

than the book themselves; and the consequence is that the loss of the book-keeper is the extinction of all certain light.

The Head of the Department can alone apply the corrective to this evil.

3d. The mode of preparing advertisements for mail contracts has practically inverted the ends of the law, which enjoined it. The law designed it as a great safeguard against fraud and imposition, by bringing the salutary principle of competition into active and beneficial operation. The usage of the Department, in conjunction with the highly reprehensible practice of receiving amalgamated bids, has frustrated the wisdom of this precaution, and rendered the system of letting, in regard to more important routes, little more than a empty form or a bitter mockery.

The interposition of the legislative power is, in the opinion of the committee, unnecessary in this instance, as they deem the existing enactments adequate to their object.

4th. The practice of granting extra allowances has, at various dates in the history of this Department, run into wild excesses; some illegitimate, and therefore without an apology; and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed, without hazard of error, much of the embarrassment of the Department; and, in what respect the committee has had opportunity to examine it, it strikes them that its practical operation has been fraught with much more of evil than of good. Among its other achievements, it has signaled most eminently, the too ready faith and too loose business method of the Department. The letter of a contractor, suggesting an improvement and soliciting an extra allowance, not unfrequently has served the double office of an authority for the grant, and of a record of its existence. Some dark corner of a contract, or loose scrap of paper, is commonly the only official evidence of the order for large disbursements of money, under the name of extra allowances. It is a puzzling problem to decide, whether this discretionary power, throughout its whole existence, has done most mischief in the character of impostor upon the Department, or seducer to contractors. It has, doubtless, been an evil-doer, in both guises.

The committee have not deemed it within the scope of their authority to prepare a bill. This duty comes within the province of a standing committee of the House.

The committee, in surveying the wide field of their labors, regret only that their reward had not been discoveries of a more pleasing character. They had hoped that their researches would have brought to light the fruits of an enlightened and well directed labor, instead of proofs of error and neglect. But they have finished the task assigned them with an honest purpose and to the best of their ability. It remains for Congress to give a more perfect organization to this Department; and, for those who administer it, to bring to its renovation the most efficient and persevering application of practical talent and business-like habits, with a general and vigilant personal superintendence.

tion of indemnity; of the payment of a debt. Our institutions look to peace, and situated as the nations of Europe now are, to say nothing of our own peculiar condition, a war would be the greatest calamity—indeed no one is interested in provoking hostilities but that corps of official dependants who look to the patronage of the Executive.

Washington's Birth Day.—The anniversary of Washington's birth day was celebrated, on Saturday last, by our patriotic volunteer company, the CITY GUARDS, in a very spirited and appropriate manner. After firing a salute, and performing various evolutions, they marched to the Government House, and partook, with a number of invited guests, of refreshments provided for the occasion. Several patriotic sentiments were drunk, and Washington's Farewell Address was read by Capt. Williams, accompanied by suitable remarks.

Executive Patronage.—Mr. CALHOUN'S report upon this subject, notwithstanding its great length, is too deeply interesting and important to be withheld from our readers. We, therefore, commence the publication of it in to-day's Star, and shall insert the remainder in the next. It is a document of pre eminent merit, and justly claims the most serious, candid and impartial examination of the American people.

Executive Patronage.—The report will not fail to accomplish the desirable object. It elucidates, in the clearest, most cogent and convincing manner, a subject of the highest moment to the Republic; and challenges the severest scrutiny of the high-toned advocates of Executive prerogative. The truths which it asserts are too pure and indestructible to suffer from the crucible, and it will come out of the fiery ordeal of inflamed partizan and mercenary animadversion, as "gold seven times tried in the fire;" and we verily hope and believe that it will, in a few years, when the smoke and vapor of party rage, which now unhappily envelope so many in darkness, shall have been dispelled, it will be regarded, by all parties, as the corner-stone of a reformation in our Government, by which we were delivered from the galling chains of despotism.

In our remarks last week, the attention of the reader was called to the prodigious number of individuals dependent upon the will and pleasure of the Executive for their places, and deriving support from the public treasury, (including pensioners;) their astonishing increase since 1825, it being from 55,777 to 100,079; and the vast influence which such a praetorian band, with their dependants, could exert over elections. We would now invite special notice to a branch of the subject which is no less important and astonishing. We refer to the enormous increase of the revenue and expenses of the Government since 1825. During that year, the income was 28,147,383 dollars, the expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, 12,719,503 dollars; the income, in 1833, was 36,657,274 dollars, and the expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, 25,683,846 dollars; making the income, in 1833, greater than that of 1825, by 8,499,891 dollars, and the expenditure, for the same period, larger than that of 1825, by 12,966,343 dollars!!—showing that the annual expenses of the Government, in the short space of eight years, have more than doubled!

