experience, it cannot be doubted that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that, whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are congratulating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the Government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy Confederacy new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the People. Its inference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and under the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government—have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th June, 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announcation, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposites, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the People, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in the importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one-half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill.

This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretence of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle he established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied, after the appropriation, to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, under like pretences, apply to their own use the moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private persons in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of an appropriation made by law." The palpable object of this provision is, to prevent the expenditure of the public money for any purposes whatsoever which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments to pay over without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by Act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the Constitution, and obtain payment without the action of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle attempted to be established by the Constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend public money, without authority of law, before it is put to the credit of the Treasury, as to take it from the Treasury. In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further exposition of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

Means due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the Government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public property, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws.

By transferring the Public Deposites, by directing other Pension Agents so far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank Checks in payment of the public dues after the 1st day of January next, the Executive has exercised the lawful authority to sever the connection between the Government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes on the constitutional functionaries of the Government duties of the gravest and most imperative character, which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination, on the part of any of them, to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States, that may be avoided without a breach of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the Government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the People, by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country, otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissentions, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular Governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown aside, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the Republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justness of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed, authorizing the sale of the public stocks; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of the notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws, connecting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distress it has wantonly created, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitories of the fate which awaits the American People, should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily, it is already illustrated, that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the Deposites in the State Banks by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department, in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exercised through every Administration, from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought to be so regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the money in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the National authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

[*To be completed in our next.*]

From the Raleigh Register of December 9.

Incendiaries again!—Our city has been again visited by Fire, and under such circumstances that we cannot shut out from our minds, if we would, the horrid conviction that we have still among us beings, in human form, vile and reckless enough to perpetrate so diabolical a deed. Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the alarm was given, and the Fire was discovered to proceed from a stable on the premises of Mr. James Coman, in the heart of the town, and in the immediate neighborhood where so many previous incendiary attempts have been made. The stable, as well as several other outhouses, were destroyed, but the Dwelling House was saved, and the progress of the flames arrested by blowing up the Kitchen. Had the wind been from the North, instead of the South, the consequences would have been most disastrous, as nothing but a miracle could have saved the entire square.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Just as we were ready for the press, we received our English papers to the 11th of November inclusive, brought by the packet ship Sheffield.

Liverpool Market, Monday Nov. 10.

COTTON.—The demand has been extremely animated throughout the last week, and the market closed on Friday with great firmness, at an advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. on the common to fair qualities of American; whilst in the good and fine description there is scarcely any improvement.—Brazil continued neglected until Friday, when Pernambuco was in good request, and sold freely at last week's prices; Surat and other kinds are without alteration. Speculators have taken 20,000 American, 500 Surat, and 100 Pernambuco.

The sales amount to 37,100 bales, consisting of 80 Sea Island, at 19½d. to 22d; 30 stained, 14d to 15d; 12,200 Bowed Georgia, 8½d to 10d; 6540 Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee, 8½d to 10½d; 14,480 New Orleans, 8⅝d to 11d. The imports are 7167 bags.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834. 5t

☞ **To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.**

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.——Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the *literati*, politicians, merchants, and others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY::::::DECEMBER 13, 1834.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, DECEMBER 4th, 1834.

Dear Sir: The resolutions on Mr. Mangum's case were taken up in the Commons to-day. A motion to lay them on the table was lost, 70 to 50. Dr. Potts, of Edgecomb, then addressed the House, in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Craige, in reply, gave a compendious history of Gen. Jackson's Administration, exposing the inconsistency of the President's measures with his previously avowed principles; the means he used to acquire unlimited power, and to defeat all the prescribed checks to Federal usurpation; the character and objects of the *Albany Regency*, and its influence upon the public councils; and the corrupt state of the public press, produced by the new system of proscription on the one side and rewards on the other.

Mr. Craige was exceedingly animated throughout—sometimes very severe in his invectives, and bitter, though just, in his reproof of assumed and abused power. His speech was highly creditable to him, both as a specimen of his talents for discussion, and of his intrepidity in defending the Constitution of his country. He spoke until he was almost exhausted; when, on motion, the House adjourned. He will conclude his remarks to-morrow. It is probable the balance of the week will be consumed by the House in this discussion, as many other gentlemen are expected to speak.

It is regretted that we have no Reporter here:—for the want of one, the debates in our Legislature are entirely lost to the People, and North Carolina is considered, abroad, as barren of eloquence as she is destitute of commerce.

A few weeks ago I fondly hoped that North Carolina was about to emerge from her apparently interminable lethargy, and assume her proper station in our Confederacy; but recent events have not tended to elevate my hopes. My motto, however, is, "Never despair of the Republic." We must increase our energy and our exertions in proportion to the magnitude of the obstacles we have to overcome, and success must ultimately be the reward. In haste, your's truly, ——.

