

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

Upon the brief notice given in the papers of this City, on Saturday morning, a number of citizens, residents of Washington, Members of Congress, and other strangers, assembled at Bernard's Hotel, (the Mansion House,) to take a friendly leave of HENRY CLAY, late Secretary of State, previous to his departure from the City for his residence in Kentucky.

The Company assembled on this occasion exceeded all expectation. At a little before six, upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down to a very abundant and handsome entertainment provided by Mr. Barnard; at which Genl. WALTER JONES acted as President, and Geo. CALVERT, Esq. Col. R. C. WRIGHTMAN, and Col. J. I. STUELL as Vice Presidents.

The Dinner being over, enlivened by excellent wine, and cheered by patriotic music, the following Toasts, (the only prepared ones,) were given from the Chair.

1. The Late Administration.—Happy the People who can afford, out of the abundance of moral and intellectual resources, to postpone the ministry of servants so pure and magnanimous, so devoted and capable, for the sake of more cherished opinions on government or policy—and fortunate as happy, if they have found others better endowed to prosper and adorn the Republic.

2. The New Administration.—To the constitutional, impartial, and wise selection of national means, for national ends, the candor and patriotism of all parties must accord applause and support, unqualified by any (the personal or political predilections or collisions) excited in the recent canvass for the choice of rulers.

3. Morality and Minutiae.—As they make up the aggregate of the body politic, so mutual injury or inveterate feud would be as irrational among them, as among the members of the same natural body; the ailments proper to both, are, knowledge, virtue and public spirit, which can no more be monopolized by the power or the tyranny of the many, than by the violence of the few.

4. State Rights.—and one of the most precious and indefeasible of those rights—Union, having neither its distinctive properties amalgamated and combined by the too intense and pervading union of Federal power, nor its principles of cohesion weakened by the impatient ebullitions of its constituent parts.

5. Health, prosperity, and happiness to our highly valued and esteemed Guest, and fellow-citizen, HENRY CLAY. Whatever the future destination of his life, he has done enough for his country, and need desire no higher reward than the deep-seated affection and respect of his friends and his country.

The Toast having been received with great applause and repeated cheers—after the acclamations subsided.

MR. CLAY addressed the Company as follows.

In rising, Mr. President, to offer my respectful acknowledgments, for the honors of which I am here the object, I must ask the indulgence of a court, and the other gentlemen now assembled for an unaffected embarrassment, which is more sensibly felt than it can be distinctly expressed. This city has been the theatre of the greater portion of my public life. You and others who are now here, have been the spectators of my public course and conduct. You and they are, if I may borrow a technical expression from an honorable profession, of which you and I are both members, jurors of the vicinage. To a judgment rendered by those who have thus long known me, and by others, though not of the panel, who have possessed equal opportunities of forming correct opinions, I most cheerfully submit. If the weight of human testimony should be estimated by the intelligence and respectability of the witness, and the extent of his knowledge of the matter on which he testifies, the highest consideration is due to that which has been thus spontaneously given. I shall ever cherish it with the most grateful recollection, and look back upon it with proud satisfaction.

I should be glad to feel that I could, with propriety, abstain from any allusion, at this time and at this place, to public affairs. But, considering the occasion which has brought us together, the events which have preceded it, and the influence which they may exert upon the destinies of our Country, my silence might be misinterpreted, and I think it, therefore, proper that I should embrace this first public opportunity of saying a few words since the termination of the late memorable and embittered contest. It is far from my wish to continue or revive the agitations with which that contest was attended. It is ended for good or for evil. The Nation wants repose. A majority of the People has decided—and from their decision there can and ought to be no appeal. Bowing, as I do, with profound respect, to them, and to this exercise of their sovereign authority, I may, nevertheless, be allowed to retain and to express my own unchanged sentiments, even if they should not be in perfect coincidence with theirs. It is a source of high gratification to me to believe that I share these sentiments in common with more than half a million of freemen, possessing a degree of virtue, of intelligence, of religion, and of genuine patriotism, which, without disparagement to others, is unsurpassed, in the same number of men, in this or any other country, in this or any other age.

