Raleigh, January 14, 1836.

We acknowledge the receipt of some valua-ble public Documents from Mr. Rescara.— We have received the last number also of the "Southern Literary Messenger." We are in-debted to the politeness of the American Whig Society for a copy of Judge Garron's speech, delivered before the two literary societies of the College at Princeton, at the last commencement, We shall notice Judge Gaston's Address and the "Messenger" more particularly next week. Some extracts which we had made from the address and some remarks of our own, are neces-sarily excluded.

We publish in this week's paper, the speech of Mr. Ray van, of Hertford, on the land resolutions. We are sure the reader will conour with us in saying, it is an offert highly creditable to so young a man, and that it gives assurance of his future usefulness and distinction. The citizens of this State have heretofore too much neglected the encouragement and promotion of her sons. We sincerely trust a new era is about to dawn upon us, and that, like our neighbours, we shall boldly urge the pretensions of our public men, instead of engaging in the pitiful business of retarding their advancement, and depreciating their

GOV. SPAIGHT'S INAUGURAL.

In our last, we stated it to be our intention to continue our remarks upon this paper. It will strike all observant readers what a disposition there is among a certain class of politicians to shelter themselves behind names, and to dupe the people by generalities, vague and indefinite in their meaning. We will not say the Governor had any such design. The reader must judge of that for himself. We attempted to show, and, we think, did show, that the Gover-nor had promised that which, in the harare of things, was impossible. To make this still more apparent, we shall proceed to point out some other differences between the principles of the three distinguished men, according to whose principles the Executive Government of North Carolina is to be administered. Where will Governor Spaight find in the writings of Mr. Jefferson any such expressions as this, contained in Gen. Jackson's protest! "Inherent Executive power, left unchecked by the Constitution." Does not this sound a good deal like a claim to royal prerogative? "Executive powers, left unchecked by the Constitution!" and that power inherent! In the simplicity of our hearts, we had supposed that all the powers of the Federal Government were derived from the Constitution of the U. States. From that it "lives, and moves, and has its being." We supposed that its powers were delegated powers, and that there was, in this country at least, "no inherent power," except in the PROPLE, from whom all power is derived. Does his excellency, according to this declaration of "a Jackson," claim that he is possessed of "inherent Executive power, left unchecked by the Constitution?" There is, in the President's Proclamation

another principle avowed by Gen. Jackson, to which we call his Excellency's and public attention. It is, that the representatives in the Congress of the United States, though chosen by particular districts, do not represent those districts, but the whole people of the United States. That we may not subject ourselves to the charge of misrepresentation, we quote his language.

"In the House of Representa ives there is this difference, that the people of one State do not, as in the case of President and Vice President, all vote for the same officers. The people of all the States do not vote for all the members, each State electing only its own representatives. But this creates no material distinction. When chosen, they are all representaof the particular State from which they come. They are paid by the United States, not by the State: nor are they accountable to it for any as it is their duty to do, consult and prefer the interests of their particular constituents when they come in conflict with any other partial or local intererests, yet it is their first and highest duty, as representatives of the United States, to promote the general good,"

Does Gov. Spaight accord in the correctness of these principles! If he does, what becomes of the right of instruction! How can it be exercised! or who is the representative to obey If his constituents, why, then, according to this exposition of the President, he is to obey the peo ple of the U. States. How is this will to be ascertained? How are the voices and sentiments of the people to be collected? Were it not from some recent events, we might suppose that the Governor took the same views of this subject, as those of "a Jackson;" for, unless we have been misinformed, and if so, we will cheerfully correct it, when he was in Congress although the people in his Congressional dis-trict voted for Gen. Jackson, his Excellency thought proper to exercise his own judgment, and voted for Mr. Crawford. At the last session of our Legislature before the last, however, he voted that that body had a right to instruct the Senators in Congress, Certainly his Excelleney will not contend for this power as belonging to the General Assembly, and deny it to the people. We think that he will, so far as relates to this subject, be sufficiently puzzled to reconcile his own inconsistencies, without having to father Genz Jackson's.

Again; we believe that there are certain vote on the subject of the tariff, on record in the Senate of the U. States, which we are very certain that Gov. Spaight cannot, and does not ap-We know he does not, unless he has undergone a complete political transformation.