[The debate on Dr. Potts's resolutions was continued up to the date of our last accounts from Raleigh—but the Register of Tuesday last expressed the belief that the question on their passage would be taken on the succeeding day, Wednesday.—*Ed.*]

LEGISLATIVE ITEMS.

On Saturday last a Bill was introduced into the H. of Commons to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Committee on Internal Improvement have been instructed to consider the expediency of directing the Public Treasurer to subscribe for, on the part of the State, *two-fifths* of the Stock of any chartered Rail-Road Company in the State, where *three-fifths* of said Stock shall first have been taken by individuals; and to borrow the necessary money for the purpose, on the faith of the State.

A resolution was offered on Saturday last, proposing to adjourn on the 20th instant, (next Saturday.) It was read, and laid on the table.

☞ According to previous promise, we this week insert the "Bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." In a hasty notice of one of its provisions, taken last week, we were made to say that this Bill proposed to allow Rowan County five members in the House of Delegates. It should have been "five members in the contemplated *State Convention*."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This is a very long document, and we have been unavoidably obliged to leave out the first and last parts of it until next week, in order to give in this paper the views of the President upon the two subjects which occupy at this time so large a space in public attention—viz. our relations with France, and the concerns of the United States Bank.

In regard to the first of these topics, the Message is exceptionable. The conduct of France towards our Government has certainly not been what we had reason to hope and expect it would have been; but there are circumstances which, in our opinion, excuse delay on her part:—for instance, the almost insulting letter of Mr. Rives, in which his vanity prompted him to say that he had overreached the French Ministers in securing so large an award to our claims! The President, however, was evidently influenced by his naturally irritable passions when he penned the part of the Message relative to this subject. His concluding suggestion we think very ill-timed and injudicious.——It will be seen that he wishes Congress to invest him with discretionary power to issue letters-of-marque and reprisal upon the property of French citizens, in case the Chamber of Deputies should again neglect to make the necessary appropriation to settle our claims; and he argues the case to show that France should not consider this measure as a menace, and that she could not, under the laws of nations, make it a legal cause for war. But it is impossible to point out any instance in which such a proceeding has not led to a war, if the nations were any ways equally matched in strength; and we are therefore afraid that this recommendation of Gen. Jackson will have the effect to delay the action of the French Chamber, and thus embroil us in a disagreeable misunderstanding with that nation. War is to be deprecated even in the most extreme cases of National injury; but, when it is proposed to wage it for filthy lucre, and upon the nation which stood by us and fought our battles in the "times that tried men's souls," we consider it cruel and inhuman in the extreme. We look to the good sense of Congress for a repression of "our Military Chieftain's" desire again to "let slip the dogs of war" over our peaceful and happy country.

What shall we say to the President's "railing accusations" against the Bank? For the character of the station he occupies, we hope his charges are founded in truth; but, in the absence of proof, it appears to us that they are more in keeping with the brawling partisans "pot-houses," than characteristic of the wisdom and moderation that should be exercised by the occupant of the National Palace at Washington. He directly charges on the Bank the recent mobs and murders which have disgraced the city of Philadelphia!—If this is a fact, let the proofs be forthcoming, in order that such an institution may meet the fate which it would so justly merit at the hands of the nation.—But, if not true, then let the Stockholders of the Bank take proper steps to cast back upon its author this foul imputation on their fair fame. The President is not above the law.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body met on the 1st instant, and was organized by the election of Officers. In the Senate, the former Speaker, George C. Dromgoole, was re-elected, without opposition. In the Commons, Linn Banks, the former Speaker, and a friend of the Administration, was elected by a majority of two votes over Severn E. Parker, the opposition candidate. The "Richmond Compiler" says that seven of the opposition members were absent, and gives the names of eight who voted for Mr. Banks. The same paper says that the re-election of Mr. Leigh to the Senate is certain. We believe it.

☞ The Rev'd. Mr. Morgan has resigned the Rectorship of St. Luke's Church, in this Town, with the view of devoting his undivided attention to the spiritual welfare of the large and interesting congregation under his care at Christ Church, Rowan County. We understand that the Vestry of St. Luke's have invited the Rev. Mr. Speer to be their Rector, and that he has accepted the invitation.

☞ *Another Citation.*—The Governor of Georgia has sent a second message to the Legislature, informing them that he has received another Mandate, requiring the State to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, to answer in a case wherein J. Pipe, an Indian, now a convict in the Penitentiary, is Plaintiff in Error. The *Union* Governor again recommends a "Nullification of the Act, as the rightful remedy."

