

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now owns that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain, it might not have excited such interest, but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great power, revolting to its pride and spirit of independence in a free people. It is her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy equals which she has always demanded from others. The Committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander MacLeod, the Committee believe of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce a belief that MacLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand and upon the assertion as facts, of any agent of the British Government. If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and MacLeod had committed the offence charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which MacLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in peaceful times, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptation of the term, then, under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th of December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious that Mr. MacLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat *Caroline*, and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors." "This may, perhaps, all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether MacLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury have a right to decide. Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the peers, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States.

The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so, unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution. Such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoined sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution. Over all cases, except those defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your Committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it in any case in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your Committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case, the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great power and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

sign slave trade, which if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our right to property, on a subject matter vital to near one half of the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our National independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this particular juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are permanently destined to have perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds. And wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has become the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her a great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, gave her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and enervated magnificence. She possesses Falkland Island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn, while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. Halifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her position all over the world is at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflict in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any future conflict, war with its effects will be participated upon with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war. It may be a great engine for again leveling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed.—We have certainly not the least desire for rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be. Your Committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

#### From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

#### THE STATE RIGHTS' WHIGS.

The course which has for some time past been pursued by that portion of the Whig party in the South, professing to be friendly to the good old Republican principles of '98 and '99, is well calculated to the excite astonishment and regret of all who really have those principles at heart. While they have unconsciously declared their opposition to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and indeed to all the favorite schemes of the Federalists, they have zealously co-operated with a party whose ascendancy they knew would secure the triumph of each and all of those very measures. They did not hesitate to unite with "Feds and Fanatics" in waging an indiscriminate warfare against Martin Van Buren, the Democratic Republican candidate, who was pledged to carry out their own professed principles, and in cordially supporting a "mock chieftain" for the Presidency, between whom and themselves there does not exist the slightest congeniality of political feeling. How are we to account for this strange inconsistency, this unexampled infatuation? They tell us they have no good will for Martin Van Buren, and that they consequently preferred bestowing their suffrages on his competitor for whom they entertained a higher personal regard. Grant ed—but, as Republicans and patriots were they not bound, regardless of all personal hostilities and prejudices, to give their support to the President, on the success of whose measures they have always professed to believe the preservation of the rights of the States, and the perpetuity of our free institutions mainly depend? Even if they distrust the political integrity of the "Little Magician," we maintain that they were required by every consideration of patriotism and duty, to sustain the Chief Magistrate, the general policy of whose Administration they conscientiously approved, in preference to his competitor, who was compelled by his party associations to adopt a course directly at war with the principles which they avowed. They should have imitated the example of Mr. Calhoun and his South Carolina friends, who, in the recent canvass, nobly contended for "principles, not men."

But they have thought proper to pursue a different course; they have assisted in electing the Federal Abolition Candidate, and in driving into retirement one of the most devoted and powerful champions of Southern rights. It is said that the eccentric Dr. Swift, after he had lost his rationality, near the close of his life, was in the habit of driving his most intimate acquaintances from his house, and then of complaining most piteously, that he was deserted by his friends. It is precisely so with the State Rights' Whigs of the South; they have expelled the gallant and distinguished defenders of their rights from the councils of the country; and now complain that they are

left to fight their own battles, unaided and alone. Is it not so? The Administration which they have recklessly opposed at every step, has been true to the South, not only upon the great questions of the Tariff, a National Bank, &c., but also in regard to the delicate subject of Abolition, in which every citizen in the slaveholding States is peculiarly and vitally interested. The "hero" whom they supported was, on the contrary, emphatically the candidate of the Federalists and Abolitionists; and if any reasonable doubt was ever entertained of his hostility to Southern interests and principles that doubt can no longer exist when it is announced "by authority" that Daniel Webster, Francis Granger and Thomas Ewing are to be members of his Cabinet.

