

least this year was collected, ought at least to be equal to that sum, yielding a net tax of more than thirty one thousand dollars; and if the assessment were made strictly according to the requirements of the act of 1819, it must necessarily be greater, unless reduced by the Board of Appeal constituted by that act.

But let us compare this result with the actual assessment in 1833.—According to the clerks' returns, and the tax collected thereon, the aggregate valuation of the lands in North Carolina, is less than forty three millions—showing a deficit in the valuation, at the lowest estimate, of more than thirteen millions; the net tax accruing upon which would be near eight thousand dollars, or about one third of the whole tax at present collected on real estate. It is a fact worth noting in this place, that the land tax has been gradually and *invariably* diminishing for every successive year since the year 1820, when the present rate of taxation was adopted. From the data collected on this subject a table has been compiled, which, it is believed, embraces all the information worth the attention of the Legislature. It shows the valuation in each county in 1815 and in 1833; in the aggregate, and the average per acre—the number of acres at each period—the number entered since—the aggregate valuation of the whole—and the net amount of tax that would arise therefrom. Notwithstanding the immensely depreciated rate at which it is given in, in some of the counties, it will be seen that the average rate of giving in throughout the State in 1833, does not fall very far short of the average valuation per acre in 1815—the average rate at the former period (1815) being \$2.69; at the latter \$2.27. This arises from the fact that much of the land is not listed at all, and, in several of the counties, that which is listed is rated at a higher valuation per acre than was fixed upon it in 1815. It will also be perceived that although about a million and a quarter acres of land have been entered since 1815, still the quantity now given in for taxation is less than at the former period by more than a million of acres; and estimating the whole surface of the State at 32,000,000 acres, only about three fifths of it are taxed.

An attentive examination in detail, of the facts relative to the poll tax, will expose abuses of equal magnitude. In connection with the table above alluded to, columns are prepared showing the number of free and black polls listed in each county—the number as it should be, corrected according to the best data to be had, such as it is thought may be safely relied on—and the net amount of poll tax arising from the corrected list. In making this table the following methods and rules were observed: In the first place, it was important to avoid exaggeration in details, in order to prevent weakening the strength of such general and practical conclusions, as it was expected to deduce. Hence the census of 1830 has been taken as the basis of calculation, without making any allowance for the increase of population from that time, until the tax list was taken in 1833. The census exhibits the number of free white males from 20 to 30 years old; from 30 to 40; from 40 to 50, and so on. The object was to ascertain the number to be listed for taxation, to wit, the number from 21 to 45. This was done by adding together nine tenths of those between 20 and 30, the whole of those between 30 and 40, and one half of those between 40 and 50. This result is supposed to be as close an approximation, to the truth as it is practicable to make, and may be relied on as reasonably certain; at all events, would be more probably too small than too large. The same principle was carried out in ascertaining the number of free colored polls, and the number of slaves taxable, taking the slaves male and female between the ages of 12 and 50. The result for each county, together with the net tax thereon, is placed in the table referred to, which exhibits in the whole State an increase on the poll tax of about 30 per cent. It is plain, therefore, that in the land and poll tax the revenue sustains a loss, at the lowest estimate, of about 16,000 dollars—a sum which, with the present revenue, would be abundantly adequate to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, heretofore estimated at a sum of \$1,000,000. It is also plain that the deficit arises from the neglect in listing the polls and land, and assessing the latter, and, finally, that a remedy for the evil can only be found in such a revision and change of the law in this particular, as will leave less to the honesty and discretion of the proprietors of estates, in giving in their tax lists.

The temptation thrown in the way of the citizens to commit fraud under the present system, and its influence upon the morals of the community, form a consideration, which it does not belong to this Department to discuss. So far, the evil complained of relates only to the public revenue or State tax. Let us examine its bearing upon the other revenues in the State. It must be recollected that the county taxes are all levied upon the same list and assessment as is the State tax; and that of course the evil extends alike to them. From authentic statements procured from fifty five counties, it is ascertained that the average land tax paid throughout the State for county purposes amounts to twenty six cents on the hundred dollars value; and that the average poll tax paid in like manner, for the same purposes, amounts to sixty cents on the poll. These rates of taxation applied respectively, to the amount of the deficit in the assessment of real estate, and the number of polls listed in 1833, will exhibit a loss of revenue in the former, of more than thirty four thousand dollars, and in the latter of more than twenty five thousand dollars—making together about sixty thousand dollars, which, with the loss to the public revenue, swells the amount to upwards of seventy five thousand

dollars—a sum of money more than equal to the whole of the public revenue, at present collected by the sheriffs and paid into this office. This is a startling result; but that it is not exaggerated, the facts upon which it depends, will show. Indeed, it is confidently believed, that its correctness would be proved in the fullest manner, could a fair and equitable system of listing and assessing property be adopted and carried out efficaciously."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27. ASSASSINATION.