If there be not a speedy check put to this rapid increase of expenditure, in a few years it will require a larger amount of money to support our plain, republican, economical Government, than is now necessary to uphold the most splendid monarchical Government on earth! and the people, instead of contributing a light tax, which is not felt, to keep in motion a simple, wholesome system of laws, founded upon their own wants and wishes, will have wrung from them the last farthing received as the reward of their honest industry, to support in idleness and luxury swarms of superannuated and useless officers, whose only sympathies towards the people are for their pockets, and whose only returns to the people are loving and melodious songs of "democracy! democracy! democracy!!"

But we will detain the reader no longer from the report. Our object was not to comment upon, but to direct attention to it; and we do not say too much in pronouncing it so plain, full and conclusive, that no comment, even from the ablest pen, could render it more intelligible or forcible; and that no unprejudiced man, however obtuse his discernment, can read it without conviction. We would, however, before we dismiss the subject, beg the reader not to satisfy himself with having perused the abstract of it given in our last. However interesting and ably sketched, that article affords but a faint idea of the original production. It is but the general outlines. When we look upon the rich and highly finished picture, with all its striking and well delineated features and shades, drawn by the master himself, the mind is very differently affected.

Merchants' Bank at Newbern.—There is a favorable prospect of this corporation's going into operation. Books were opened on the 9th instant, and in one hour 495 shares were subscribed for.

Mr. Ritchie, who, to use the expressive figure of Major Noah, has, since the re-election of Mr. Leigh, been as active as a pea upon a hot shovel, tells the pseudo "democratic" party that Judge White suffers himself to be run for the Presidency, he will be opposing General Jackson and his Administration; that is, he will be opposing the wishes of the office-holders, (who have multiplied so largely of late,) whose object it is to foist Mr. Van Buren into the Presidential Chair; and, therefore, it becomes the bounden duty of all the aforesaid party—all the faithful subjects and dupes of said office-holders—to oppose Judge White by all the means in their power. What else can Mr. Ritchie mean by the Judge's "opposing General Jackson and his Administration?" Surely the General will not be a candidate himself for the third term.

Post Office Department.—By the extract from the Report of the majority of the Post Office Committee of the H. of Representatives, (all Administration men,) inserted in another column, it will be seen that the charges of corruption against this Department are fully admitted.

The Farmers' Reporter, published at Salem, in this State, has been enlarged, and much improved in its typographical appearance.

Fire.—The large new Hotel at Blakely, the depot of the Petersburg Rail Road, in Northampton county, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The fire was caused by a defect in the chimney. All the furniture was saved. Loss estimated at 4,000 dollars.

Mr. Clay not a Candidate.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas says he has it from Mr. Clay's own lips, that he will not be a Candidate for the Presidency.

Judge White.—By reference to the proceedings of the Senate on the 16th instant, it will be seen that this gentleman advocated Mr. Calhoun's bill to curtail the patronage of the Executive. The correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer notices Judge White's speech in the following manner:—"But Judge White made a short and important as well as very able speech in favour of the bill, to the amazement of Buchanan, Wright & Co. The Judge said emphatically that no honest President ought to wish the power now wielded by the executive; that it had increased enormously within the last few years, and that it was the duty of every patriot to diminish it. He vouched for the purity of the President's motives when he came into power, but said he had been misled by those around him! Benton, Wright and Van, you may well suppose, did not relish the tone or spirit of Judge White's remarks. They were in striking contrast with their own; but what galled Benton most was the declaration of Judge White, that he entertained the same opinions now that he did in 1826, when he is stated Benton's report. This was worn wood to the Missouri Senator, as it was a direct rebuke to him.—This Bill is founded on the old democratic doctrine of limiting the power of the general government, of preventing its accumulation in any one place, and of restricting it to that specially granted in the charter; in opposition to the old federal doctrine of a powerful central government with its swarms of dependent office holders, pensioners, &c. all looking up to a grand and almost irresponsible executive for favor and power. Accordingly, we saw your Senator Buchanan vote for the increase of federal power and corruption, while your consistent old democrat McKean, true to his principles, and his name, voted with Judge White, Calhoun, and those old and tried republicans who stood by their country during the second war of independence."