But the "Republican" portion of the Whig party, though they pursued a course in the late canvass which was to us "wholly inexplicable," may yet retrieve much of the ground they have lost, and avert a portion of the mischiefs which their own conduct threatens to bring upon the country. The path of duty now lies directly before them, and may we not hope that they will evince sufficient moral courage to tread it? Will they not mangle their ungenerous opposition to Martin Van Buren, who is about to become a private citizen, cordially unite with the Republican party in resisting the Tariff, the distribution, a National Bank and other high Federal schemes, which it is obviously the policy of the Washington Junta to adopt? We shall see.



### WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.

Friday, February 26, 1841.

The Editor will be absent for several succeeding weeks. He asks the indulgence of his readers for the lack of original matter in the while.

#### WATCH THE FULFILLMENT!

Let the people not forget what they were told during the last summer's campaign,—namely,—that Van Buren and his friends were the cause of hard times, and that if they could be turned out of power, and Harrison and his friends put in, we should immediately have good and glorious times. We were told that as soon as the result of the contest was made known, if Harrison was elected, at once, the lowering clouds of trouble and monetary distress would pass away, and the sunshine of prosperity again gladden us with restored confidence, credit, and abundance of money. Well, Harrison has been elected some three months, and how is it now? Are the times any better? On the other hand, are they not worse? Every candid man must admit that he has been deceived, and disappointed. If these are the blossoms of the Harrison tree, what will the fruits be in their maturity?—Like to the apples of the Dead Sea, we apprehend—rotten to the touch—bitterness and ashes. We say to the honest Republicans of the People, many of whom were gloriously deceived by cunning professions of log-cabin zeal and economy, keep in mind what you were promised last summer, and mark what will be the fulfilment of these promises!

#### Editor's Correspondence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 18, 1841.

Congress is very dull—both Houses are busily occupied in clearing off a quantity of private business that has accumulated on their tables. There is but little debate—all parties appear to have come to an understanding to take no action on subjects of leading importance until after the 4th of March.

It is a subject of amazing observation for a "Looker on in Venice" like myself, to note how different the estimation of members of Congress is here from the figures they are made to cut in the newspapers of some sections of our country. Men whose grave and clear opinions, simply and quietly expressed on the floor, are almost devoid of matters not involving party questions, offences are not even mentioned in the newspapers of this Metropolis—while a sort of little whisperers who jump up on every question and are absolutely of no weight except by their single vote, are heralded in many newspapers as sons of Anak in debate. Do you inquire how this happens, and why it is tolerated? The latter class is suffered for their services in questions on which the leaders wish party organization to be brought to bear—and these fellows perform the dignified function of PARTY TALKERS, who by their fretting and froth excite and bring to bear the spirit of party. In recompense, they receive fulsome notices in partisan papers. An eminent example of this is the Hon. Mr. S. from the old North State, who has been so much begrimed among you. It was announced, by the way, that he would probably be the new Secretary of the Navy. I assure you the leading Whigs never even contemplated his appointment to this important department, however willing they might be to tickle his fancy with newspaper rumors.

I drop into the Senate occasionally, although there has yet been no business of importance before it since my arrival. I always experience a feeling of regret on leaving it—that it will be a long, long time probably, before another such a Session will be seen. Calhoun, Webster and Clay—the grants who do not belie their renown. I have heard these gentlemen on former occasions, and it is from recollection I now write. When will the American Senate again present at one time a mind so wonderfully acute and rapid as Mr. Calhoun's, vying in closeness of argument and condensation of demonstration with mathematicians—an intellect powerful, comprehensive and luminous as Webster's, and the great oratorical powers and other high gifts of Mr. Clay. One great element of Mr. Clay's strength appears to me to consist in this. He is perfectly up with the spirit of the age—his views, opinions and ideas are on a level to the understanding of the mass of cultivated men of this country. Mr. Calhoun is in advance of the age.