I deprecate the election of the present President of the United States, because I believed he had neither the temper, the experience, nor the attainments requisite to discharge the complicated and arduous duties of Chief Magistrate. I deprecate it still more, because his elevation, I believed, would be the result, exclusively, of admiration and gratitude for military services, without regard to indispensable civil qualifications. I can neither retract, nor alter, nor modify, any opinion which, on these subjects, I have at any time heretofore expressed.

I thought I beheld in his election an awful foreboding of the fate which at some future (I pray to God, that if it ever arrive, it may be some far distant) day, was to befall this infant Republic. All past history had impressed on my mind this solemn apprehension, nor is it effected or weakened by contemporaneous events passing upon our own favored continent. It is remarkable, that at this epoch, at the head of eight of the most independent Governments established in both Americas, military officers have been placed, or have placed themselves. General Lavalle has, by military force, subverted the Republic of La Plata; General Santa Cruz is the Chief Magistrate of Bolivia; Colonel Pinto of Chili; General La Mar of Peru; and General Bolivar of Colombia. Central America, rent in pieces, and bleeding at every pore, from wounds inflicted by contending military factions, is under the arbitrary sway of their Chiefs. In the Government of our nearest neighbor an election, conducted according to all the requirements of their Constitution, had terminated with a majority of the States in favor of Padrazz, the civil candidate. An insurrection was raised—the cry not exactly of a bargain, but of corruption, was sounded; the election was annulled, and a reform effected, by proclaiming General Guerrero

having only a minority of the States, duly elected President. The thunders from the surrounding forts, and the acclamations of the assembled multitude on the 4th, told us what General was at the head of our affairs. It is true, and in this respect we are happier than some of the American States, that his election has not been brought about by military violence. The forms of the Constitution have yet remained inviolate.

In re-asserting the opinion which I hold, nothing is further from my purpose than to treat with the slightest disrespect those of my fellow-citizens here, or elsewhere, who may entertain opposite sentiments. The fact of claiming and exercising the free and independent expression of the dictates of my own deliberate judgment, affords the strongest guaranty of my full recognition of their corresponding privileges.

A majority of my fellow-citizens, it would seem, does not perceive the dangers which I apprehended from the example. Believing that they are not real, or that we have some security against their effect, which ancient and modern Republics have not found, that majority, in the exercise of their incontestable right of suffrage, have chosen for Chief Magistrate a citizen who brings into that high trust no qualification other than military triumphs.

That citizen has done me much injustice—wanton, unprovoked, and untoned injustice. It was inflicted, as I must ever believe, for the double purpose of gratifying private resentment, and promoting personal ambition.

When, during the late canvass, he came forward in the public prints, under his proper name, with his charge against me, and summoned before the public tribunal his friend and his only witness to establish it, the anxious attention of the whole American People was directed to the testimony which that witness might render. He promptly obeyed the call, and testified to what he knew. He could say nothing, and he said nothing, which cast the slightest shade upon my honor or integrity. What he did say was the reverse of any implication of me. Then, all just and impartial men, and all who had faith in the magnanimity of my accuser, believed that he would make a public acknowledgment of his error. How far this reasonable expectation has been fulfilled, let his persevering and stubborn silence attest.

But, my relations to that citizen, by a recent event, are now changed. He is the Chief Magistrate of my Country, invested with large and extensive powers, the administration of which may conduce to its prosperity or occasion its adversity. Patriotism enjoins, as a duty, that, whilst he is in that exalted station, he should be treated with decorum, and his official acts be judged of in a spirit of candor. Suppressing, as far as I can, a sense of my personal wrong, willing even to forgive him, if his conscience and our common God can acquit him; and entertaining for the majority which has elected him, and for the office which he fills, all the deference which is due from a private citizen, I most anxiously hope that, under his guidance, the great interests of our country, foreign and domestic, may be upheld, our free institutions be unimpaired, and the happiness of the nation be continued and increased.

Whilst I am prompted by an ardent devotion to the welfare of my country, sincerely to express this hope, I make no pledges, no promises, no threats, and I must add, I have no confidence. My public life, I trust, furnishes the best guaranty of my faithful adherence to those great principles of internal and external policy, to which it has been hitherto zealously dedicated. Whether I shall ever hereafter take any part in the public councils or not, depends upon circumstances beyond my control. Holding the principle, that a citizen, as long as a single pulsation remains, is under an obligation to exert his utmost energies in the service of his country, if necessary, whether in private or public station, my friends here, and every where, may rest assured, that, in either condition, I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, whilst life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of Liberty, the Union, and the National Prosperity.