Effects of Intemperance.—The ship Boston, capt. Mitchell, arrived at this port yesterday from New York. Capt. M. reports that at half past seven o'clock, P. M. on the 21st inst., one of the seamen named James M. Hardy, who had been complaining much of the effects of intemperance during the two days they had been at sea, went into the fore-cabin, armed with a long sheath knife, which he had sharpened in the afternoon, and stabbed two men who were sleeping in their berths—one named John Lewin, (on whose chest was painted "John Lewin Douglas,") said to be from Liverpool, and Charles Pandleton, said to be from Stonington, Con. Both were stabbed near the navel—a single blow only being given to each. The intestines protruded from the wounds, and were observed to be much cut—and both expired in the course of 20 minutes. At the time this bloody deed was committed, two of the crew were reading on the opposite side of the fore-cabin, and on hearing exclamations from the wounded men, they looked up and discovered the assassin making towards them with the knife in his hand—one of them drew his sheath knife, and brandishing it at the assassin, caused him to run up the ladder on to the deck, the two men following in pursuit, and hallowing to those on deck, for the purpose of warning them of their danger. The chief officer, hearing the disturbance, was in the act of going forward, when he observed Hardy running aft, and attempted to stop him, when the wretch stabbed him in the side, but fortunately the knife did not penetrate the body, as it struck upon one of his ribs. The mate then seized a handspike, and running aft, met Hardy, who had chased the man from the wheel, and a passenger from off the quarter-deck, and knocked him down, and in attempting to secure him, received another very bad wound in the side of the face. At this time, all on board were alarmed—the second officer came out of his room on deck, secured the murderer, and took the knife from him, after which he was ironed and put into the lower hold.

The next morning, before the two bodies were committed to the deep, the wretch that took their life was placed near them, and told to look and see the effects of intemperance. He manifested very little feeling or emotion. When asked his reasons for thus killing two innocent men who had never offended him, answered that he did not know—never knew them before he came on board the ship, to his knowledge—had served in British men of war, and had never killed or wounded any one before, except in battle. Pandleton was about 40 and Lewin 24 years of age—the latter is said to have left a wife and child in the city of New York. Hardy is about 23 years of age. Courier.

FROM THE QUINCY ARGUS. A PRECIOUS CONFESION.

None have been so ready to disclaim for the Bank any agency or design in creating the state of things known as "the pressure," as the hirings of the N. York Evening Star. None were more busy during the panic, in attempting to produce the impression that the "distress," which the Bank succeeded to some extent in visiting upon the metropolis, was the necessary consequence of the removal of the deposits from one place to another, and that the calamities of the Great Monopoly were induced by the want of confidence resulting from that measure, by a regard to its own safety, and with no reference whatever to its political effect. But now that the elections have gone by, and nothing is to be gained by misrepresentation, we have the confession of this same Bank stender, not only as to the origin of that "pressure," but also as to its design; and it will be found to more than confirm all that was charged at the time upon the Bank and its retained panic-makers, in and out of Congress. The Star, on the day after the recent election, partly by way of revenge upon its great benefactor for withholding its aid from its friends, and partly to decry the value of the victory obtained by the democracy, openly reproached the Bank for its "forbearance" on the occasion, and exclaimed that the "torics" (as it persists in nicknaming the republicans,) owe their increased majority entirely to that "forbearance!"

He goes on to explain, "Last spring," says this incendiary, bankruptcy and ruin stared every man in the face—mechanics were thrown out of employment, and distress for the past, and apprehension for the future, drove thousands into the whig ranks, and gave them a control of the city!" "But the Bank (continues the Star in a tone of reproach) came to the assistance of the People—made money plenty—gave new springs to commerce—employment to labor—and when our election approached, hundreds who voted with the whigs last spring, FOR CAUSE felt too comfortable to exert themselves in behalf of the constitution and laws, and the enemy triumphed."

bankruptcy stared in the face," they may no longer doubt (if any yet doubt), whence was the cause of these evils, and what was their object.