The organization of the new Cabinet was known yesterday—and has been semi-officially announced in the morning papers. To Mr. Webster is assigned the State Department,—to Mr. Bell the War,—to Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Treasury,—to Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, the Navy,—Mr. Granger, of New York, to be Postmaster General,—and Mr. Crittenden Attorney General. These appointments have created no little dissatisfaction, as was inevitable among so many expectants. It is on the whole a tolerably strong Cabinet; yet it is worth noting, that nearly all the members belonged to the old Federal party.—Judge Badger, a flagrant Federalist and aristocrat, was recommended by the North Carolina delegation of Whigs—without being consulted, as is generally supposed. It is hoped by some of the Whig party that he will decline—and that the old North State will be satisfied with the honor of having been offered a seat in the Cabinet. Much difficulty was found in pitching on a Secretary of the Navy. John Owen was talked of; so indeed was the Hon. Mr. Stueny talked of for this

place, but he was not thought of. A distinguished Whig Senator from the South was warmly pressed to accept a seat in the Cabinet but continued for some time to decline. He was particularly urged to take the Navy department. At length he intimated his assent, and then learned that the place was not at his disposition!!

You may rely on it that the Whig party contains within it the elements of speedy dissolution. Several opinions shewers have been cast ahead. Mr. Wise broke ground against it, cautiously to be sure, the other day in the House;—and Mr. Clay is alleged to have done so at the party by premature and unauthorized commitments of it on some leading measures in the Senate. The deeper causes of discontent exist than have yet appeared.

The recent suspension of the United States Bank produced a terrible shock. Its affairs must now, it is believed, be finally liquidated; and many well informed persons think it will not divide ten dollars to the share. Its failure involves thousands in ruin—among whom are many orphans and widows whose fortunes were invested in stocks of the Bank.

In all probability there will be an Extra Session of Congress.

There are several topics of interest on which I will write you in a few days.

Yours, very truly,

GEN. HARRISON'S CABINET.

The National Intelligencer, the organ of the Whig party, has given the names of the several persons who are to compose the Cabinet of the incoming Administration. This, perhaps, is no business of ours; but we shall take the liberty of looking into the merits and demerits of some of the men who are to aid the new President in the administration of the affairs of the nation, though, thanks to our stars! we had no hand in elevating him to that high station.

The appointment of Daniel Webster to the first office in the gift of the new Administration, is sufficient, of itself, to stamp it with Federalism of the deepest dye. The opponent of James Madison, one of the pillars of the Republican party—the reviler of his administration—the opponent of the war of 1812—the heartless miscreant who declared in his place in the Senate, that sooner than vote for an appropriation to put his own country in a proper state of defence, when menaced by a foreign power, he would "see the enemy battering down the walls of the Capitol"—elevated to the highest office at the disposal of the President. What have the "Republican" portion of the Whig party to expect from such appointments!

"Francis Granger, of New York, Post Master General!" Reader! what think you of this appointment? The constant associate and faithful ally of Slade, Giddings and the other hair-brained Abolitionists in Congress, placed at the head of the Post Office Department! Think you that Frank Granger, Abolitionist as he is, would interpose his authority, as Amos Kendall did, to arrest the circulation of incendiary documents through the mails! No—we venture the assertion that so far as he has the power, free ingress and egress to these documents, will be permitted throughout the slaveholding States. We are aware that some of the friends of the new Post Master hereabouts, in order to make it appear that he is no Abolitionist, have referred to a speech made by him in 1836, in which he is said to have expressed doubts in regard to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. They take care, however, to abstain their eyes to his recorded votes whenever they attempt to screen him from the charge of Abolitionism. Frank Granger has been a member of Congress from the State of New York for several years; and we defy his friends here and elsewhere, to point to one vote, one single act which proves he is not an Abolitionist. We believe the charge to be true in every particular, and the appointment is no doubt made for the purpose of keeping up the partnership which was entered into in the late campaign, between the financial crew of which Mr. Granger, is Chief, and the other wing of the Federal party.

We forebear, for the present, further comment on the new Cabinet. We give below the names of all of them as they appear in the Intelligencer. As for Geo. E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy, we have heard him publicly denounced in his own State, (perhaps justly) as a moonshiner out and out!

Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of the State of Massachusetts.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Ewing, of the State of Ohio.  
Secretary of War—John Bell, of the State of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Navy—George E. Badger, of the State of North Carolina.  
Postmaster General—Francis Granger, of the State of New York.  
Attorney General—J. J. Crittenden, of the State of Kentucky.