The linguist of the Stan 'ard, or an individume ear-mark we think we recognize, dubs White meeting in this city a caucus, & asks with a tone of triumph if we can any longer call theirs the caucus party! We deny that the meeting was a caucus in the sense which has justly remiered that mode of acting on the part of the "spoils party" obnoxious to the peo ple. That meeting did not profess to represent any persons but themselves, did not profess to act for any persons but themselves. They did what unquestionably they had a perfect right to do, avowed their preference for H. L. WHITE, of Tennessee. Was this the fact in regard to the great steam caucus at Baltimore? those worthies, who there congregated like birds of carrion to their prey, profess to act merely for themselves? Not at all. They had the unparallelled impudence to style themselves the representatives of the great republican party of the United States. Ned Rucker, though not empowered to do so by a single human being, perfect "non chalance," disposed of the votes of the great State of Tennessee, and the ex purser, the redoubtable and gallant Colonel, ertook to dispose of the Salisbury district. In almost every instance, this band of greedy adventurers and fat office holders, were either in a similar situation with the immortal delegate from Tennessee, or represented some little batch of village politicians. This we call a caucus, this we call dictation; and against their machinations to cheat the people out of the election of their chief Executive magistrate, we

posed, as an interference with popular rights, with the constitutional privileges of the people of this country. Van Buren and his satellites in this State were always caucus men. The people were aroused to the danger of this mode of proceeding, and they put the seal of repro-bation upon it. But to what purpose! What shall we have gained, if it is to be revived under this new name? Nothing-worse than to their own character, and to public opinion, operated as some restraint upon them. Will this be the case in regard to the Baltimore Convention? Many of them are already snugly provided, and hold their offices according to ry much of a rogue, who, by putting on a patch, a wig and a false pair of whiskers, hopes to escape recognition. The trick is too shallow," the imposition is too glaring; the hideous features of the monster peep out in despite of your artifices to conceal the PUBLIC LANDS. PUBLIC LANDS.

There is an article in the last Standard, up-

on this subject, which requires notice, would, if we could, believe that the gross misrepresentations, which are therein contained, roceeded from the ignorance of the writer of the paragraph. But we cannot possibly suppose that he did not know what were the proositions affirmed in the resolutions of the Commons. What, then, must the public think of his candour, we had almost said of his honesty, when he insinuates that Mr. CLINGMAN's resolutions surrendered 15 per cent, of the laims of North Carolina to the proceeds of the public domain! The Editor says that he has he authority of the National Intelligencer for saying that the resolutions were a mere echo of Mr. Clay's Land Bill. He had higher authority, no less than the resolutions themselves in his possession, that they were not, in that par-ticular, at least, a mere echo of Mr. Clay's Bill. We challenge the Editor to publish the resolutions of the House of Commons, and he will furnish his own readers with the materials to convict him of the grossest misrepresenta-

The Standard says one of Mr. WACON's resolutions asserted the equal claim of North Carolina to the public domain. Do not the resolutions of the House of Commons do the arne? They declare that any act by which the public lands shall be given to the new States, would greatly injure the old States, They further declare that, the public debt having been paid, the lands themselves, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be divided among the States, How! By giving 15 per cent. remium to the new States! So one would hink from reading the article in the Standard. Not at all; but according "to their federal population." Who is guilty of "a bare faced subterfuge" to injure its opponents, and to hide from the public the devices by which, with a cunning which seems an instinct in a Van-Buren man, the friends of the Editor hope to satisfy the people, that they have redeemed the pledges made in August upon this subject!-We invite the reader to refer to Mr. Waugh's esolutions, published in our last, and mark the art with which they are drawn. Pretending to mean a great deal, they mean nothing except to screen their introducer, and other similarly situated, from the indignation of betrayed people. We ask him to mark the vague and unmeaning generalities, in which hey abound, and then compare them with the plain dealing and directness of the resolutions passed by the House of Commons; and then udge, for himself, who were "the true friends of the people."

But, says the Standard, the opposition made hobby of these resolutions. Where is the evidence of such a fact! It is known that the party had a majority in the House; yet Mr. C's resolutions passed by a considera-ble majority. Does this furnish evidence that "Thou hypocrite! it was a party hobby! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; act done in the performance of their legislative and then shalt thou see clearly to cast the functions; and however they may in practice; mote out of thy brother's eye." The party tried to play the same game in the House last winter; but their leaders were left in a pitiful minority.

