, and to life its greatest consolations and most animating hopes. It is her province to exercise, behind the scenes, a most serious influence over outward events, fashions, habits, manners, and existing institutions; an influence which is not less powerful, and not less felt, because it is unseen. It is her duty, and no less her pride, to awaken, in the breasts of men, a suitable taste for decorous and elevating amusements; to banish from the world whatever is gross, degrading, and inconsistent with the character of a rational being; and, with the secrecy and potent spell of an enchantress, to introduce and spread far and wide, throughout the various departments of society, the elegancies of life and the arts of humanity. *Her* education should be such as to fit her to perform, with dignity and effect, these elevated duties.

A complete system of Female Education should, however, in our opinion, embrace something more and something better than is now-a-days comprehended under that term. The idea which most persons, at the present day, attach to the character and qualifications of an accomplished lady, is that of one who, after having been taught the common and elementary branches of education at home in the nursery, is sent abroad to a boarding school, where she spends a few years 'in learning to draw, to dance, to sing, and to play on musical instruments'—where she is taught to commit to memory some dry and compendious works on history, botany, and chemistry, and is, perhaps initated into the elements of the French language. She is then sent home, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, with her education finished and completly, her memory teeming with classical associations, her mind fraught with learned lore, her judgment matured by her past experience, and her imagination panting to appear upon her brilliant and peculiar sphere of action. Greeted with parental tenderness, her acquisitions are commented upon with pride and rapture: they are regarded as constituting an adequate preparation for all the arduous duties of life; and the fond mother, whose anxious solicitude was completely put to rest by her first appearance, now pronounces, with pleasure, that the time has fully arrived to bring her daughter out. This summary constitutes the beau ideal—the *Ultima Thule* of Female Education in this nineteenth century. It is all well enough. These accomplishments are certainly pleasing: they are perhaps necessary to the education of a fine lady. They are the appropriate acquisitions of females of the higher circles. They throw over life a grace, a charm, and a sweetness which it would not otherwise possess. The moment they are laid aside as unworthy of attention, the assemblies of fashionable people will lose much of the spirit that now animates, and many of the attractions that now render them agreeable.—We have no wish to see them proscribed. Let them be cultivated; but let it not be supposed that they embrace all that is requisite to the proper education of woman—intellectual woman. They form but a part, and a very small and unimportant part of it. They constitute its mere folds and drapery, its tinselled covering. They are not the substantial elements that impart to it shape, proportion, dignity, and value. They give, no doubt, a peculiar charm to a certain brief and interesting period of existence—that period which connects females most conspicuously with society; but before the solemn realities of life, they quickly shrink into the shade, as dew-drops upon the rose evaporate before the rays of the rising sun. There are few married ladies (we beg their pardon, but is it not so?) who ever practise, in maturer life, what it cost them so much care and exertion to acquire in their early years. Occupied with avocations of a weighty and imposing nature, they have neither time nor inclination for employments that serve only to embellish the drawing-rooms of the ambitious, wealthy, and fashionable classes. Thus falls to the ground the whole, or the main part of the superstructure of their previous education. Native good sense, experience and observation may supply some of the defects of early culture, but how much more propitious an influence would they have exerted upon society—how much better qualified would they have been to sustain the dignity of their sex, and to reflect a bright lustre on the situation of life in which Providence has placed them, had the training of their previous education been conducted on more just, provident, and liberal principles—had their attention, instead of being exclusively directed to embellish and render attractive the most lovely period of life, been awakened to the necessity of fitting them to discharge properly the duties, and support with fortitude the trials, of the whole course of it. Their education should certainly be something less superficial—something far more thorough, practical, and comprehensive than it now is. We do not see, indeed, why it should exclude, as unimportant or inconsistent with their station, any branch in any of the departments of elegant and polite literature. No lady, we may safely say, will ever be less an object of attraction to educated individuals of the other sex, because her mind has been enriched by the treasures of learning, and because, by approximating to the elevated standard to which they may have attained, new bonds of sympathy and interest grow up between them. Nor in the circles of fashion, less than in the sphere of domestic life, will the advantages of an improved system be less felt, or be less apparent. It will certainly be one point gained, to be able to introduce into company rational topics of conversation, instead of that communion of words which is signified by the term 'small talk'—a kind of talk that is generally very insipid—beginning usually with remarks upon the direction of the wind and the state of the weather, and terminating at its *ne plus ultra*, with strictures upon the most prominent excellencies and the most striking defects of the last work of fiction. Learning and literary attainments will, at any rate, cease to be a reproach when they become, more generally, objects of attention and solicitude; and when the benefit becomes universal, all invidious distinctions, arising from its acquisition in particular cases, will cease to exist and to influence public opinion.—While such names as De Stael, D'Arblay, Radcliffe, Edgeworth, Barbauld, Martineau, and Hemans in Europe, and Sedgwick, Sigourney, Leslie and others, who shall be nameless, in our own country, adorn the records of female genius and swell the triumphs of elegant literature, it can certainly be no discredit to any of the sex, to cultivate their minds by all possible means, and to secure those acquisitions which will enable them to exert a propitious influence upon society, and to direct, within the limits of their sphere, the destinies of the human race.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