Death by Freezing.—During the late cold spell, Mr. Thomas Foster, gunsmith, residing near Enfield, Halifax county, was found frozen to death within a few hundred yards of his dwelling.

Rail Road Accident.—On the night of the 15th instant, an accident occurred on the Charleston Rail Road, by which Mr. John McCandless, engineer, was killed.

On the 11th instant, Dr. W. C. Jackson, of Nottoway county, Virginia, was killed by Dr. Worsham, of the same county. They were of opposite politics, and had sustained a controversy in the Petersburg papers. At the time of the fatal occurrence, Dr. Jackson was passing through the plantation of Dr. Worsham to see a patient. After some altercation, the latter drew a pistol, and shot the former. Worsham has been bailed in the sum of 4,000 dollars.

The ship Hark Away, which lately arrived at Petersburg, brought from Liverpool the celebrated English horses TRAMBY and WHALE, imported by Messrs. Avery & Co. of Greenville county, Va.

Descriptive Fire at Charleston.—At about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 15th instant, a fire broke out at the corner of State and Langard streets, in Charleston, S. C. which destroyed between 60 and 80 buildings, including St. Philip's Church,

the oldest public edifice in the city, having been erected in 1723.

Supreme Court.—Since our last, opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

DASILE, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Goddard v. Lebetter, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Sugar v. Carter, from Surry; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Dea ex dem. Burton v. Carruth, from Lincoln; affirming the judgment below.

KURTZ, Chief-Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Casey v. Giles, from Rowan; reversing the judgment below. Also in the case of Dea ex dem. Dabins v. Childers & Stephens, from Caswell, reversing the judgment below.

GANTON, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Shearin v. Neville, from Halifax; affirming the judgment below, and condemning the Plaintiff in the costs of this Court.

Roberts, Esq., v. Wortham in Equity, from Granville; final decree.

As might reasonably have been expected, the Richmond Enquirer has come out against the Speech of Governor Branch. It is described and denounced by that print as the "infamous Speech of a disappointed and vindictive man." In the opinion of the Enquirer, there is "no argument, no Statesman-like views, no patriotic effusion, no liberal feelings." We shall not pretend to vindicate the speech from this sweeping and most conclusive criticism. The time has past when the opinions of the Enquirer carried with them such influence as to be considered "the stamp of Fate, the sanction of a God."—Our readers will no doubt judge for themselves. The Enquirer seems to feel its modesty much wounded by the allusion of Governor Branch "to a leading press in the Old Dominion which Mr. Van Buren was anxious to conciliate." The supposition of Governor Branch that the Mission to St. James was offered to Mr. Stevenson, thro' the influence of Mr. Van Buren, for the purpose of conciliating Mr. Ritchie is pronounced by the Enquirer to be "singularly incorrect." We frankly confess that in this instance, we are strongly disposed to doubt whether Governor B. has not been led into a mistake. Mr. Van Buren has proved himself an able and close calculator. We can scarcely therefore think that he would have made so high a bid for "conciliating a leading press" which had already betrayed some symptoms of not being too obstinately bent upon resisting the wishes of General Jackson. As our venerable contemporary sometimes says, "the game was not worth the candle."—*Per. Int.*

No one can have forgotten the strenuous exertions that were made by the friends of the Administration, during the State elections of last year, to induce the people to believe that the whole energies of the Government would be directed to the substitution of a "gold" or "hard money" currency, for the "rag paper system." Then, the people were told that they were to have a sound and healthy currency, produced by the action of the Government in reference to the Bank of the United States—the farmer, the mechanic, and laborer, were no longer to be compelled to receive their hard earned pittance in "rag"—and the "Jackson eagles" were sent into the "infected" States to dazzle the public mind, and to produce on the unsuspecting an impression that the leaders of "the party" were sincere in their exertions to bring about a "golden age." That humbug doubtless had its effect, and performed its temporary and appointed office: We consequently neither see nor hear much of the "Jackson currency." The proceedings of the House of Representatives on the bill to regulate the Deposites of public moneys in the State Banks, expose the insincerity of the very men who were foremost in this scheme of delusion. A motion to amend the bill so as to require the Deposite Banks to "retain specie in their vaults to the amount of one fifth of their circulation and of their public and private deposits," was opposed by the leading friends of the Administration. The amendment was however adopted by a very small majority, but a motion has been subsequently made for its reconsideration. We refer to this fact to show the gross inconsistency of men who, a few months ago, were so loud in their professions of hostility to the banking system; and so profuse in their promises that the Government would adopt such a course, as, by the introduction of a "metallic currency," would eventually extirpate the evils which they depicted as flowing from the present "rag money circulation."

