on this Bill the State will have a party; and that that party will be made up of both whigs and democrats; and that it will be suf ficiently large to reject the bill now under consideration.

[The bill was rejected, 26 to 18.

THE STAR.



Libertas et natale solum. RALEIGH; JAN. 18 - 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT. HENRY CLAY.

CITY ELECTION.

On Monday last, Weston R. Gales, Esq. was elecued Intendant of Police of this City by 59 majority over his competitor, Wm. F. Clark Esq.; and the following gentlemen were elected Commissioners for the ensuing years Western Ward, Messrs, S. W. Whiting and

Wm. Ashlev. Middle Ward, Messrs. A. J. Lawrence, S.

Smith, Jpo. Primrose. Eastern Ward, Messrs. Wm. D. Haywood

Theo. H. Snow.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS.

Mr. T. H. SHILEY, a perfect master of the extraordinary art of taking Photographic Miniature Por t aits, by Daguerreotype, has been in our City seve al weeks, successfully prosecuting his business. We have frequently been in his room, at Dr. HAT woon's, to examine his. Portraits and witness his novel and curious method of taking them; and we have always been highly interested and gratified .--His modest and gentlemanly deportment secures at once the confidence and respect of his visitors; and his very correct and beautiful likenesses cannot fail to excite their admiration. Indeed, the likenesses are astonishingly exact and true in every feature; and as an evidence of this, no person who has any knowledge of the original, will mistake one of the large number spread out on his table. If any one wants a good likeness at a very low price, let him call on Mr. SWILEY.

TYPE FOUNDERY.

We have received the Supplement to the Speci men Book of Messrs. Johnson and Smith, Type Founders, of Philadelphia. It contains decidedly the most beautiful and splendid specimens of Flow ers and Ornamental Type we have over seen, and probably, that has ever been published in this country. Judging from this book, and from knowledge ac juired by dealings which we have had with this establishment for the last fifteen years, we regard it as the best and most extensive type foundery in America; and with this conviction, we cheerfully recommend it to the patronage of our brethren o the press. The proprietors also keep on hand, for sale, all kinds of printing presses, &c.

We are indebted to the polite attention of Messas and Wissur documents; for which they will please accept our thanks.

few who approve the conduct of the President in all particulars; by some who are of opinion that there exists just ground for impeachment of the President, but that, for several reasons, it is not expedient now to institute such a proceeding; and by a larger number who are satisfied that no sufficient ground exists for even inquiring into the expediency of the measure. And of those of both parties who voted in faxor of the inquiry, it is known that a part did so on the ground that it was due to the mover and his motion, if not a matter of course, that, as charges were made, and inquiry into them challenged, the inquiry ought to be granted.

The Globe disposes of the matter thus su ly: "The proposed impeachment was retoed by the House for the most part, by Democratic votes. From this, it will be seen they are resolved that the President shall have no cause to charge them with ingratitude. They will square accounts with him." Joux H. PLEASANTS, Esq. one of the ablest Editors in the country, has again taken a place in the editorial department of that valuable and deservedly popular Whig journal, the Richmond Whig.

FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.

We like the expression of our neighbor of the Standard, that he is not the organ of a party, but of principles. This is the high and manly position that every press in the country ought to occupy. It is essential to the freedom and independence of the press, that it be untrammelled by any obligations to party other than those that are imposed by the considerations of fraternal regard, elevated patriotism, and sound political principles; and the freedom of the press is necessary to the preservation of public liberty and public virtue. The Editor who is bound to advocate blindly all the edicts and measures of party in these days of degeneracy and passion, is worse than a serf-the one yields only the energies of his physical nature to the will of his masterthe other both physical and mental-prostitutes the noblest gift of the Creator-the powers of the im mortal mind-often to the basest of purposes; and exerts a corrupting influence over the morals of the community, and aids in the destruction of some of the fairest features of the body politic, which even the plastic hand of time may never be able to form

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

anew.