"Mr. Poindexter, it is said, intends challenging the President, as his letter plainly intimates, as both belong to the same school in regard to hair trigger principles, it is not improbable that during the next session of Congress or before, the strange and degrading spectacle will be witnessed of the Chief Magistrate of the United States taking the field with deadly weapons, and engaging in mortal combat as a duellist.—Greenfield Gazette.

The following certificates, which were published some years ago at the very door of the brave Mr. Poindexter, will relieve the anxiety of the Greenfield man. Lexington, July 20, 1814. Being requested by Dr. Brown to state whether I had not seen the Hon. George Poindexter, (of the Mississippi Territory) cowed while I resided in the said Territory, I do affirm and state as follows, viz: that in the town of Greenville "saw said Poindexter receive six or eight stripes with a cowhide, well laid on by David Darnin, Treasurer of said County, and that said Poindexter made no resistance, but seemed only anxious to effect his escape, and was finally rescued by the bystanders. THOS. BAILEY Jr. Of Woodford County, October 24th, 1815.

This is to certify that on the first of January I saw Judge Poindexter pass a brick house, about a quarter of a mile above the breastworks, (where I was placing some of my sick,) going a half speed or better towards New Orleans. This occurred shortly after the firing commenced. J. G. RICHARDSON. November 24th, 1815.

SIR—In reply to your inquiries with regard to the conduct of Judge Poindexter at New Orleans, on the morning of the first of January, I have only to observe, that I have no hesitation in stating facts which fell under my own observation, and which I have heretofore stated without the least intention of doing Judge Poindexter any injury, or assigning any improper motives for his conduct. I did on that morning see the Judge going up the Levee at full gallop towards New Orleans, in a few minutes after the commencement of the action on that day. PIERRE BISLAND.

THOMAS G. PERCY. The whole cause of Poindexter's malignity toward the President is because he would not certify, contrary to truth, to Poindexter's courage at New Orleans.—The Mississippi Senator is a miserable braggart, who skulks from the insult of being called "a titled scoundrel," in his own State, and then attempted to shield his cowardice from exposure by addressing a blackguard letter to the President, whom he knew never would descend to notice him. In justice to the respectable portion of the Federal party of this city, we must say that very few of them paid him much attention, and that they were better pleased when he bade them adieu, than during any other time of his sojourn in Boston.—Boston Statesman.

THE METEORS.—The New-Haven Daily Herald contains an article written by Professor Olmstead of Yale College, in which it is stated, that the phenomenon of "falling stars" returned on the morning of the 13th of November, though in a form so much less imposing than that of the last year, that many persons, who were on the watch, were not sensible of its occurrence. He states however that it did occur, and was attended by some remarkable peculiarities, though the presence of the moon, until about 4 o'clock in the morning, permitted only the larger meteors to be seen.

The number of the meteors was smaller than last year, though much above the common average. At one o'clock, a fire-ball of unusual splendor blazed forth in the east, like a signal, and they were subsequently seen to fall at a pretty uniform rate, until the light of day was far advanced. Some fell in the southwest, and a few in the northwest, but by far the greater number were in the eastern hemisphere.

The meteors appeared as before, to radiate from a common centre, in the constellation of Leo, and wherever they fell, their line of direction, if continued, would pass through that point. The radiant point was a little northward and westward of the place it occupied last year; and this point was not observed to vary in position for at least three hours; thus corresponding to the conclusions respecting the radiant of last year, from which it was inferred that the source of the meteors was beyond the influence of the earth's rotation, and consequently beyond its atmosphere. The meteors in general fell in arcs of great circles extending from the radiant point, but four were seen to ascend from it. One shot from Procyon toward the radiant; and three moved slowly in a horizontal direction from west to east, south of Orion and Canis major.

The Zodiacal light began to appear at 4 o'clock, and extended itself from the horizon upward, terminating near the place whence the meteors emanated. Professor Olmstead considers this as confirming his suggestion, made last year, that the shower of meteors is derived from the extreme portions of a nebulous body, which revolves round the sun, and comes to its apheion near the orbit of the earth about the 13th of November. It was an independent evidence, that the body affording this light, usually called Zodiacal, was inferred to be the nebulous body itself. At 19 minutes past 8 o'clock, a faintly luminous aerial cloud branched off from the extreme parts of the luminous pyramid and extended itself in a long zone, rounded at the vortex, towards the pole (or perhaps the magnetic pole) starting near Regulus, stretching across the head of Leo Minor, and terminating near

Theta of the Great Bear. It began to fade in five minutes, and soon after disappeared.