Before I sit down, I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to make my grateful acknowledgments for the courtesies and kindly attentions which I have uniformly experienced from the inhabitants of this City. A free and social intercourse with them, during a period of more than twenty years, is about to terminate, without any recollection, on my part, of a single painful collision, and without leaving behind me, as far as I know, a single personal enemy. If, in the sentiment with which I am about to conclude, I do not give a particular expression to the feelings inspired by the interchange of civilities and friendly offices, I hope the citizens of Washington will be assured that their individual happiness, and the growth and prosperity of this City, will ever be objects of my fervent wishes. In the sentiment which I shall presently offer, they are indeed comprehended, for the welfare of this City is indissolubly associated with that of our Union, and the preservation of our Liberty.

I request permission to propose, "Let us never despair of the American Republic."

Mr. Clay appeared to be much indisposed by a severe cold, and retired very soon after the delivery of his remarks and toast. The company, nevertheless, kept together for some time longer; and, amid the lively enjoyments of social feeling and good humor, unalloyed by any tincture of party or personal animosity towards any person present or absent, many lively and innocent jeux d'esprit and repartees, gave an agreeable animation to the scene. Some of these sportive sallies took the shape of volunteer toasts; and of these we have been enabled to get together what follow, without being able to embody the shirt but pithy speeches by which some of them were preceded.

By Genl. Walter Jones. Reform—Like Charity, let it begin at home.

By John M. McCarty, of Virginia. The People's will should always be respected, yet sometimes reformed.

By Hon. Mr. Sergeant, of Pa. The principles of the Constitution, administered and applied by those who never practised against them.

By Mr. Sergeant of New-York. "A judicious Tariff"—A Tariff for the protection of politicians, not of manufacturers.

By Mr. C. Wright, of Ohio. The present Administration—May they reform abuses where they find them, and not pretend to reform where none are found to exist.

By Mr. Berkeley Ward, of Va. The cause of domestic industry in the middle States. We'll be clothed by those who'll be fed by us; and after awhile we'll clothe ourselves.

By Mr. Stenberger, of Va.—LUTEUS CLAY.—The sterling friend and advocate of civil liberty and the rights of man; the meridian of whose life has been dedicated to maintain the sound and important principles of this Republic. May we, in gratitude, reward him in the evening of his life.

By Mr. C. C. Claiborne, J. Q. ADAMS.—He who climbs to mountain tops will find the loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds & snow; He who surmounts or subdues mankind, Must look down on the fate of those below.

By Major Sull. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWELL.—Always a patriot citizen of the United States, tho' an alien in his native State.

By Mr. J. Cornwell. WILLIAM WIRTH, Esq. The learned jurist, the accomplished orator and finished gentleman.

By H. P. Thornton. Public sentiment—Better inferred from the present scene than expressed by that which has just been acted.

By Mr. G. Anderson. OPA GOKSR.—The lofty Allegheny will soon hide him from our view, but his parting ray will cheer us with the hope of again feeling his meridian beams.

By John S. Tyson, of Baltimore. Our Union—The key-stone of the mighty arch of this western empire—the bond of twenty-four Nations. Long as the American Eagle shall wing her flight, may a pluribus unum be engraven on her countless images. Long as the breeze of Heaven shall rustle our forest leaves, may a pluribus unum glitter on the undulations of our flag.

MR. LEWIS WILLIAMS. From the New York Commercial Advertiser. Excerpts from a letter, dated Washington, Feb. 10, 1829.