The election of Directors of this institution took place on Monday the 9th instant; when the ticket eaded by Gen. James W. Pegram, for President, prevailed over that headed by Dr. John Brockenbrough, by a majority of 630 votes. Great excitement prevailed in regard to this election. Efforts had been made ever since the embezzlement case of 1840, to remove Dr. Brockenbrough from the Presidency of the Bank. The fact that a series of frauds running through months, if not years, had deprived the Bank of an immense amount of capital-frauds which, by ordinary vigilance, the presiding officer might have discovered in their incipient stages, was regarded as such stark, staring evidence of culpable neglect in that officer, as to warrant the belief that he would be displaced; but, contrary to this opinion, he was re-elected, it is said, through the influence of extensive family connexions and political friendshe being a leader of the democratic party. But the day of retribution has come, and a gentleman of high qualifications and sterling integrity, has been appointed to take his place. The circumstance, it seems, has, however, thrown the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer into agonies; and the Peter burg Intelligencer states that he is laboring to make political capital out of the affair. We should think he has undertaken as hopeless a task as if he had set about making a "gold currency" out of oak leaves. If any capital at all is to be drawn from this transaction and the circumstances connected with it, it cannot enure to Mr. Ritchie and his party, however artfully and "disingenuously" he may argue the question. His affected regret at the intermingling of the Banks " with the party wrangles of the day," is too glaringly exposed by his appeal to the party feelings of his readers; it comes too late after the ruthless party warfare which he and fis friends have perpetually waged against the Banks and is not likely to produce a favorable impression in favor of a party that may now show any sympathy

the State's party? Sir, I hope that at least means a party one. It was voted against by those has passed a resolution authorising President Houston to take command of the army in person. The steam-boat Laffitte, newly built and worth nineteen thousand dollars, was lost between Velasco and Galveston, with a cargo of 319 abales of cotton, 59 hides and 2 bales of deer skins.

LEGISLATURE.

The resolution to adjourn dine die on Monday last, it will be seen, was reachded. It is now quite un certain when this body will adjourn-perhaps not onner than the early part of next week.

The resolutions of the Commons, pounding upo be bank charter, eff-ets and all, were rock.d to sleep in the Senate; and a set of a little milder character, introduced by the more considerate and moderate Senator from Warren, were substituted in their place, passed the Senate, and sent to the Commons or their concurrance. They simply declare, in subsance, that if the Bank will surrender its charter during the present session, the Legislature will abcept the same, and provide some safe and proper system for closing the concerns of said Bank, in s nanner consistent with the rights and interests of all be parties concerned. This, however, does not meet the proposition of the bank ; and is equivalent to saying, the Legislature will not take the responsibility of proposing to wind up the business of the Bank but will agree to it, on their own terms, if the Bank will so propose. We presume the Bank will not do this; and the resolutions will therefore still mount to nothing.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Brown who talks of nought by day but banks, and probaily di cams of nothing else at night,) and amended by Mr. Edwards, to prevent the suspension of spe payments by the banks, under the penalty of death to those institutions, was itself very wisely and justly killed in that body on Saturday last, by the decisve vote, considering the state of parties, of 26 to 18 All that the Legislature can do, legitimately, with our present banking institutions in justice to them, and with safety to the currency and vested interests of the State, is to investigate them rigidly; to see that they do not trauseend the limits of their charers, and that they continue to maintain an honest, healthy and solvent condition. To shackle them with additional restrictions and penalties, and to burthen them with new duties, without their concurrence, would be to violate the solemn contract which the State has entered into with a portion of he, eitizens, just as flagrantly as if she had agreed with neighboring State to ship her a parcel of merchandize, for a stipulated price free from duty, and should then seize the richly laden vessel, and confiscate the sarga, under the pretext that the owner had sub jected himself to this treatment by a violation of the evenue laws; it would be to fly directly into the see of the settled law of the land; to destroy the aterest and usefulness of the Banks, and to trample vantonly upon the rights of private property. The sensible and entting remarks of Mr. Thoma

in this subject, in another column, will be read with nterest.

On Monday, in the Senste, another bill for the eliet of the people, introduced by Mr Rogers, was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. Variou, easures of relief have been presented; all of which nowing the deep distress which pervades the counry, we have been disposed to view in the most fa orable light; and we do not know, but some of them night be thrown into such a shape as to command or support, rather, than to witness the gloom which ill settle over the State, if the present Legislature. hould adjourn without doing something We beieve, however, that the best they can do will be to ease the hostility which has been manifested sgains, the Banks; and to increase their espacity for usefultess, by giving them substantial ald and encourage ment to extend accommodations to the people, as far as a prudent exercise of their ability will sllow.