We think the same thing; but we see a course by which Gov. Lumpkin might have arrived at his aim in these cases without compromising his Anti-Nullification principles to such a fatal extent. The *State* of Georgia is the party cited to appear at the bar of the Supreme Court:—now, our notion is, that the Governor might have sent the Supreme Judges word that, seeing it was impossible for the whole *State* to appear before them, the citation, of course, would not be regarded.—We don't say this would be the best course for one to take who had no horror for the *name* of Nullification: we only suggest it to those who want to exercise the *thing*, under a different cognomen. But the Governor of Georgia, like his friend the President of the United States, has thought proper to "take the responsibility" of considering himself "*the State*," and we see that his ambition has made him an *ultra*-Nullifier.

☞ *Shocking Murders.*—Three of the Superintendents, and one Contractor, on the line of Rail-Road between Washington City and Baltimore, were lately attacked, while sitting in their shanty, or tent, by a number of laborers employed on the road, and most inhumanly butchered. Finding, afterwards, that one of the persons attacked had not been killed, the villains on the next night forced the house in which he lay, and deliberately murdered him, by cutting open the back of his head and taking out his brains! Several of the military companies of Baltimore promptly repaired to the scene of these cruelties, and we are happy to state that upwards of 300 of the laborers on the road have been apprehended and marched to the prisons in Baltimore, to be tried for the offence.

The Charleston papers bring us an account of two of the most cold-blooded murders that we recollect ever to have seen recorded. They were perpetrated by a villain named Ferguson, at Cedar Shoal, Chester District, S. C., on the 12th ultimo. The circumstances are briefly as follow: Ferguson went to the store of Capt. Rodman, and sold him a small bag of cotton; in the settlement for it, a small balance in money was due to F., which he insisted upon having, but which Rodman told him it was inconvenient to pay, but should be handed to him as soon as change could be procured. F. became enraged, swearing that if he was not paid *then*, he would sue R. At this juncture, Mr. Walker, a respectable citizen of the place, stepped into the store, and endeavored to pacify F., assuring him that he should receive what was due to him. Ferguson immediately laid hold of Walker, threw him down, and was severely beating him, when Rodman inteferred to separate them. Ferguson then drew out his knife, and stabbed Rodman in two places; after which he went up to Walker, sitting on the counter, and stabbed him in the left temple!—Rodman expired in 48 hours after, and Walker in 24. The murderer made his escape after perpetrating his horrid butcheries. The Governor of South Carolina has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Ferguson: he is represented to be a young man about 22 years of age, six feet high, large make, dark skin, and wears large black whiskers—has a downcast countenance, high cheek bones, dark eyes, and heavy brows.

☞ *Editorial Change and "Consolidation."*—Condy Raguet, the talented champion of State Rights, and editor of the Philadelphia Examiner, has recently purchased the establishment of the 'Philadelphia Gazette,' and entered into copartnership with Robert T. Conrad, the able editor and proprietor of the 'Commercial Intelligencer,'—by which arrangement, these two journals have been consolidated into one, under the united title of "The Philadelphia Gazette, and Commercial Intelligencer," and under the editorial charge of both those gentlemen conjointly. Either of them is a host in the good cause; but we look for more important results from their united labors. Success!

☞ *Small-Pox!*—The Board of Health in Halifax report the occurrence of one case of this distressing malady in that town. The Board say: "To the end that public excitement may be allayed, and a true statement of the case made known, the Board of Health report that only one case has come within their knowledge, and that the infected person has been promptly removed several miles from the town."

☞ The Oath of Allegiance has passed the Senate of South Carolina by a vote of Ayes 32, Noes 11. It was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence, in which body it passed to its second reading by a majority of more than two-thirds.

More Banks.—It will be perceived, by reference to the proceedings of out Legislature, that a Bill has been presented for the establishment of a Bank in Newbern, to be called the "Merchant's Bank."

The citizens of Norfolk (Va.) have recently had a public meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an "Independent Bank," and also of increasing the Banking capital of that Borough generally—with the view of meeting the anticipated winding up of the U. States Branch.

☞ The Legislature of Alabama has re-elected the Hon. William R. King to the Senate of the U. States, for six years from the fourth day of March next.

☞ *Well done!*—The State Rights LADIES of Greenville lately complimented the Hon. Warren R. Davis with a Grand Ball, as a token of their respect for his patriotism and other political and social virtues.

The last Salem Reporter informs us that a Bear lately made his appearance in the upper part of Stokes Co., N. C., and had made great havoc among the swine in his vicinity at the last accounts.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF ONE WHO HAS GROWN GREY IN PUBLIC SERVICE!