You ask me whether Mr. Williams, so long Chairman of the Committee of Claims was displaced by Mr. Speaker Stevenson on party grounds, and express some displeasure at the supposed injustice. The displeasure was natural on the supposition that the fact existed; but it was not as you apprehend. Mr. Williams was not displaced from the station which he so long and so honorably sustained, but was prevented by severe indisposition from arriving at Washington until some time after the Committees were arranged. It is not usual, you know, to appoint any member on a Committee unless he is in attendance upon Congress. Whatever difference may have existed between the Speaker and Mr. Williams, in regard to the Presidential question, there is no want of personal respect between them. Independent, high-spirited men, they form their own opinions, and take their own course, but this in no degree impairs the mutual esteem which personally exists, resulting from a proper appreciation of each other's ability and motives. Had Mr. W. been here, no one doubts but that he would, as a matter of course, have been appointed to his former station.

Mr. Williams has been a member of Congress I believe for fourteen years—during twelve of which he presided as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, one of the most important committees in the House. It is, in fact, a sort of Chancery tribunal, to which are referred claims that may be just, but which are not strictly legal. At the close of the war, a vast number of such claims were presented. The duties of the committee were extremely laborious. A fellow lodger with Mr. W. told me, he has known him, while other members of the house were at the President's levees or other parties of pleasure, to go to his room with a mass of papers, documents, affidavits, accounts, the most inviting business possible, and devote nearly the whole night with the most persevering assiduity, until the whole mass of the matter was unravelled and his report prepared to submit to the committee in the morning. To this indefatigable labor, directed and enlightened by extensive knowledge of men and the affairs of life, regulated by legal knowledge and sound principles and judgment, it is owing that the decisions of that committee obtained in the House and throughout the nation a respect bordering on perfect confidence. "Ought the claim to be allowed?"—There can be little doubt about the matter, the committee of claims has reported in its favour." And this was satisfactory. You can scarcely conceive how very important it is, to individuals and to the nation, that the Committee of Claims should be well and ably constituted, so as to carry with it the general confidence. It is just to say, that Mr. Williams has been sustained by General McCoy, of Virginia, the present Chairman of that Committee, a faithful guardian of the public interest; by Mr. Whittesey, an intelligent and able representative from Ohio, and by others, of whom Mr. Williams always speaks in the highest terms, while in regard to himself and his services which truly have not been surpassed by any gentleman in Congress, he is the most modest and unassuming man it has been my lot to know.

Mr. Williams is a clear and able debater. He never speaks to make a display, merely for popular effect, but sensibly and direct for the purpose, with a clear voice and animated manner, when any question arises in which he chooses to take part. From your inquiry in relation to him, supposing it might be agreeable, I could not deny myself the pleasure to say this much of a man whose public life has been one of great usefulness, reflecting honour upon himself, upon the State from which he comes, and upon the People, his immediate constituents, who have so long and so nobly sustained him. And here let me remark, that the manner in which the South gain so much more comparative weight in Congress, is, not by frequent changes of their representation, but when they find that a man has the ability and disposition to be useful, they duly regard the value of experience, and wisely choose to continue to claim his services, although they may differ from him on some passing and unimportant political point, while we, in New-York, change our members for slight cause, or no cause, as often as opportunity occurs. Such a course on their part is a source of influence; on our's a cause of weakness.

State of North-Carolina, Martin County. In Equity.—Spring Term, 1829. Len H. Ware and wife, vs. Edward Griffin, Silas Bennett, Adm'r of John Lutten and Luke Ross.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Luke Ross is not a resident of this State: it is ordered, that he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity for Martin county, the last Monday in August next, and answer, or else judgment pro confesso will be taken against him; and that publication of this rule be made for three months in the Raleigh Register.

J. B. SLADE, C. M. E.

Executive Council of N. Carolina. The Gentlemen composing the Executive Council, are requested to assemble at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on Thursday the 7th day of May next, to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, occasioned by the death of the late Chief Justice Taylor.

By order of the Governor. JOHN B. MUSE, P. Sec'y. April 2.