On Monday, the House of Commons took up, the to our Sensiors in

least, profess to belong to the Democratic Party have taken the liberty to read the Editor of the Stand ard out of the party, in their place on the legislative floor. When gentlemen who have been a little over half as long in the world, as the Editor of the Standard by s been in the advocacy of democratic principles, take such steps, why it shews the re-markable preceety of modern patriotism, genius, and so forth. We understand the gentlemen informed the House that the Standard was not their organ, any more than that of the party. The gen-tlemen may write down in their Memorandum tlemen may write down in their Memorandum Books, for their future reading, as follows: "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Nul-Efecation." And they may add, too, by way of Nota Bena, "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Demagogues." On our own part, we say, that we do not know that we are the organ of any party; but we profess be the organ of Democratic principles, and so far as our patrons and we are concorned, nothing more is necessary than to recut to our files for the last six and a half years, during which time the present editor has had charge of the Standard. Whenever members of the Legislature, or others, shall denonnce us in an "armor and an attitude" sufficient to create alarm, we shall make proper appeal to the PROFLE-our PATROXS and their SovERELENS.

We repeat our assertion, and will do it a thousand times if we see proper, that to take the respon-sibility of the surrender of the Charter of the Bank State, is a fearful one to assume at this of the time of pecuniary embarrassment. If the private Stockholders tender the Charter, matters will assume a different aspect, and should that time arrive, we shall speak freely on that point also. In regard to the Banks: There are different

inions entertained on various points by men of oth parties. Some are for having no banks at all. With these we have never agreed in opinion. w. contend that the business habits of the age cannot be divested of the facilities afforded by Banking Institutions. We have spoken freely of the course we thought the Banks ought to pursue, and have been ever ready to defend the rights of the people against their encroachments. We believe that specie-pay ing Ban's ought to be sustained in all their lawful operations, by the approving voice of the people and the government; especially those in who ness the government may be a partner. We have insisted that the Banks should redeem their Notes n specie, when demanded-as we are opposed to an rredeemable currency in any and every shape.

The Standard has been consistent in these mat ters, and the Editor sees no reason for a change in sentiment. If any gentlemen in the Legislature, in speaking for "Buncombe," choose to abuse the Banks, let them do it to their heart's contentwe have no ambition to be their "organ' in this respect. We are for a cool and dispassionate inestigation of the affairs of all the Bank's. If they have violated their Charters, let them be taken from them. If they have acted improperly in a way that the law cannot reach, let them be censured.-If they have done the best they can, under the sys-tem, let them be commended for it. We will go as far as any one in defending the rights of the people. -but our quandam friends in the Legislat not, we hope, he very greatly shocked, if we express our willingness to do justice to the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Banks. If gentlemen choose to hold them up as swindlers and rogues we shall demand the proof-and say for the present, we do not believe it. We know a number of them. of both political parties, and those we do know are as much entitled to respect and fair dealing as are

any of their fellow-citizens. If gentlemen choose to raise a "hue and cry against the Banks, or any thing else, in their coun ties by which to get office, they may enjoy the re-sponse of their own echo, for us. We do not in and to follow in the chase. We shall endeavor to to all, while we advocate the principles of do ju

sister

and

eratic Party proper, as becomes a con emocras Republican of the Old School.for obedience to the laws, by the Banks a he people, and if they show a disposition agard them, let them be compelled to respec obey them. If the laws concerning Bank are not sufficient to protect the rights of the people amend the old ones and make new ones till things re put in proper order.