Petersburg Intelligence.

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter from Washington of the 21st instant states that Mr. Pease, of R. I. has stated that he had seen three old ladies in the possession of a friend of the President, and in the presence of the latter, charging that Lawrence, the assassin, was seen, on the two days previous to the assault on the President, in the room of Mr. Polk, at Newbern, on the 20th inst. The Rev. Thomas J. Fowler, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M. O'Kelly, daughter of Mr. Franka O'Kelly, both of Chatham.

On the 19th instant, the Rev. C. S. Hawks to Miss Ann Jones, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Jones.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Thomas J. Fowler, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth M. O'Kelly, daughter of Mr. Franka O'Kelly, both of Chatham.

On the 19th instant, the Rev. C. S. Hawks to Miss Ann Jones, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Jones.

DIED.

At Walsingham, Anson county, on the 21st instant, in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. Flora Pickett, widow of the late Col. Joseph Pickett.

In Rowan county, on the 20th inst. Mr. George Godley, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Warren county, on the 16th instant, Henry G. Williams, Esq., aged about 65.

In Granville county, on the 15th inst. Mrs. Amy (Dau), consort of Col. John Graves Hart.

State Bank of North Carolina.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at the Banking Room, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 22nd of March next, to consider and determine what further dividend of the capital of said Bank shall be divided.

By order of the Chairman of the annual meeting of the Stockholders,

D. W. STONE, Cash'r.

Monday, 22nd Feb. 1835.

10 4w

NOTICE.

At the February term, 1835, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Wayne county, the subscribers qualified as Administrators (with the will annexed) of the estate of PROBERT COLLETT, Esq. deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES GRISWOLD, Adm'r.

NEDHAM G. BRYAN, Adm'r.

February 17, 1835.

10-3m cov

NOTICE.

Will be sold, on Wednesday, the 11th of March, 1835, at the late residence of Probert Collier, Esq. deceased, in Wayne county, upon a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date, the perishable property of said deceased, consisting of a large stock of all descriptions, such as hogs, horses, mules, cattle, sheep and goats, a very fine and likely young horse, called Sir Richard, whose blood is inferior to but few in this State; also between 30 and 40 hales of cotton, a quantity of corn, butter, peas, oats, &c. twelve shares of the stock of the Bank of Newbern, and various utensils of every description, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with two good and sufficient securities, before the sale.

JAMES GRISWOLD, Adm'r.

NEDHAM G. BRYAN, Adm'r.

February 17, 1835.

10 2e

NOTICE.

The subscribers, having been separately engaged for several years in the

Wholesale Dry Goods Business.

have lately entered into partnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

at No. 214 Pearl street, corner of Basting Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room, by completely arranging together, with the best flour and oil, the spacious lots of the building; in which they propose to keep a stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

comprising an assortment which perhaps will not be surpassed by any in the City.

They therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance to call and examine their Goods, and to venture with confidence to assure them that the prices at which they sell, taken in connexion with the usual market kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,

GILBERT BATES.

New York, Feb. 2, 1835.

10 2u

To Dealers in Lumber and Brick-Makers.

Proposals will be received until the 1st day of March ensuing, for furnishing the necessary Lumber for erecting the new building for the COLLEGE SCHOOL, also, for 500,000 hals of BRICKS; all to be delivered on the premises of the Episcopal School. For further information, apply to the subscriber, at his residence on Hillsborough street.

WM. S. DRUMMOND,

Raleigh, Feb. 13, 1835.

10 1w

State of North Carolina, Wake County.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1834.

William A. Hays and others, ex parte—Petition for sale of land.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above named case, the subscriber will proceed to sell, at the court house in the City of Raleigh, on the 30th day of March, 1835, it being Monday of Wake Superior Court,

A TRACT OF LAND,

lying and being in the counties of Wake and Cumberland, on the waters of Buckhorn, containing six hundred acres, and adjoining two miles of Thomas W. Wilson, S. Baker, P. Hooker and J. Rixie. The terms of sale are, a credit of one and two years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved securities for the payment of said instalments.

GEO. W. HAYWOOD, C. & M.

February 13, 1835.