[The following are the remarks of Mr. Clay, on introducing his Bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a synopsis of which we published last week. Read! People of North Carolina! and see what your representative at Raleigh had the temerity to vote you out of, to gratify their party leaders! The domestic affliction which Mr. C. speaks of at the commencement of his remarks is the death of his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Erwin, of Lexington, Kentucky.]

In Senate, Tuesday, December 29, Mr. Clay rose and said:

Although I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, ill as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The Bill which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1833, '34, '35, '36 and '37, among the twenty-four States of the Union, and conforms substantially to that which passed in 1832. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have a salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War.

The bill directs that ten per cent. of the nett proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them, in addition to five per cent. reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States or Territories, shall be divided among the twenty-four States, in proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12½ instead of 10 per cent; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto-Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States, to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The nett amount of the sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of $3,967,082 55; in the year 1834 it was $4,857,600 69; and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth, is $12,222,121 15; making an aggregate for the three years of $21,047,404 39. The aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arise from my having taken, as the probable sum, one third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and by some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the $21,047,404 39 the fifteen per cent. to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to $2,612,360 18, there will remain for distribution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of $18,435,054 21. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be $990 947 41; of Virginia the sum of $1,581,999 39; of North Carolina $988,632 42, and of Pennsylvania $2,083,233 32. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent. will be $855,588 23; of Ohio $1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi $958,945 42. And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.* The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation: secondly, that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and, lastly, their recent settlement.

If may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1833, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands, had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 2nd of March, 1833. It was not returned as the constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned, there is no reason to believe that it would not have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that, in consequence of the passage of the compromise Bill, some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States; and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years, as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable, that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance, estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain the seven millions held in the Bank of the United States, applicable, as far as it may be received, to the service of the ensuing year.

It would be premature now to enter into a consideration of the probable revenue of future years; but, at the proper time, I think it will not be difficult to show that, exclusive of what may be received from the public lands, it will be abundantly sufficient for all the economical purposes of Government, in a time of peace. And the bill, as I have already stated, provides for seasons of war. I wish to guard against all misconception by repeating what I have heretofore several times said, that this bill is not founded upon any notion of a power in Congress to lay and collect taxes and distribute the amount among the several States. I think Congress possesses no such power, and has no right to exercise it until some such amendment as that proposed by the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) shall be adopted. But the bill rests on the basis of a clear and comprehensive grant of power to Congress over the Territories and property of the United States in the constitution, and upon express stipulations in the deeds of cession.

Mr. President, I have ever regarded, with feelings of the profoundest regret, the decision which the President of the United States felt himself induced to make on the bill of 1833. If it had been his pleasure to approve it, the Heads of Departments would not now be taxing their ingenuity to find out useless objects of expenditure, or objects which may be well postponed to a more distant day. If the bill had passed, about twenty millions of dollars would have been, during the three last years, in the hands of the several States, applicable by them to the beneficent purposes of Internal Improvement, Education, or Colonization. What immense benefits might not have been diffused throughout the land by the active employment of that large sum? What new channels of commerce and communication might not have been opened? What industry stimulated, what labor rewarded? How many youthful minds might have received the blessings of education and knowledge, and been rescued from ignorance, vice, and ruin? How many descendants of Africa might have been transported from a country where they never can enjoy political or social equality, to the native land of their fathers, where no impediment exists to their attainment of the highest degree of elevation, intellectual, social, and political? Where they might have been successful instruments in the hands of God, to spread the religion of his Son, and to lay the foundations of civil liberty!

And, sir, when we institute a comparison between what might have been effected, and what has been in fact done, with that large amount of national treasure, our sensations of regret, on account of the fate of the bill of 1833 are still keener. Instead of its being dedicated to the beneficent uses of the whole people, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling amongst local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the United States. Instead of liberal, enlightened, and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited, and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure are scattered in parcels among petty corporations, and whilst they are rolling over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may still be achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of the Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of Internal Improvement. Although it sprung from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active, vigorous, enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and thro' the mountains. New York has completed one great chair. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther south, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed, and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from these truly national works, and from all new objects of Internal Improvement, ought it not to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treaties of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the glowing language of the British bard, and

> Bid harbors open, public ways extend,
> Bid temples worthier of the God ascend.
> Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
> The mole projecting break the roaring main.
> Back to his bounds their subject sea command,
> And roll obedient rivers through the land.