We are not sute that some are not looking for 1 new calculated to make a certain sort of patriotism burn and flare up like Vesuvius in commution. At all events, let us see that those who desire to tear down are conservant to build up, before we assist them in demolishing any thing. The Democrats have been accused of being "destructives." This is not true. The Democrats are a law and justice loving people. We have destructives smong us, and have the "whigs." The whiggery may do with their own madmen as they see proper. Our party will look on, while these helonging to our ranks swell and flourish, and act and look daggers and blunderbusses-and then pursue a just and digni-fied course-a course founded in equity and truth. and in the immutable principles of the rights o In conclusion, for the present, we advise those gentlemen who make promises to the people, on the stump, not 'o "count without their host" in future They had better take into consideration the very possible probability, that other men may have opin-ions (and may have, too, the sudacity to express them) which come in conflict with their notions and pledges. We have heard it reported, though we wouch for the assurdity, that some have promised on the stump, to make the Banks shell out plenty of cash to the people! We hope, if any one has said this for the purpose of being elected, that he does not belong to the Original Pannel of De-mocracy. Its utter folly places it beyond the reach Since the foregoing was in type, we have read the Since the foregoing was in type, we have read the Resolutions of Mr. Cad Jonew, of Orange, which will be found in the proceedings of Wednesday.— Among other points presented in this singular docu-ment, is one to pitt the funds of the Bank into the ment, is one to pdt the funds of the Bank into the hands of competent Agents appended by the Lagis-lature. A more iscobinical eneroschment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seiz-ure of the same, accer occurred in any nation having the pretence of eivil rights or political liberty in its Constitution. We are rejoiced to find, that these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, on vesterday. We wish the people could see how matters are managed here. We have a number of young Law-yers in the Legislature, who fresh from school, fresh-er from Blackstone, and freshest in political science, assume the attitude of leaders, in the ranks of both parties, and waste the business hours of the Legisla-ture in declamation, and in propositions tending to parties, and waste the business mours of the capital ture in declamation, and in propositions tending to create disorder and confusion. We assure our political friends throughout the State, that we shall not betray the trust committed to us, whatever others may do. We have given the best us, whatever others may do. We have given the best evidence of attachment to the principles of the De-mouratic purity, by telling our own friends the truth when those truths were disagregable. This is the office of private as well as public friendship, and we shall continue to exercise it.

all alike. The matter at issue -between Messrs. Rives and Benton, relative to the "red line," was drawn up again by Mr. Walk-er who stated some of his recollections about it. Some further remarks were made by Messrs Rives and Benton, each twisting the line his own way: but their opinons were as far from a chord when they stopped as when they began.

In the House, the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson and the Bankrupt Law, were iscussed. It refused to go into committee of he Whole on the former object.

In Senate, Friday, the 6th January, 4 esolution was adopted, inquiring into the xpediency of requiring that the Assistant ostmasters General shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate.

Nothing of general interest transpired, nd the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, the fine question was discussed, after which private bills were taken

The Senate did not sit Saturday, the 7th January. In the House, the Fine was de-bated. It will be a dear fine before it reaches the finale.

In Senate, Monday, the 9th January the Abolition resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, were decided by the Presi dent to fall under the rule on Abolition peti ions. The question of reception was laid on the table and with it the Green Mountain State's Abolition resolves, to take a gentle and long nap. The Oregon bill was discussed on the uestion of its passage.

Mr. Calhoun objected to it on the ground hat it was a violation of the treaty with England of 1818, which left the country open to settlement on both sides. Mr. Linn replied Great Britain had been accustomed to go where she would. It was ime she was stöpped.

In the House, Mr. Bo ts gave notice hat he would move charges, on which he xpected to found an impeachment.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported on the Exchequer Plan of the Secretary of the Treasuthat it ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Atherton, of the minority, submit ed an amendment, to the effect that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys; and as far as possible, o substitute a provision of law to take the public money from Executive discretion, and prevent it from being used for private peculation and emoluments, and renderng the Government free from the influence of Banking corporations.

On this a debate arose, which the Globe alls a continuando of that port on the Bankrupt Bill, which has not run its first eat. Messrs. Fillmore, Wise, Granger, Marshall, Turney, and Campbell, joined the debate.

[Mr. Marshall's speech above alluded o, was more personal than applicable to the subject under consideration. The speech was, sul generis, anti-every thing and anti-every body,-a hit at the Whigs for their extreme folly-a worse hit at the Democrats for their extreme laxity and olly-a hit at Daniel Webster now, for what reason was hardly known-and a

instituting commissions to inquire ihlo Custom House frauds, and paying duse conducting the inquiry without authority of law; and, 9. Of having withheld infor-mation called for by the Houss in relation to frauds, having thefeby become an oc-

Mr. Botts sent a resolution to the Chais, which, after being modified, read as forows:

R-solved. That a committee of nine members be appointed, with in-tractions solitigently in inquire into the truth of the charges preferred against John Tyler, and report to the House the testimony taken to establish such charges; to-gether with their opinion whether the suid John Tyler has so acted in his official "apacity as to equire the interposition of the constitutional ower of the House.

The question was taken on the Moptiou of the resolution, and it was decided in the negative-yeas 83, nays 127.

So the resolution was not adopted.

Reports from committees were called for, and a large number were presented.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee of Ways and Means yesterday, declaring that the plan of the Exchequer ought not to be adopted.