10 6w

TO PRINTERS.

The publication of the "North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser," and the printing business connected with it, for some time under the editorial management of Mr. Rowell Elmer, Jr., being about to be relinquished by him, for some other pursuit, it becomes necessary to engage the services of another competent individual to take charge of the same.

The Press is an excellent super-royal, cast-iron, Washington or Rust Press, equal to any in the State, to which is attached Composition Galleys and fixtures. The types consist of fonts of L. Primer, 360 lbs.; Brevier, 160 lbs.; Pica, 60 lbs.; Double Small Pica, 50 lbs.; together with a complete assortment of Job types, cutters, rules, &c. &c. carefully selected, and suited to the business of a country printing office, all nearly new and in good condition.

The Spectator has enjoyed a liberal patronage, and has now a quite respectable list of subscribers, and an extensive and profitable circle of job work.

It is proposed to lease it, for a term of one or more years. To one who combines practically, a knowledge of printing, with capacity for the editorial management of the concern, this would doubtless be a profitable situation.

It may not be amiss to say, that the political course and principles hitherto supported by the Spectator, have been those of the "Democratic Union," and it is desired that a majority of its community entertaining the same principles, would be more likely to patronize a continuance than a departure from them.—Early application is desirable to

G. WALLIG

EDM. BRYAN

T. F. BIRCHETT

THOS. DEWES JR.

J. M. D. CARSON.

Rutherfordton, Feb. 13, 1835.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

The subscriber proposes to publish, in the town of Greensborough, North Carolina, a semi-weekly imperial newspaper, bearing the above title. Thousands of dollars are annually sent to the North to purchase periodical intelligence and literature; and the wants of the people, in this respect, are not supplied at home.

It is the purpose of the "CITIZEN" to fill this vacuum. It will contain every thing of interest to literature, politics, religion and morality, that can be had in the northern publications, or in the high-toned literary journals of Europe; to which we shall add a rich fund of domestic and local information no where else to be met with.

The southern press stands low in public estimation. In most cases the paper is bad, the circulation is extremely limited, and the matter of sentiment in principle, false in fact, and vulgar in sentiment. We aim at nothing less than a radical and thorough reformation in these respects, and the elevation of our periodical press to a standard of becoming dignity and decency. The "CITIZEN" will contain about twice as much reading matter as any other paper published in the State; will be chiefly devoted to the following subjects:

1. Agriculture. It shall be our business to glean from the "Bosch" every all such experiments and suggestions as may serve to enlighten our citizens on this practical science. Let them be inspired with thought and action; and then spread before them the broad pages of intelligence—and our southern country, rich in re-

sources, will bloom as the Eden of a new world, the beautiful productions of nature will crown the efforts of industry, commerce will flow at our bidding, and our cities will leap upon a thousand hills.

2. Internal Improvement. In regard to commercial facilities by water, nature seems to have frowned upon us; but she has left us rich in the means of internal communication, by rail roads and locomotives. Art is fully competent to overcome the deficiencies of nature in this respect. We shall strip the subject of all the false trappings that have been heaped around it for sinister purposes, and lay it before the people as a plain matter-of-fact business. Instead of chasing butterflies, we shall give practical results.

3. Education. The main in all despotic governments is, "The more ignorant the more peace." But with us, intelligence and virtue are the very pillars on which our institutions are based. In fact, our government, so far as it is a government of laws, it is but the legitimate result of the popular will; and to enable this will to operate for the universal good of mankind, it should be enlightened.

4. General Politics. In regard to the constitutionality of the present government, we are neither a strict constructionist, nor a loose constructionist. It is true that there are constitutional powers to be exercised under the constitution; but death and desolation to that policy which would add any thing to it, or take away from it by construction! As soon would we pluck the sun from heaven, as to invent a model of human wisdom with a rule or unshakable law. If it is defective, let it be amended; but let it never be violated. We believe further, that the clearly ascertained will of the people should be a rule of conduct for all public officers, where their conduct is not checked and regulated by written constitutions. All public servants, "knowing the will of their master"—the people—"and doing it not," shall be "beaten with many stripes."

5. Law. As every man in the community should make himself familiar with those articles of our constitution which have a bearing on the rights of the citizen, we shall appropriate a department of our paper to the discussion of such subjects as may be of general interest. We shall also, we shall inaugurate all-our-legal decisions, acts of congress, and statutes of the State legislatures, as may be of service to all our citizens in the ordinary transactions of life.