The affair of the public lands was forced upon me. In the session of 1831—2, a motion from a quarter politically unfriendly to me, was made to refer to the committee of Manufactures, of which I was a member. I strenuously opposed the reference. I remonstrated, I protested, I entreated, I implored. It was in vain that I insisted that the committee on the Public Lands was the regular standing committee to which the reference should be made. It was in vain that I contended that the Public Lands and Domestic Manufactures were subjects absolutely incongruous. The unnatural alliance was ordered by the vote of a majority of the Senate. I felt that a personal embarrassment was intended me. I felt that the design was to place in my hands a many-edged instrument, which I could not touch without being wounded. Nevertheless, I subdued all my repugnance, and I engaged assiduously in the task which had been so unkindly assigned me. This, or a similar bill, was the offspring of my deliberation. When reported, the report accompanying it was referred by the same majority of the Senate to the very committee on the Public Lands to which I had unsuccessfully sought to have the subject originally assigned, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a counteracting report. But, in spite of all opposition, it passed the Senate at that session. At the next, both Houses of Congress.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no one measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert such powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. If I can be instrumental, in any degree, in the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart-feeling satisfaction and a lasting consolation. I shall carry there no regrets, no complaints, no reproaches on my own account. When I look back upon my humble origin, left an orphan too young to have been conscious of a farther's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of pecuniary embarrassment, without a regular education, without fortune, without friends, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honours to which I have been called by the favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I *am* thankful and grateful. And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that, in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly laboured to justify their confidence by a faithful, fearless, and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion of which notice has been given. Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

* The following is the table referred to by Mr. Clay:

Statement showing the dividend of each State (according to its Federal population) of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833—4, and 5, after deducting from the amount fifteen per cent. previously allowed to the seven new States:

States.	Federal population.	Share for each State.	15 pr. ct. to new States.	Total to new States
Maine,	399,437	$617,269		
N. Hampshire,	269,326	416,202		
Massachusets,	610,408	943,283		
Rhode Island,	97,194	150,198		
Connecticut,	297,665	459,996		
Vermont,	280,657	433,713		
New-York,	1,918,553	2,964,834		
New-Jersey,	319,922	494,301		
Pennsylvania,	1,348,072	2,083,233		
Delaware,	75,432	116,568		
Maryland,	405,843	627,169		
Virginia,	1,023,503	1,581,639		
N. Carolina,	639,747	988,632		
S. Carolina,	455,025	701,495		
Georgia,	429,811	664,208		
Kentucky,	621,832	960,947		
Tennessee,	625,263	936,249		
Ohio,	935,884	1,446,266	230,844	1,677,110
Louisiana,	171,694	265,327	67,564	332,888
Indiana,	343,031	530,102	324,485	855,588
Illinois,	157,147	242,846	483,760	726,606
Missouri,	130,419	201,542	174,354	375,897
Mississippi,	110,358	170,541	788,403	958,945
Alabama,	262,508	405,666	541,940	947,607

[Fractions of dollars are omitted in the above sums.]

From the Raleigh Register of Jan. 5, 1836.

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY."

Seldom have we had, in our capacity as public journalists, a more gratifying duty to perform than that of announcing the result of the meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting measures to ensure a Rail-Road communication with the Roanoke River. We have been familiar with public meetings in Raleigh for a great many years, but we can safely say, we have never witnessed on any former occasion so imposing a turn out.

The Intendant of the City having been called to the Chair, and Charles Manly, Esq., requested to act as Secretary, Judge Cameron addressed the meeting at considerable length, and in a most impressive and earnest manner, showing the advantages which would necessarily result from prompt and united action, and the evils which must as certainly occrue from supineness and delay. He also examined and contrasted the two routes of communication with the Roanoke, spoken of, viz: to Gaston or Wilkins' Ferry, and to Weldon, and argued in favor of the former, on the ground that it must necessarily command the transportation of the Mail and Passengers of the Union, and but little, if any doubt existed of its being carried into successful operation; while there was great uncertainty with regard to the completion of the other.

The meeting was also addressed, on the same side, with much effect, by Thomas P. Devereux and George E. Badger, Esqrs. Mr. Richard Smith spoke in favor of the Weldon route, and offered a resolution, which was rejected, proposing to open a Subscription for the Stock of each road. On motion of Mr Devereux, it was then resolved, (inasmuch as the Charter does not authorize the opening of regular Books of Subscription until the 18th instant,) that an *informal* subscription list be now opened in favor of the Gaston route; which being done, in a very short time, Stock was taken to the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!