Mr. Olmstead concludes by stating one or two facts, in order, by comparison with the observation of others, that the height and velocity of these bodies may be estimated. At one minute before 4, a mean time, a bright meteor in the north, with a train, lasted one second. Its path was about 15° in length, at an angle of 60° with the horizon, inclining to the west, and terminating 10° beneath Zeta of the Great Bear. At 12 minutes past 4, another brilliant one described a path of 20° inclining to the west, at an angle of 75° with the horizon, and terminating near Beta Bootis, lasting at least two seconds.—These were two others; whose paths were serpentine, and their light remarkably white, one of which described a path of at least 25°, almost perpendicularly to the horizon, inclining to the west, and terminating 6° below Denchola.

Phrenology in Courts of Justice.—At a trial of a boy at Portland, last week, for the crimes of maiming and assault, the defendant's counsel undertook to argue the incapacity of the child to commit crime as well from his tender years, (he is nearly twelve years old,) as from the peculiar formation of his skull; and from the strange and horrible character of the deeds committed. He also attempted to introduce evidence of certain elevations and depressions in the skull of the prisoner; and their tendency and influence on the conduct, &c. according to the system of Phrenology. To this the Court would not consent. In his charge to the Jury, the Judge, Emery, made the following remarks:

It is said, that the head has a peculiar formation called the organ of destructiveness. There is no disposition to keep out of Courts of Justice true science, but on the contrary to pay it marked deference. If a question were raised here, as to a fact committed in the East Indies, and by two persons it should be said to have been a full moon at the time; and Astronomers should be called, who should demonstrate from calculations, that there could not have been a full moon at that time, it would be proper evidence for a jury. So if dyers be called, as to the effect of chemical combinations upon colors; or if Physicians be called to show the effects of poison upon the human frame, such is the competent testimony. But when it shall have been demonstrated by proof like this, that a bump here or bump there shall affect the mind, either to destroy the powers of mind, or decidedly to alter its character, then and not till then, will such become proper evidence to be submitted to a jury. Where the people do not speak from knowledge, we cannot suffer mere theory to go as evidence to a jury; especially where one says he is a believer in the system, and has no personal knowledge upon the subject. Our decisions are made in the daylight, and the jury are judges, of law as well as of facts.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. INFAMOUS OUTRAGE.

A rather interesting looking girl, about eighteen years of age, came to this city a few days back from Cincinnati, with the view of obtaining a situation as servant. On Thursday morning she saw an advertisement in one of the newspapers, stating that a lady wanted a servant, and the girl thinking the place likely to suit her, went in search of it. In order to guide her in finding out the lady's house, she got her address written on a piece of paper, and when passing through Pearl street, returned to the paper, to refresh her recollection. Finding that she was unable to decipher the writing, she applied to another girl who was passing, whom she also acquainted with the business she was going on. On hearing that she wished for a situation, the girl whom she addressed told her with much kindness of manner, and apparent frankness, that she knew a bigly respectable lady who wanted a servant, and that she would bring her to the house if she wanted. The girl from Cincinnati immediately embraced the offer of her new acquaintance, who brought her to a house of notorious bad character, in Centre street. A short time after the girl entered the house, the Mistress of it made her appearance, and instead of negotiating with her about becoming her help, she began to decant on the great hardships attending the situation of a servant, and contrasted it with the delicious life led by young ladies residing in boarding houses, and finally proposed that the girl from Cincinnati, instead of being her servant, should live with her as a boarder and pay her four dollars a week. The unsuspecting girl was of course not a little astonished at such a proposal, and remarked that she had no means of maintaining herself but by her labor, as a servant, and the miscreant woman of the house then pointed out to her how she might lead a life of ease by abandoning one of virtue. The girl indignantly scouted the infamous proposition, and attempted to leave the house, but the Mistress of it was determined to detain her, and introduced to her a well dressed young fellow, who offered to pay for her board without receiving any consideration in return. The girl, however, being now fully aware of what sort of society she had got into, refused to listen to any further overtures, and went towards the door to get out, but was stopped by the woman of the house, who dragged her back and struck her a violent blow on the face.—The poor girl again struggled to get out, and then another girl belonging to the house came to the Mistress's assistance, and both of them fell upon her and beat her most unmercifully; their object being seemingly to terrify the unfortunate girl into a compliance with the infamous proposal made to her by the Mistress. Finding no chance of escape for the present,