Mr. Proffit addressed the committee for an hour in defence of the Adminstration and in opposition to the resolution, in a speech which manifested no particular friendliness to the opposition party. Mr. Proffit predicted that the next Congress would do nothing for the Currency, and nothing at all beyond the passage of the Appropriation Bills, In Senate, Wednesday, Jan'y 11, a mes-

sage was received from the President ou the subject of the Quintuple Treaty; in which he states that the Treaty has never been officially communicated to this Government and that this Government has never been solicited to become a party to it. Se. &c.

The Oregon Bill, erroneously reported, as having finally passed, was further discussed.

In the House, "The Fine" was discussd during the morning hour and the Exchequer plan-or rather every thing else but that-was discussed the remainder of the day.

DREPARATORY SCHOOL OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE .- The scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions one beginning on the 3d of August and the other, on the 11th of January. The regulations of this department are the same in nearly all respects with those of the Colleg: pro-

The Students occupy a large building in which they are formished, free of charge, with suitable rooms for sterping and study. The Principal of the School also has his rooms in the same build-ing; so that his pupils are day and night nuder his care. The institution is believed to be as effi-cient as, perhaps, any other. In preserving the morals and cultivating the minds of youth. Officers - Professor Hardy, of the College, Rec-

tor; G. B. Jones, A. B. Principal. Expenses.-Board \$8 per month; Tuition \$1

The next session begins on the 11th January 1843.

By odver of the TUSTEES.

G7 The Norfulk Herald, the Raleigh Star and Richmond Euquirer, will copy once a work for three woeks Dec. 23-3 -3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Derin c County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions -November Term, 1849. Andrew J. Askew

THE MAGNOLIA.

The January number of this most excellent periolical has just been laid upon our table. We have not, therefore, had time to give it a perusal; but it presents a rich and an inviting table of contents and its pages are so neatly and beautifully printed that it is a pleasure to look upon them. The work is steadily improving, and is destined to become what its name imports, the queen flower of Southern literature.

THE REMEDY.

Those who regard the Government as inadequate to the task of affording relief to the country, under its present state of embarrassment and depressio must place a low estimate indeed upon its powers and efficiency, and treat it as totally unworthy of the immense sacrifice of blood and treasure by which it was established. That government is a curse to any people, which has no power (or possessing, refuses to exercise it,) but to burden the people with taxes for its support. But such is not the Govern ment of the United States. It has the power to relieve its citizens, and to restore prosperity to the country; and it has, on formor occasions, success fully exercised this power. After the revolutionary struggle, with an immense public delt upon its shoulders, it applied the remedy, and "the desert bloomed and blossomed as the rose;" and after the late war, the second glorious struggle for independence, with a national debt of \$200,000,000, the remedy was applied, and an unparallelled state of prosperity followed. That remedy was a National Bank and a Tar ff suited to the exigency of the times. Experience has demonstrated that we cannot get along without a sound national currency; and it has also taught the propriety of regulating the Tariff according to the wants of the Governmeat and the country. If it brings into the Treasury more than enough to supply the demands of an mical administration of affairs, lower it; if it fulls short of this, raise it; and who can object to framing it with such discriminations as will afford a fair prot d'on to American industry? No one, who looks at it in the proper light; when too it is clearly seen, that by so doing, the home laborer as well as the home capitalist is assisted-employment and good wages are given to the poor-flourishing towns a d village are brought into existence-hon markets created for the farmer, and a constant demand and liberal prices established for his produce.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Botts has presented his articles impeaching the President of the United States; the substance of which will be found in our synopsis of Congressional proceedings. It will be seen that the House promptly refused to go into the inquiry 111 to 91, Texas to the United States. Times were improvwith sut any angry debate, and without even produc- ing somewhat. Col. Cook and his army of 800 ing any excited feeling. The National Intelligencer men had arrived on the Rio Grande, and news of

with a delinquent Bank President. DISTRESS.

The Old North State published at Elizabeth City, says: we believe that few are aware of the distress that exists in our county at the present time. There are many who have not raised corn sufficient to make bread, and have no means of getting any .-Would it not be s wise plan to call a meeting of the Farmers of the county, and adopt some means for

remedying these evils as far as possible. The Massachusetts House of Delegates on the

7th instant, succeeded in electing Mr. DANIEL P. Kixe, (Whig.) of Danvers, Speaker of the House. Mr. Leland, dom. was chosen President of the Se-

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Accounts from Vera Cruz, bearing date 19th December, represent that Gen. Gutturez, of San Louis, has declared for a dissolution of the Mexican Congress, and the naming of a new body by Santa Anna, to form a new Constitution for the country. A similar move was made in Peubla, and was momentarily expected at Vera Crnz. To this the present Congress replied they would not be driven from their seats, except by force of arms.