The President of the Petersburg Rail-Road Company was present at the meeting and stated that he was authorised to subscribe at once, on the part of the citizens of Petersburg, a like sum of $150,000!

By the terms of the Charter, as soon as $300,000 are subscribed, the Company may commence operations; so that there is now no longer any conjecture or speculation as to the completion of this road. That the work will be immediately entered upon, and speedily finished, is as certain as that effect follows cause. And when the citizens of this county, and the adjacent counties along the line of the road, hear of the noble example which our spirited little city has set, they will shake off the lethargy that has so long locked up their powers in listlessness. When they hear that individuals, whose prudence and forecast is proverbial in the land, have invested their thousands and tens of thousands in this enterprize, they too will take counsel of their interest, and "go and do likewise."

We already see in perspective our Metropolis on a level with the other cities of the Union, in all the immunities of trade and in the means of individual and natural prosperity. At present, we lay like a man of strength tied hand and foot. We exist, it is true, but our inaction and languor are like the heartlessness of death. But let this road be finished, and what a change will be produced? Money would flow in among us from abroad, and the prompt and easy transportation through the State, would distribute this returning tide of wealth into numberless streams and rills, to quicken our energies and infuse alacrity and confidence into all our exertions.

Having suggested "materials for thinking" we must close our remarks now, but shall speedily resume them. In our next, we will publish the act incorporating the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company.

FIAT JUSTITIA — RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, January 16, 1836.

☞ We have several times received complaints from some of our subscribers at their not receiving the Carolinian regularly. We know, and all know that the present mail facilities are most wretched, that there is hardly a possibility of getting a package of any kind through the mail even a small distance without some delay. But we wish the Post Office Department to bear no blame to which it is not strictly entitled.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, and the early departure of all the principal mails after the issuing of our paper, for the last two or three weeks we have been unable to get all our papers ready to depart in season.—We are prepared, however, to avoid this in future; and if any of our subscribers shall have missed getting their papers entirely, and will let us know, they shall be supplied. We again say, *our patrons may rest assured that no more delays will be permitted on our part.*

Having a new *Carrier* for our town patrons, if any should be neglected, we will thank them to inform us of the fact that it may be remedied in future.

☞ *Female Education.*—The reader's attention is solicited to an article in to-day's paper, under the head of "Female Education," from the Southern Literary Journal. The subject of this article, of all others, is of the deepest moment, when its bearings upon society, and the permanency of our civil and political rights are duly considered.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The Register calls public attention to the Resolution adopted at the late meeting of Judge White's friends in Raleigh, recommending "to the people of this State to meet together at an early day, in the several Counties thereof, and nominate some suitable candidate for Governor, who shall be considered the Whig Candidate at the election in August next," &c. This subject merits prompt attention. That the people of North Carolina by a large majority are opposed to Van Buren and to a ruler chosen from among his *satellites* admits not of a doubt. Still by their promptitude of action, the completeness of their party organization, and the *force* of the *motives* presented to their *leaders*, the Van Burenites have obtained temporary success; and the dilatoriness and want of concert on the part of the people have been followed by their usual consequences.

The election of Governor is an important one. It is in some degree to be a test question. The Van Burenites will affect to consider it as such, if by the supineness of the people they shall be able to slip into the Governor's chair the candidate pledged to the New York Intriguer; and as they have hitherto done, they would in this event be clamorous and boastful of their strength in order to turn the wavering and undecided in the Presidential election to the support of their *paymaster*.

Let the people then be up and doing. Let us in our primary meetings designate the individual whom we will support in opposition to the candidate set up by the corrupt pensionaries of the national treasury, and the hungry expectants after those offices and emoluments which Van Buren's elevation promises as the rewards of treachery to the best interests of our State and country.

On this subject—and on every other connected with the good of the State, we have no local partialities. We are influenced by no personal predilections. We go for the "strong candidate" against Van Buren's candidate; we go for one who will regard the interests and dignity of the State, uninfluenced by any fears or expectations connected with the New York Intriguer's aspirations to the Presidential chair. How contemptible, how pitiful is the condition of that set of *trading* politicians among us—statesmen they can't be called—who can take no step in public matters without first weighing its consequences to Martin Van Buren!

With the views above stated, and in perfect readiness to *act ourselves* in accordance with them, we will mention that Gen. Thomas G. Polk has been named by several gentlemen from different sections of the State as a suitable candidate for our next Governor. To Gen. Polk so distinguished as a staunch Whig, a gentleman of talents and great urbanity of manner, whose long public life has made him extensively known throughout the State, we shall not pay the questionable compliment of descanting on his qualifications. If however public opinion point out any other gentleman for this office, if the Whigs of the East desire a Governor from that section, we shall cordially unite in his support; and we feel sure, besides, that no one will co-operate in the *good work* more heartily than