But the Editor, when he has leisure, is go ing to expose the plot of the opposition, and to show that all the acts of the Van Buren party prove "they are the true friends of the people, and faithful advocates of their rights." ery well; "we will meet him again at

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. It is time the attention of the friends of Judge WHITE, in this State, should be drawn to this subject. It is known that in case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the President, the Vice President will be called. upon to exercise the duties of the station. It is ighly important, therefore, that the individual selected, should be a man of ability, integrity and sound principles. We want no such nan as the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, selected without regard to his fitness or principles, because it was supposed he would give popularity to the ticket in the western States. In a late number, we published a communication on this subject, recommending the Hon. Jonn Trien, of Virginia, as a suita-

ble person. We entirely concur in the propriety of his nomination. A republican of the old Jessersonian school, his integrity is above suspicion. We believe that even the Edi-tor of the Globe, whose mighty malice, and mighty mendacity, permit hardly any person to this pure and distinguished individual. He is opposed to the Bank, to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, to the Tariff, and to the fanatical attempts to interfere with our lomestic institutions. His experience, as a tatesman, is very great. We doubt not that the supporters of Judge White elsewhere will unite upon him. We would respectfully aggest to our friends, whilst holding meetings o nominate a Governor, that they nominate also a candidate for the Vice Presidency. We again urge the importance of speedy action and organization. Let a central committee be appointed in each county, and sub-committees in each Captain's district. The cause in which we are engaged merits an effort. It is a contest by the people themselves against dictation and patronage. It is a contest to preserve the voting privilege, the great pillar of free Gov-

ernments, free from an impudent and unhallowed attempt to controul its exercise. Abolition-Martin Van Buren and his sup-

porters.

It is difficult for the conductors of a weekly paper to keep pace with public events, so rapdly do they crowd upon each other. The subject of this paragraph is so important to our readers, bowever, that we feel bound to make some remarks upon it. It would seem strange that in the Southern States at least there could be any difference of opinion on this subject, involving, as it does, every thing we hold dear .-But it is not stranger than it is true, that a class of politicians are constantly striving to give it a party complexion, and denouncing others for themselves are doing. Why is this? Why is it that the Richmond Enquirer de-

pass penal laws against incendiary publications in those States! Why did Mr. Edwards, in the Senate of this State, make such an elaborate speech against their adoption, and we would co-operate with our sister slave holding States in any measures which might be ne cessary for our mutual protection? Is there any nothing. The members of Congress were generally men of character, and they were responsible to the people for their doings. A regard nations, and the laws of brotherly feeling and kindness, we have a right to make such a requisition as the first. Were those States foreign governments, at peace with ours, we should, as w undertand those rules which are considered as obligatory among civilized nations, Executive pleasure. This Baltimore Convention, this worst of all caucuses, reminds us vector, the cause of war. Surely then between the cause of war. rated States, the obligation is not less strong; nor can we see any reason to suppose that these reasonable requests will not be complied with, if the tone of public sentiment, in the nonslave-holding States, is such as it is represented

The second cause of opposition is equally groundless. Is it unreasonable, or unwise, that communities, having a common interest, when that interest is assailed, and when that assault involves such dire calamities, such overwhelming destruction, should co-operate in measures for their defence? Or how can the Union be ompromised by such a course!

"Opties keen it takés I ween, "To see what is not to be seen."

What, then, is the cause of all this clamour, this pretended fear for the Union! Is it sinor is it not designed to withdraw the public mind from Martin Van Buren? These gentlemen know he is not invulnerable, and that it does not require the skill of a Paris in political archery to wound mortally their Achiles, because his whole body is vulnerable.-Phey know that the position which he occupied in relation to the Missouri question, his support of the great champion of that crusade against the rights and interests of the South, (Mr. R. King) and his own vote in the New York Legislature, in 1820, in favor of a resolution instructing the Senators in Congress from that State to oppose the admission of any Territory into the Union, except on the condition of the abolition of slavery therein, are not very well calculated to obtain him support here at the present crisis.

They know that even his letter, intended to clear his skirts of this thing, and to obtain support in the South, when critically examined, is in keeping with his life of double dealing and What is the substance of that letter? That Congress has the right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, although it is inexpedient to agitate it. How long will it be inexpedient? He leaves it a mere question

But these friends of the Union, these immacuate patriots, are horrified at the nullifiers. The nullifiers desire agitation! It would require that charity which "believeth all things," to believe in the sincerity of these declarations. Has not Mr. Ritchie agitated? At the meeting in Richmond, did he not go as far as these naughty nulliflers! Did he not call for legislative action! Was he desirous of a dissolution of the

But to place the matter beyond all question, ve invite attention to the following article from the Glober

"The right to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is not absolutely untenable, however, upon the grounds of the Whig. Have the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia a right to abolish Slavery within their limits around this District, and yet no right to petition Congress to abolish it with in their very bosoms here! And if the local Legislatures have a right to abolish Slavery elsewhere, why has not the legislative power of this District the same right? We perceive the late Legislature of N. Carolina, while deprecating the present e ercise of the right by Congress, nevertheless, expressly admits it—and this shows why Mr. Slade of Vermont wished the question made upon the rejection of the petition, as he openly declared in the House .-He perceived that it would make an issue in North, upon which new constitutional ground, and upon which the whole South could not be united in opporition."-Washington Glabe.