6. Transactions of life. We believe, in which our country shall flourish and prosper, we shall exchange our rich gifts of literature, wit and sentiment, both in Europe and America; and with the assistance of a few literary correspondents of the first order, we intend to place the "CITIZEN" above any other family newspaper in the United States. It has become popular to speak of our journey through this world, as steep and dark, and overshadowed with gloom; but we intend to lead away the slander, and make it manifest to all our patrons, that most of their troubles are unsubstantial and visionary. Flowers may be plucked from the thorns which beset our path. We therefore, the effort is, at this time, in an arduous contest. Tyranny, upon the march of liberty and tremble. The accursed yoke of centuries is rapidly retreating before the steady steps of truth. Millions of people who once looked the dust from the feet of their sovereigns, are now trampling crowns under their feet—and thrones are tottering to prostration! It will be wisdom, as well as duty, for the assistance of others. We shall have the latest news of means of information, from each State in shackles; and from every King, and country in the world. And all the intelligence, both legislative, judicial, moral, religious, political and miscellaneous, that may serve to guide our footsteps, as well as to inspire us with the spirit of enterprise, shall be carefully collected, and spread before our readers. In short, nothing shall pass unnoticed, that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners, or mend the heart.

8. Variety. The above subjects will be sufficiently interspersed with biographical sketches, humorous anecdotes, interesting and useful anecdotes, &c. We would also not forget to insert a liberal amount of our paper for the ladies, but they would insist on having a tongue in it, and to this we would by no means consent, as such an appendage would render our paper entirely useless, as far as news is concerned. They shall, however, receive, attentively, the period station they occupy in society as justly as themselves.—We shall give them all the praise their pre-eminence demands; but, with due deference to their claims, we shall blame where we must!

9. There are perilous times and a responsibility, which is the most and extensive as eternity, hangs over every man who shirks the responsibility of the management of a newspaper. Public opinion is measurably formed from the tone of the press—the action of the people depends upon opinions presented in journals, and upon these opinions is suspended the destinies of the Republic. An abiding reverence for the constitutional laws of the land, and a conscientious adherence to deeply inscribed laws, upon their acknowledged infirmity, depend the happiness of man, the peace of society, the security of our institutions, the property of our flourishing union, and the durability of our happy form of government.

But aside from this, we shall be able to give power, before our hands, and that they shall be severed from our body and mind shall submit to shackles of any description, it shall give up to despair, and from into a barrenness more gloomy than the deserts of Africa; before us shall be conquered by the "hope of reward" or the "fear of punishment," shall be reduced from the "shackles of mortality" and sent to receive "its doom in the courts of eternity!"

Before we will relinquish our right to think, speak, and publish our own deliberate opinions, in relation to public men and public measures, we will venture to risk our necks. Take away our rights as a free man and life has no charms for us! We shall still plaitly with the people, not caring who may be affected by our course. We would rather back for one hour in the approving smiles of an intelligent and unobscured people, than to spend a whole eternity amidst the damning grins of a motley crew of office-holders, despots, demagogues, tyrants, fools and hypocrites.

We shall watch with increased vigilance, the conduct of men in power; and in every case of political transgression, we shall open the red without distinct or mercy. Our pen will be dipped in rose water or gall, as occasion may seem to require. Private friendship shall not protect public men from the severest scrutiny; nor shall personal dislike turn away our support from a political benefactor to the country. In short the "Citizen" shall be just such a paper as the wants of the people imperiously demand.

TERMS.

The Southern Citizen will be published once a week, on a large imperial sheet, with a new press and new type. The first number is issued as soon as two thousand subscribers are obtained.

The price will be, three dollars and fifty cents per annum, payable at the date of the first number;—with an additional 50 cents for every three months payment shall thereafter be delayed.

No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than twelve months; and a failure to accept the subscription within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year.

No paper will be sent beyond the limits of the State, without the subscription money in advance. The difficulty of collecting small sums at a distance, renders an adherence to this rule absolutely indispensable.

No subscriber can be released from the subscription price of the paper—seven though he should refuse to receive it from the office—until all arrears are paid, and a discontinuance expressly ordered.

Advertisements, not exceeding twelve lines, will be charged lowest, and these at the rate of one cent per line for the first insertion, and two cents for each subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the office must be post-paid, or they will not be taken from the office. Let those who address newspapers or write on important business, bear this in mind, and be punctilious in their observance.

GREENSBORO, January 1st, 1835