the girl made no further attempt at it until evening, when she fortunately succeeded and got away from her tormentors, but with the loss of two dollars and a part of her dress which they had robbed her of. On getting a short distance from the house, the girl stopped a gentleman whom she informed of the transaction, and he immediately paid a man to bring her to the Police, in order that she might lodge a complaint against the miscreants who had maltreated her. On hearing her story, the magistrate sent a party of Police to the house, and they arrested the following persons found in it: Ellen Inyard, mistress of the house; Amie Ray; Virginia Starr; Francis Ford, and a young man named Chas. Vandorn, all of whom have been committed to prison.

AUGUSTA, (GEO.) Nov. 22. FIRE!

About a quarter past 9 o'clock, last evening, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of Fire, which was discovered in the Stable attached to the Store House of Messrs. W. & H. Bryson, situate on the corner of Jackson and Reynolds streets.—Before assistance could reach the spot, the whole buildings were in one complete blaze, there being a considerable quantity of fodder in the stable. It was with much difficulty the horses in the stable could be got out, but they were finally rescued without much injury. The fire soon communicated to the back store, which was of wood, and contained goods to the amount of about \$5000, which we understand was fully insured. The store was owned by the estate of J. Campbell. The building next to the store, also of wood, belonging to the same estate occupied by Mrs. Nichols, was likewise consumed. Every exertion was made to save the next building to this, a three-story wooden house, belonging to James Gardner; but the water giving out, all efforts proved unavailing, and the building was burnt to the ground. We understand there was \$2000 insurance on it.—Here the flames were arrested about 12 o'clock, without doing any further damage. Fortunately, the wind was very light, otherwise the destruction of property would have been very great. We could not learn how the fire originated.



Wilmington, N. C.

Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1834.

THE PEWS in the Presbyterian Church will be rented to-morrow, December 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Our River.—The result, thus far, of the exertions to improve our River, is exhibited in the following Certificates. It appears that there are 13 feet of water, on the worst shoal, at common tides. A year or two ago no pilot would attempt to bring up a vessel drawing more than 10 and a half feet of water. We understand that Major BLANEY's plan of stoning the jetties, has produced a very good effect, and will prevent the washing away of the sand at the bottom of the River, by which the plank of the jetties have heretofore been loosened and finally carried away. Stone and oyster shells are thrown contiguous to the plank, and the ruinous effect of the wash prevented.

SMITHVILLE, N. C. 28th November, 1834. We, the undersigned, Pilots on the Cape-Fear River, hereby certify that the brig Telegraph was towed over the Wreck, Middle, and Bulk Head Shoals, by the Steam Boat Oltendren, on the 21st instant; and that she (the brig) drew 12 feet 4 inches. There were 13 feet of water on the Wreck Shoal (which we consider to be the worst in the River) when the brig went over, notwithstanding the winds had been from the West and North-west, for two or three days previous, which winds usually reduce the tide about one foot. PETER DANIELS. HENRY RUARK. HANSON RUARK.

We are knowing to the above facts, having accompanied the above named brig over the Wreck, Middle, and Bulk Head Shoals, on the day above mentioned. JOHN A. WADE, Com. S. D. Clarendon. DAVID BLANCHARD, C. D. Telegraph. We, the undersigned, Pilots on the Cape-Fear River, have no hesitation in declaring it as our opinion, that 12 feet can be carried over the Bulk Head, Middle, and Wreck Shoals, at high water, on ordinary, or common tides. John Price, Peter Daniels, Elijah Todd, Henry Ruark, Hanson Ruark, Lewis Craig, Simon Grisson, James Burris, Wm. Grisson, Jesse Craig.