#### From the Globe.

#### "THE BEST EXPRESSION OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRACY WE HAVE EVER HAD."

The National Intelligencer establishment, which stands decided of record to the Bank of the United States for about \$50,000, (double its worth,) announces, with official ceremony, the new Cabinet. "It is of necessity" (says the organ of the new dynasty) "that the President elect should, some days before he enters on the duties of his high office, make selections of persons to fill the chief Executive departments of Government." And after thus announcing itself as the "official" by uttering for the President elect the reason for the early promulgation of the results of his councils, we have the list of the Cabinet. The Madisonians, which undertakes to guarantee that General Harrison is "the best expression of American Democracy we have ever had!" was not entrusted with the expression of the first decision of the Executive committee. The Madisonian could only say that "It is currently reported that Gen. Harrison has made the following appointments." The National Intelligencer not only has "the pleasure of being able to inform our readers that in all probability the Cabinet of the new President, so far as depends on him will be thus composed," but, as we have seen, undertakes to explain why it is made before the President is inaugurated.—We point to these circumstances that the public may understand at once where to look for authentic exposures of the designs of the new-born Cabinet.

To some it may be surprising that the dependent Editors of the Bank should become at once the adopted organs of an Administration pledged to reform abuses. To us it seems a matter of course. The only sites and abuses of the Bank's origin made the new Administration—and why should it not employ the instrument which the Bank employed?

But there is a betwixt the Bank and the new made functionaries of the Government a relationship which renders the latter condition of the conductors of the National Intelligencer one of perfect brotherhood. Mr. Webster, (the Premier) the whole world knows, has lived for years upon the Bank—being its attorney, its counsellor, its Senator, its envoy, its every thing.—If Messrs. Swann and Bidle could now be brought to the book before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it would be found that the outfit which Mr. Webster has levied on the merchants, were bagatelles compared with the great aggregate sum which in the course of years, he has drawn from the Bank. It is such wholesale politicians as Mr. Webster that have emptied the coffers of the Bank, and left the stockholders the bag to hold.

Mr. Ewing, the announced Secretary of the Treasury, begins his load scrip speculation under the favor of the Bank, he also, returned Mr. Bidle's patronage with incredible zeal in and out of Congress. Mr. Bell, the new Secretary of War, the public cannot have forgotten, stands recorded, in Mr. Tyler's report, as accommodated, in "a fair business transaction," by the Bank, in just one thousand dollars more than James Watson Webb. The latter, when he turned over to the Bank, was found to have been favored with fifty-two thousand dollars. When Mr. Bell gave over his opposition in Congress to that institution, the remission was balanced by fifty-three thousand facility. As to pecuniary relations of the subordinate members of the approaching Administration with the Bank, we know nothing. The Attorney General, we know, has been throughout its fast friend. Mr. Granger has

been always identified with its party. Of Mr. Badger, we never heard till his appointment, and we only learn that he is an ultra Federalist of the deepest dye—inasmuch that his Federalism has always stood as a bar between him and political distinction in North Carolina.

That the Bank organ should be taken as the organ and exponent of the views of such a Cabinet, is then perfectly appropriate, and we could not but smile at the weak attempt of the Madisonian to secure the adoption for itself. After giving us "currently reported Cabinet," it pronounces the General "one of the very best expressions of American Democracy we have ever had." Having set up for unadulterated Democracy itself, the Madisonian supposed nothing was wanting but to put his endorsement on "the expression of the General's Democracy," to exclude the Federal Intelligencer from favor.

And such an expression of Democracy—Daniel Webster, of Essex Junto and Hartford Convention origin, brooding and adulation.

Thomas Ewing, a Bank Federalist.  
John Bell, an apostate Federalist to the Jackson ranks, and returning prodigal to the Bank, upon better consideration.

George E. Badger, an ultra Federalist of the old Adams school.  
Francis Granger, an Abolition Federalist.  
J. J. Crittenden, once a Democrat, now a Federalist under the baptism of the younger Adams.