Commodore Jones, of the frigate United States, had taken possession of Monterey, a town in California, in consequence of a report that war had been declared by the United States against Mexico. He had, however, learned better, and given it up.

Mr. W. E. Dryden, and seven others, who been confined near 12 months in Chihushua, have been liberated.

G. S. Curson, Esq. has arrived at New York with despatches from our Minister at Mexico.

FROM TEXAS.

Dates from Texas to the 26th ultimo, have been received. A motion was under consideration in Congress, urging the propriety of the annexation of states that the vote upon the question was by no the entire of Loredo was expected. - Congress

fered some time ago by Mr. Jones of Orarge, and sent into a fierce debate on the same, which continu. d until two o'clock on Turaday morning, when the louse adjourned without having closed the discus-The Congressional Apportionment bill, substan-

both Houses and become a law. The "National Intelligencer" announces the death f Francis S. Key, Esq formerly U. S. A torney

tially us it same from the Committee, has passed

for the District of Columba, and an eminent Lawyer an | citizen.

GEORGIA-RE-ACTION.

Full returns of the election, in Georgia, to fil the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Mr. Habersham, have not been received; but there mems to be no doubt but Mr. Crawford, Whig, is elected by two or three thousand majority. The ball of 1840, has started again. Democracy, modern demoorney ! clear the track !

TRUTH AND INDEPENDENCE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the ubigined articles from the North Carolina Standard. The first led to the attempt which was made by some of the members of the House of . Commons to read the Editor out of the " democratic" party. The second is the Editor's reply; in which it will be seen he does ample justice to the Banks, sustains the dignity and ndependence of the press, exposes the weakness and folly of Mr. Jones' resolutions, and the awkward position in which the majority necessarily placed themselves by supporting those esolutions, and chastises his "quondam friends" with an instrument that cuts to the bone at every stroke. But we shall not interfere with the family rupture, further than to commend the Editor for the fearless and independent manner with which he has followed the convictions of his own mind, in a matter in which it became his duty to speak his sentiments; and in which, as Paddy said to the pugilist who knocked down Henry Patherson, he "did it like a maun."

From the Raleigh Standard.

THE BANK OF THE STATE.

We learn that at a meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on Mouday last a Resolution was a-impted to propose to the Legislalure, that if that bo-dy would justruct the State's Agent to vore for a sur-render of the Charter of the Bank, the other stock-holders would yoke with him. This will throw the responsibility of the surrender upon the majority of the Legislature, and we thisk it a very learful one for them to assume at this time of pecuniary embarfor them to assume at this time of pecuniary embar-resament. If this Charter is accepted, and no im-mediate remedy devised, of which we see no prosmediate remedy deviaed, of which we see no pros-peet, the consequences will be more ruinous to the interests of the people, we apprehend, than can be well conceived. Hesides, we hazard if the in saying, that no Institution that may be created, will be bet-ter managed than has the bank of the State. We speak of things us they are, and what is the best use to be name of them.

MATTPERS AND THINGS.

We learn that some of the young gentle members of the House of Com ons, and who, at

shall confinue to exercise it. Another word: The gentlethen who have taken such high ground in regard to the North Carolina Standard, shall be convinced that it is easier to de-nounce than it is to muzzle an Indebendent Preze Ruleigh Standard

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 5th an. a resolution was moved by Mr. Smith, calling on the Treasurer, for several points of information, touching the appropria-tion of the public lands to their original object of discharging the Revolutionary debt of the Confederacy. A resolution offered by Mr. Rives, call-

pudiation of John Tyler also.] In the Senate, on Tuesday, January 10th, the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the relief of ANDREW JACKSON, with an amendment. The bill came with a Report, the reading of which was called for. The report (submi ted by Mr. Berrien)

vas first read, and it proposed an amend ment of both the title and provisions of the hill:

That the title should be a bill for the re lief of General Jackson.