Mr. Editor: Who can listen to the doleful stroke of our venerable *Town-Clock*, and not feel its sound vibrate upon the sympathetic chord of his heart! Who can mark the tardiness of its hourly repetition, and not feel its wrongs come up in review before him, in all their monstrosity! Perhaps if I were to say its seventy-five minute repetitions, I should come nearer the truth, for I believe *its* hours average that space of time. Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, whether any of the Commissioners of our Town live within hearing of this sentinel on the *watch*-tower of Time!—If any do, please keep their names secret, as their publicity would doubtless induce us to cast reflections upon the sympathy or charity of some who may now stand high for the possession of these virtues. But I would counsel to such, if any there be, (because they are most likely to appreciate the force of my intention,) whether it would be more than justice to the object of my appeal, either to give it a cessation from its labors during the winter, or procure for it such improved machinery as will enable it to perform its duty with alacrity, and within the prescribed *time*. Such is now its irregularity, that it makes one doubtful of the veracity of his own time-piece, and is in various other ways injurious to the interests of all to whom "time is money."

Far be it from me, Mr. Editor, to cast any aspersions upon the character of the venerable "sentinel" itself! I am satisfied that its intentions are as honest as the intentions of any of its species, and that its *long*-comings are induced by "circumstances entirely beyond its control." This is evident from the "bad *face*" (or faces) which the Clock itself at present puts on its inward perplexities and troubles. Indeed, I will go farther in its praise, and express my entire satisfaction with its *striking* qualities up to the setting in of cold weather, which will appear the more worthy of commendation when it is recollected that its *hands* have been "tied up" for some years past. M....

By Friday Morning's Mail.

LATER ACCOUNTS FROM RALEIGH.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1834

The Resolutions introduced by Mr. Potts into the House of Commons, to instruct the Hon. W. P. Mangum, are still under discussion in that body. The debate has been a very animated one. Members in the opposition have brought in review all the inconsistencies and assumptions of the Executive; they have exposed the serpentine course of those who, having once (Crawford being their leader,) been almost the exclusive advocates of State Rights, now acknowledge, practically, the existence of *no rights* but those claimed by the President in the Proclamation and the Protest. In reply, we have heard little but stale, fulsome adulation to the Hero of New Orleans, and the destroyer of *the Monster*.

The following gentlemen have addressed the House in favor of the Resolutions:—Messrs. Potts, Jordan, Bragg, and Daniel; and Messrs. Craige, Fleming, Outlaw, Barringer, Manly, Long, and Graham, in opposition to them. The discussion has attracted a good deal of attention, and, whatever may be the result, the debate has proved that there is, in North Carolina, a talented host of young men, ardent in their patriotism, and inflexible in their devotion to the Constitution and Laws of their country, who must ultimately triumph over the corrupting influence of perverted patronage.

Mr. Haywood addressed the House last, to-day; but, before he concluded, the House adjourned, and he will, of course, be entitled to the floor to-morrow.

There is a good deal of faltering in the Van Buren ranks; and nothing short of the rigid, arbitrary, discipline of the party, can keep enough together, now, to pass the Resolutions.

Strong appeals have been made to the State pride of those who show a disposition to sacrifice one of N. Carolina's most gifted and chivalrous sons, as a victim to the inordinate ambition and inexorable vengeance of one who has already treated her with indignity, in the person of another of her favorites. But, unhappily for North Carolina, such appeals fall upon the impenetrable prejudices of partisans, like the gentle dews of Heaven upon the rugged granite.

I cannot, however, at present, despair of future success to the cause of liberty. The time will soon come, when, in the calm retirement of private life, remote from the contagious influence of party excitement, the moderate and the reflecting will pause and ponder on the past, the present, and the future; and reason, for a time suppressed by passion, will reassert her sway, and bring back many an honest, but misguided head, to the path of patriotism. "It is a consummation devoutly to be hoped for."

It gives me pain to state, what I am constrained to believe, that the success of the Convention Bill is extremely doubtful. Last year it passed the Senate, and was lost in the House: now its fate is most doubtful in the Senate. This subject is affected by, and affects, every measure of importance that is agitated, and I am painfully convinced that, until it is settled, our State *never can* take her proper rank in the Federal Constellation.

Gen. Saml. F. Patterson, of Wilkes, Principal Clerk of the Senate, was this day elected Treasurer of the State, *vice* William S. Mhoon, Esq., resigned.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty

Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

☞ This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES,

December 13, 1834.—4ds Admin'r.

Estate Sale of Negroes, &c.

ON *the first day of January next*, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for cash,

Several Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Fernand.

And on the same day, immediately after the sale,

I will Hire Out, for one year,

On the usual terms, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate. Also, at the same time,

Several Lots in the Town of Salisbury

Will be Rented Out for one year.

ROBERT MACNAMARA,

December 13, 1834.—4ds. Admin'r.