The last news from Philadelphia, (and from a Bank press,) shows that the Bank of the United States Bank stock is still descending. "It left off" (says the Inquirer) at 25 1/2 a 36." By way of threat, the Inquirer adds that there is a rumor "that if the Legislature should compel the United States Bank to go into liquidation, the directors of that institution intend to remove to New York, and place the whole of their means under the privileges of the Bank of the United States in Wall street."

This would be proper on two accounts. 1. It would be nearer its British owners. 2. It would relieve Pennsylvania from the shame of upholding a charter notoriously obtained by bribery.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says that United States Bank notes now no longer are considered a currency. It adds, that "those who hold deposits in the Bank cannot use their funds, unless at the current discount; and others, who hold the notes of the Bank, have also to submit to the loss of ten to twelve per cent. discount. It is also rumored that an extensive default has been discovered."

What a wrong-headed old gentleman General Jackson was, to distrust the honesty of the officers and solvency of this institution!—that he should, by severing the Government connection with the Bank, save some seven millions of Government stock, and probably as many millions of deposits!—Globe.

Democratic Party.—We have never shared in the reluctance of some of our State Rights friends to assume the name of the Democratic party when we joined forces with the Administration of Mr. Van Buren in defending the Constitution against the assaults of stockjobbers, projectors, and trading politicians, whom the general prevalence of debt and the immorality resulting from desperate gambling speculations, have been brought into power. The true Democratic party and true State Rights party are one.—Charleston Mercury.

A Young Scamp.—The Baltimore Clipper states that a lad in that city, on the evening of the eclipse, persuaded his companions that the eclipse could only be seen in his mother's yard, and charged them a cent each for admission! The Deacon says "that fellow will become a Bank officer yet."

United States Bank.—Since the explosion of the great "regulator," it has been stated that since her reumption she has paid out \$6,000,000 in specie; and yet according to its own showing, it had on the 5th of January, but \$2,673,481 in specie, and \$1,316,917 in Bank notes. There is a mystery about this which needs some explanation.—Baltimore Republican.

McLeod.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says, that a gentleman from the region of Lockport, one who is well versed in the Caroline matter—who was in Canada the day after the murder of Durfee, and knows who boasted of having been engaged in the affair—states that the conviction of McLeod is certain, if an impartial testimony against him has any influence with a jury.—New York Standard.

The Difference.—Nothing is more easy for a man, or a combination of men, who are totally incapable of suggesting any measures of their own, of a public character, to oppose those offered by others, and the opponents of the present Administration in a few weeks will have an opportunity of understanding the material difference.—ib.

Centennial Anniversary of Jefferson's Birth Day.—A writer in the Boston Post, recommends that all expressions of individual preference for candidates for President and Vice President, by the Democratic party, be postponed until the second day of April, 1843, when they may unite in celebrating the hundredth birthday of the author of the Declaration of American Independence, by making nominations for the highest offices of the nation of such men, whoever they may be, of the true Jeffersonian faith, who are the most "honest and capable."—ib.

Public Lands.—The public domain, held in trust by the General Government for the benefit of all the States lies in nine States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan and Arkansas. There have been sold 81,068,191.97 acres. Granted for various purposes 10,514,041.05 " Unsold, including lands surveyed, 154,387,765.04 " Surveyed, 192,563,400.92 " Unsurveyed, 52,307,124.24 " Received for land sold, \$131,823,397.20 "

MARRIED. In this Town, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. John D. Scheck, Mr. JESSE A. MEHALA, of this County, to Miss SUSANNA SWINK, of this Town.

DIED. In this Town, on the 12th instant, of Consumption, MARY GARNER, in the 52d year of her age. In this Town, on the 2d instant, of apoplexy, Mr. ANDREW HOLDSHUSER, of this County, aged about 66 years.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, teaches a professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian," July 8, 1840. ly

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public. Salisbury, August 21, 1840. p

Docts. Killian & Powe, HAVING associated themselves together, in the practice of Medicine, respectfully advise their services, in all the various branches of their profession to the public. Their Office is in Mr. Watson's building. Salisbury, N. C., January 8, 1841. ly