The reader will at once perceive, that that print, the organ of Van Buren, recognizes the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District; and, with its usual fairness and regard to truth, endeavours to bolster up this right by the authority of the North Carolina Legislature. We deny that our Legislature have admitted the existence of such a right. On the contrary, a resolution affirming such a right in Congress, was rejected by a very large majority, a few of the Van Buren men, with their file leader, Mr. Edwards, at their head, only voting for it. are satisfied that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of this State concur with us in be tieving that Congress has no right to take any portion of the property of the citizens of the District, except it be required for public use .-It has exclusive legislative authority, but not unlimited.

In addition to these things, it is well known that many of the Van Buren men in the General Assembly in this State were extremely shy upon this subject, were very squeamish in alopting strong and decided resolutions, and only agreed to vote for the resolutions of the minority of the Committee, when the President took bold ground upon the subject. We say these things indicate a sensitiveness which would not be exhibited, if Van Buren were free from suspicion; and now we ask the sober minded citizens of North Carolina, can they scape, has not been able to say any thing against ! trust this man upon this subject! Can they feel secure when a Missouri restrictionist is at the head of the Government, especially when, from the whole course of the life of Van Buren, they must be convinced of the facility with which he disregards his pledges, and betraya his friends! We may continue this.

Our neighbor of the Standard takes great oains in introducing a series of letters from his casual correspondents" at Washington, who re very particularly anxious to give a certain coloring to the recent proceedings in Congress on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and stamps their statenents with the high authority of his own weighty endorsement. He makes one of them speak as follows:

"While the real friends of the South go for fisposing of the petitions for the abolition of and are for nailing them, like base coin, to the counter,—the latitudinarism whigs, and strait-waisten ted nultifiers, contend for dichating and agitating the question, which cannot be even argued without jeopardizing the Union. If the opposi ion fail to evente an excitement on this estion, they know they are gone; and they be failed. Although the extremes met-the cold calculating cost, and the hot and aspiring south, uniting in their fanatical phrenzy—yet it has availed them nothing; they have been met by the united Democracy, and voted down:-Here after, whenever the question is again presented in the way of petition, it will be laid upon the table, there to s'erp the sleep of death."

"I think the Press in the South should met out to these Political Funatics the unsparing consuce they deserve; for while they profess them shall wage an uncompromising war.

The Congressional caucus we uniformly opLegislature, calling upon the northern States to their mad infetuation in serving to get up a dis-

Another of his "casual correspondents"

enssion on the subject in Congress, they are in How, we would ask the worthy Colonel did "the united democracy" "nail" litions "to the counter as base coin" and what was it that the "fanatical" nullifiers from the South did, that they are thus abused Why, the "the united democracy" gave the question the go by, by laying the petitions of the table, and refusing to express an opinion Are the members of Congress from the South to be denounced, as fanatical, because they moved to reject the petitions, in which they and the slave holders of the South are stig matised as man stealers and land pirates?-Does the organ of the Albany party in this city suppose that he can bring the Southern members into adum, by a mere name, when those representatives were doing no more than what the merest self-respect and the plainest dictates of duty required them to lo? Does it appear like a desire to agitate when they advocate such a vote on the part of Congress as should shew to the South that they need expect no interference with their rights) Could any thing be better calculated to allay any excitement? But the Colonel is greatly terrified at any discussi it will endang r the Union. How! If the public sentiment of the North is sound; if they are sine re, when they tell us "you need fear no interference," we cannot perceive how the discussion should bring about such a calamity. But if discussion is so danger ous, why are the Van Buren prints so back ward in calling upon the Northern States to pun sh the authors of the inflammatory pub-

cations there made? One of the correspondents of the Standard says, the northern members are anxious to pass over this subject in silence. What time more appropriate for a solemn disclaimer of any right or intention to interfere with slavery, either in the States or the District! Here would be something substantial, some solid security. We are not, and ought not to be contented with more prafitations, evidently made with a close to political effect. The true reason why these petitions have been laid upon the table is, that the leaders of the Van Buren junto are between two fires. If they vote to reject the petitions, the abolitionists are, they fear, lost; if otherwise, the South can no longer be cajoled into support of the Magician. It is this, and no fear of the dissolution of the Union, from a discussion on the motion to reject the petitions that canned the "united democracy" to vote to lay them on the table.