Public Entertainment. JOHN BUFFALO respectfully informs the Public, that he has purchased the Public House formerly occupied by Wm. W. Bell and Alex. High, on Hargett Street, at the corner of Wilmington Street, where he will be glad to receive Travellers and others, and will use his utmost exertions to accommodate them comfortably. His Stables are good and will be constantly supplied with plenty of Provender of every kind. Owing to the scarcity of money and plentifulness of produce, the price of Board for Man and Horse will be a dollar a day, or eight dollars a month for a single person. He has a HACK, three GIGS and HORSES for Hire, at the shortest notice. His prices for his Hack; Gigs and Horses, are—\$3 a day for his Hack; Gigs with Horse & Boy \$2 a day; Gigs and Horses, without a Boy \$1 50 a day; a Horse alone \$1 a day; a Gigs 50 Cents a day. Raleigh, April 2. 60tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE, Richmond, Va. Richmond Dock Lottery, No. 2. To be drawn Thursday, 9th of April. 1 of \$10,000 is \$10,000, 1 5,000 5,000, 1 2,000 2,000, 2 1,000 2,000. Besides \$200's, \$300's, \$200's, &c. &c. Whole Tickets \$5, Halves 2 50, Quarters 1 25.

New-York Consolidated, No. 3. To be drawn Wednesday, 8th April. 1 of \$40,000 is \$40,000, 1 10,000 10,000, 1 6,000 6,000, 1 5,000 5,000, 1 4,000 4,000, 1 2,500 2,500, 1 2,000 2,000, 1 1,500 1,500, 6 1,000 6,000, 6 500 3,000. Besides \$100's, \$200's, \$300's, \$50's, \$40's, and \$20's. Whole Tickets \$20, Halves 10, Quarters 5, Eighths 2 50. All orders post paid, promptly attended to.

At the Managers' Office, Richmond, the following Capitals have been sold and paid within a few months: 15 30 40 \$10,000, to a gentleman of Petersburg, 12 31 48 10,000, do do do do do do, 1 8 14 10,000, do do do do do do, 8 37 38 4,000, do do do do do do, 4 21 28 2,000, do do do do do do. Send your orders to YATES & MCINTYRE, Richmond, Va.

SIR ARCHIE Will Stand the ensuing season at my Stable, in Northampton county, N. Carolina, about 3 miles from the Court-house, 6 miles from the town of Halifax and 21 from Belfield, Va. He will cover mares at \$75 the season, payable on the first of January next, with one dollar to the groom in all cases. Such of Sir Archie's friends as live at a distance will send their notes with the mares, payable on the first of January—Also, the feeding of the mares to be paid for, when taken away. The season commenced on the 1st February and will terminate on the first of August next. Extensive fields of small grain and clover are sowed for the benefit of mares that may be left with the horse, with the addition of grain feeding at 2s per day. Separate enclosures are provided for mares with colts. No pains will be spared in making the best possible care of mares, &c. that may be left, but no responsibility for escapes or accidents. Sir Archie's blood, great size, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal getter, are sufficient recommendations. JOHN D. AMIS, 38 eob.

The Celebrated Stallion, GENERAL MARION. Will Stand the ensuing season at my Stable, in Halifax co., about one mile south of the town of Halifax. He will cover mares at \$30 the season, payable the 1st of January next, \$20 the single leap; and 50 to ensure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained. 50 cents to the groom in all cases. Feeding of mares, paid when taken away. The season will terminate on the 1st of August next. The best possible care will be taken of mares, that are left with the horse, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. General Marion's blood, performance on the turf, and celebrity as a foal getter, are sufficient recommendations. NICHOLAS MCKENIE LONG, March 24th, 1829. 58 3t.

Notice. WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of this county, on the 2d inst. a negro man, supposed to be a slave, who calls himself SAMUEL WILKINS, and says that he was bound an apprentice to Wm. Mosely, of Norfolk, Va. and that he ran away from the said Mosely before his term of apprenticeship had expired. The said negro has been in this county 5 or 6 years, and has passed during that time as a free man; he is about 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, and coal black. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JAS. PALMER, Jailor. Windsor, Bertie county, March 9. 56 3t.

State of North-Carolina. Rutherford County. Superior Court of Law—October Term, 1828. William Hicks v. Elizabeth Hicks. Petition for Divorce. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elizabeth Hicks, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register, giving notice to the defendant that she appear at the next Superior Court of law to be holden in Rutherford County, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1828, and of the 33d year of the Independence of the United States. JAMES MORRIS, CL.