"That in the consideration of the distinguished military services of General Jack-son, the Sectetary of the Treasury should pay to Andrew Jackson the stun of 1000 follars, with interest at 6 per cent, from the time of the payment of the fine," &c.

The report made no comments upon the merits of the case, and it was, therefore, but a brief statement of facts giving the circumctances by which the report had been referred. This having been read. Mr. Walker of Miss. (a member of the Judiciary Committee) presented what was called a minority Report. It gives the au thor's statement of the facts as to the imposition of the fine, and contains a most exalted eulogy on General Jackson, It declares that he will not receive the \$1000 thus appropriated, and besides this such a Bill "for the relief," instead of "the indemnification" General Jackson, can never receive his approval.

The Reports were both ordered to be printed-Mr. Walker's being of consider-

ble length, and highly eulogistic. Mr. Linn moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies.

Objections were made, and after some debate upon a point of order, the motion was modified to 10.000 copies and laid over

until to-morrow. In the House, Mr. Botts said that he proposed to introduced to the House harges of corruption, of misconduct, high crimes and misdemeanours committed by the acting President of the United States; and he stood prepared to prove, by testimony, the most conclusive and irresistible, the truth of these charges; and asked the House to inquire into them. His charges were then read. He charges the acting President, 1. With having allowed old claims which heretofore had been rejected by the accounting officers; 2. wicked and corrupt appointments and removals from office; 3. High crime of aiding the revolutionary spirit in the country, by signing the Apportionment act and filing his reasons in the Department against it; 4. Of keeping persons in office having been re-jected by the Senate; 5 Of having withheld ing for the correspondence touching the his assent to laws for the just operation of Caroline affair, not already communica- the Government; 6. . Of a corrupt use of ted, was adopted. Mr. R. said he wanted of the veto power, 7. Of shameless du-the whole to go the world to do justice to plicity and falsehood in his Cabiret; 8. O. Vs Alexander O. Arkew. Disouted will

On moti a in open court, it is ordered that publi-cation be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Star, for John Hare and wife Mary, of the State of Teu-nessoe, and Dorsey Outlaw and wife Olaries E., of the State of Mississippi, (Distributees of Mary As-kew, dec'd.) that they make their personal ap yearance (or by attorney) at our next Court of Pleas and Quetter Sessions to be held far the courty of Bert e, at the court house in Windsor, on the sec-and Monday of Pebruary next, and enter their careat, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken a. minet them.

By order of Citars. JONATHAN S. TAYLOE, Clerk of Bertie Co. Court. Price adv. \$5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Chatham County. Court of Equity - Fall Term, 1812. A exember Johnson and others.

Horace D. Brides and wife and others ition to sell the lands of Josh Johnson Deg'd. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Horace D. Bruiges and wife, W. H. Stone and wife, John S. Mundane and Wife, and Nicholas S. John S. stundane and Wile, and Nicholas S. Johnston, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore nelevel that publication he made for 6 weeks, in the Raleigh Star, form mand-ing them to spear before the Hoff, the Judge of

our said Court, at the court house in Pittsborough. on the 3rd Monday in March next, then and there to pletd, answer or demur, or the same will be ta ken proconfesso and heard ex paste as to them. S Test

JOS. RAMSEY. C M. E. Price ady 5 62,

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURE PORTRAITS, BY DAGUERREOTYPE. To HI. SMILLINY,

Having the late important improvements in the Art, will take Superior Likenesses, by the above process, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. without regard to the weather.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at his room, at Doctor Haywood's, corner of Fayetteville and Nawbern Stread, (immediately op-posite the Bookstore of Messrs. Turner & Hughes,) where specimens may be seen.

Raleigh, Jan. 6, 1843. 31-tf.

POCKET RIOK. MONEY and PAPERS STOLEN. On the night of the 20th Determine Last, was at hen from my thom, my Pocket Book, sont don thirty dollars in each, and the following notes, the thiety dollars in dath, and the following note wo noies on Harrison Terrel¹, amonating in dates not resollected, two notes on Charles one, with 8, H Smith security, for 663 each, 90th Dec. 1840, and 1st January, 1842, one as N. R. Hughes, for 70 dollars, given annow in 1848, two smill notes on John C. Palmer, and ing to 660, dates not resollected whom first y resolutions or receipts and their subtracts from p them to any person exceed to subtract from p them to any person exceed to subtract from gally withdrawn from an thear subtracts

WM. U. TERRELA. Halrigh, Jus. & \$242