We learn that Major BACHE, assisted by Lieutenants CRAIG and BOYCE, made a survey of the Cape-Fear River, below Wilmington, not long ago, and laid down a plan for improving the navigation.—Congress made appropriations for carrying the plan into effect. The improvements, so far as they have gone, have been made in strict conformity to this plan; but there remain three jetties to erect, and one to repair, to effect it. The editor of the Western Carolinian takes an exception to the Raleigh Register, that it is "neither hot nor cold." The Register has not been abusive enough to gratify the dominating and proscriptive spirit which is cherished by a portion of the bank party.—It has dared, in general, to be courteous to its opponents, and candid in its statements.

The Legislature.—The following Standing Committees were appointed in the Senate on the 20th November.

On Finance.—Messrs. Beard, Branch, Dowd, Edwards, Fairly, Lockhart, Welborn and Wyche.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Hogan, Holmes, Little, McQueen, Sawyer, Shipp, Spaight and Wilson.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Burns, Carson, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Phelps, Stephens and Mebane.

On Education and the Literary Fund.—Messrs. Arrington, McQueen, McMillan, McCormick, Mann, Martin, Moore and Spencer.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Caldwell, Dobson, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Montgomery of Orange, and Whitaker.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Barco, Durham, Edmonston, Hassay, Kendall, McLeary, McWilliams, and Moye of Pitt.

On Claims.—Messrs. Cooper, of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Klums, Ennett, Martin, Parker, Staley and Wilder.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Moye, of Green, and Sherard.

On Library.—Messrs. Carson, Edwards, and Sawyer.

A balloting for Governor took place on the 24th, and stood as follows—

Table with 3 columns: Name, 1st, 2d, 3d. Swain 93, 93, 97. Moseley, 85, 89, 89. Scattering, 10, 6, 4.

NATHAN A. STEDMAN, esq. of Chatham, is elected Comptroller of the Treasury for the ensuing year, in place of JAMES GRANT, esq. deceased.

On the 24th, in the House, Mr. Jordan presented certain papers relative to the contested election of the member representing the town of Fayetteville.

No business of general interest had been introduced, down to the 27th.

GOV. SWAIN'S MESSAGE.—We had no space for remarks on the Governor's Message in our last; nor does comment, in general, seem necessary, on a document which avoids party allusions, and which is almost wholly devoted to the interest of North Carolina. We may safely say that no man in the Union could have written a message better suited to the wants and condition of our citizens. There is, indeed, one paragraph which forms an exception, and a very fearful exception, under certain constructions, to the general tone of ardent patriotism which pervades the Message; it is the following:

"The predictions of able and patriotic statesmen in our Convention which rejected the Federal Constitution, that a system of heavy taxation and lavish expenditure would grow up under it, and derided at the time as chimerical by others, neither less wise nor patriotic than themselves, have been realized to an extent which the most fearful and far-sighted did not apprehend. Whether these evils are not rather to be regarded as obviously resulting from the abuse of delegated power, than as effects which might reasonably have been anticipated from the instrument itself, it is not now proper to inquire. But he who does not perceive the constant tendency of the Federal Government to extend its powers, augment its resources, and multiply its expenditures, must be very inattentive to our past and present history."

The above is a censure on the "Federal Government"—not the present administration, but the government of the Union, since the adoption of the Constitution. When a Governor of a State makes use of his official influence to render the Constitution of the United States unpopular, every patriotic bosom must feel alarmed. For whether the evils (real or imaginary) do result from the "abuse of delegated power," or are the "effects which might have been anticipated from the instrument itself," we have an argument for the dismemberment of the Union. If delegated power has been abused since the adoption of the Constitution until now, so that there is a "constant tendency" to extend the powers and augment the resources of the General Government, what is the conclusion? Or if the abuse are to be regarded as the effects which, naturally flow from the Constitution, what is the conclusion? Since the Governor did open this subject, we wish he had been more explicit, and not have left his fellow citizens to conclude that he is dissatisfied with the Constitution and the General Government, and desires a change. None will look more anxiously than ourselves for the development of more patriotic conclusions, in the course of the Governor's public career. But if he is indeed tired of the Constitution, and wishes to encourage the seceders and nullifiers, we are confident that his manly nature will scorn hypocrisy or concealment—and should the latter be the case, and he should stand before the people in all the odious deformity of a political aspirant, who, fearful of the chances of promotion under the General Government, looks, with Calhoun and others, to the honors of a Southern Confederacy and finally a Southern Monarchy; he will find that all his talents, and private virtues, and republican simplicity of manner, will avail him nothing. The people of North Carolina abhor every measure