Land on the Yadkin. I WILL sell a Plantation of 930 acres of Land on the Yadkin, 300 of which are of the best quality low grounds. 200 in good cultivation, with convenient Houses. Also, several other small Tracts lying on the Yadkin, of fine quality. Negroes will be taken for one-half the purchase. JAMES WELLS. Wiken, Jan. 10 1829. 37 3n.

Notice. THAT on the 2d Monday in May next, will be sold at the Court-House door in Rockford, in Surry County, the following tracts of Land, or as much as will be of sufficient value to satisfy the Taxes due thereon, for the year 1827, with costs to wit:— 200 acres given in by Tredeff Jackson, joining Jehu Jackson, lying on Tom's Creek. 109 1/2 acres, given in by James Morgan, joining Sarah Jackson, lying on Tom's Creek. 180 acres given in by the heirs of Richard Wooten, lying on Hunting Creek, joining Robt. Walker. 613 acres, given in by the heirs of John Happers, adjoining Hazael Jefferson, lying on Fishing Creek. 1000 acres, not given in as the property of the heirs of Jesse Lester, lying on the Double Creeks. 1 Town Lot in Rockford, as the property of the heirs of Robert Williams. 1 Lot in Rockford, the owners unknown. 840 acres, given in by Wright Johnson, joining John Zachary, lying on Stewart's Creek. 245 acres, given in by Wm. Spencer, joining Phil. Phillips, lying on the Yadkin. 75 acres, given in by Thomas W. Lester, adjoining Wm. Spencer, lying on the Yadkin. 160 acres as the property of the heirs of Joseph Brumgar, dec'd, joining Ephraim D. Harris, lying on the Fox Nobs. 613 acres given in by Samuel Jones, adjoining John Jones on Hunting Creek. 664 acres, given in by Wm. S. Davis, joining Benjamin Johnson, Flat Rock Branch. 444 acres, given in by Hosea Sisk, joins Cha's Johnson. 195 acres, given in by Wm. McDaniel, adjoining Beniet Winslow, lying on Hunting Creek. THO' B. WRIGHT, Sd'g. March 4th, 1829. 55

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1829.

The Superior Court of this County is at present in session, Judge Strange presiding. We believe there will be no material criminal business before the Court, except a case of forgery.

Executive Council.—It will be observed, from an advertisement in to-day's Register, that his Excellency Governor Owen has called the Council of the State to meet here on the 7th of next month, for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the Bench of our Supreme Court, occasioned by the death of Chief-Justice Taylor.

Mr. Secretary Van Buren, arrived at Washington City, on the 27th ult. and entered upon the duties of his office.

A Call of the Legislature.—We have hitherto taken no notice of the presentments which have lately been made, by several of our Grand Juries, in relation to the Banks of this State, in which they recommend an immediate call of an extra Session of the Legislature, in order to reconsider the subject of affording relief to the People from their present pecuniary embarrassments. We do not think the measure proposed advisable. It would certainly put the State to an expense of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, and as it would be submitting the subject again to the consideration of men who had just risen from a decision upon it, we do not think any advantage could arise to the public from such a course. At its next annual meeting, the Legislature will be composed of new materials, and coming immediately from the people, may be expected to represent their sentiments and feelings. In the mean time, the proposed meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank will have taken place, at which it is to be determined whether or not that Institution will immediately proceed to wind up its concerns. We conclude, therefore, that the more prudent course will be, to suffer matters to rest as they are for the present. If the Stockholders of the State Bank shall then conclude to continue their business, in the usual way till their charter expires; or determine to close their business sooner, but consent to collect their debts by easier instalments than at present, it is probable that the difficulties apprehended by the people, will be greatly abated. The other two Banks will continue their business, and with the aid afforded by the Branch Bank of the United States, will probably be able to furnish a sufficient circulating medium to meet the wants of the community; if not, the Legislature can then adopt such measures as it may deem necessary and proper to supply the deficiency.

We observe that the presentments made by the Grand Jurors of Wayne and Duplin counties, were forwarded to the Grand Jury of Edgecombe Superior Court, and were taken into consideration by them. They express a general opinion unfavorable to presentments of this kind, and are decidedly opposed to an extra call of the General Assembly; nor do they consider the situation of the financial concerns of our people to be so desperate as it is represented by those presentments; they are of opinion, that a spirit of speculation