This hollow-hearted, & base hyprocritical pre ence, that the State rights party wish a disso lution of the Union, has ceased to frighten as pure, upright and patriotic men as any in this confederacy, than that they are enemies to the Union, the great father of fies himself could not invent.

The Standard calls his correspondents "eas ual" ones. To have his columns regularly a dorned every week with a series of political par tisan letters. looks very like "casual correspondents." We wonder if they are not part of a corps stationed at Washington, to contribute, as far as possible, to draw off public attention from the true issue, and to misguide, by miscepresentation, the public mind. One of these gentry sneers at the "mobnerat

lexers" in a style we should hardly have expected from a member of that party which areo gates to itself so much democracy and such love or the dear people.

From the "Mobile Commercial Advertiser, ve learn that a Court Martial held at Tampico had condemned 27 individuals, who left New Orleans for Texas, and who had either been taken prisoners, or surrendered themselves a be shot. A declaration, by the vie such, t tims of this sanguinary proceeding is published in the same paper, declaring their innocence of any intention to interfere in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

From the last Southern papers, we learn that the Seminole Indians still continued their depre-dations. The people had flocked into St. Augustine, & there was likely to be great distress for want of provisions, unless assistance was speedily rendered. Despatches for Gen. Clinch again, under the same circumstances. But, were said to be at St. Augustine, probably of sir, nor for the President nor for myself, will speedily rendered. Despatches for Gen. Clinch great importance; but no person could be prous is, that these savage marauders have not be fore this been checked in their progress.

We have been promised a copy of the speech of Mr. Collins, of Edenton, on the land reso tions, which shall appear when we receive it.

TEXIAN ARMY TRIUMPBANT. The New Orleans Bolletin of the 28th ult says - "By Col. M'Comb, who arrived last night from Texas, we learn that an express six ars later from San Antonia, gives of the l'exian army having succeeded in taking the town, had driven the enemy across the river with great loss, and among the killed was Gen. Cost, and that not a Mexican armed saldler remains now in Texas. He also brings accounts of men coming from all quarters of the United

Appointing Members of Congress to Office reader to the remarks of Mr. Wise, of Va. on the effect of Executive interference and patronage upon the House of Representatives. The sures which he makes, are truly startling, and show that Executive influence and power has increased, is increasing and must be di-No argument could more conclusively prove that the President was right in afirming the impropriety of appointing members of Congress to office, or the gross violation of flavored by them, which ga'l the spirit o his solemnly expressed, and no doubt conscienfreemen attached to h m. and which impair tious convictions. According to Mr. Wise's the spirit of free institutions to which those statement, a statement by a man of high characfreemen are still more attached. 'Sir, the unter and unimpeached integrity, one of the derlings always teanscend, infinitely transcend most important questions, which, for years, has the utmost ambition of River themselves in agitated the country, involving a violation of the laws of the land, of the plighted faith of doing honor and homoget and too often are the nation, and placing the immense revenues of the country directly under Presidential control, is decided by the force of patronage, by a greediness for office on the part of the people's epresentatives. If this is the fruit of that infamous political doctrine, that "to the victors beong the spoils," thus early, what must be its final result, unless the people rise in their strength, and expel the Vandals who have possession of the Government! That the gratitude of the people of this country should be great towards Gen. Jackson, we can readily imagine. We have participated in that feeling. But it should be remembered, that vigilance is necessary to preserve public liberty; that no man, if he have good intentions, is perfect; and that it is an imperious duty to condemn the acts of cubic public men, when they are wrong, even though we may forgive the offender. An injury to ourselves, we may pass over, but an injury to our country, and her free constitutional government, we have no right to forgive.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Wise, deli-vered in the H. of Rep. U. S. a few days a-go, in reply to some remarks of Col. John-

"Was it not admitted the other day on the floor by a member of "the party," and the Chairman of a Committee (Mr. Serusseans) that our Committee (Mr. Scrussians) that our Committees do not make their own reports? Who does make them, not write them Sir, make them. Who but those who are consulted, and a ho advise on all our leading measures, and upon the queue" of the "lead" of all our measures. The underlings

and all tell us what is to be done, and what not! Upon the .*** Upon the .**** the chief control, the Executivity, who has the chief control, the Executivity. live or the Legislative Department? mbers of the House as refer to all the refer to all the members of the House as wit nesses. I ask of all the Chairmen of Com-mittees, of every member of each Committee, if the Executive Department do not in.
terfere with our legislation? Not always,
perhaps, with the knowledge and consent
or by the order of the President, but habitually without orders, and always in pursuance of their own interests.

"But this is dealing too much in generalties for my own interest, and is trifling, compara-tively, with a subject of most serious moment. I will specify a more signal and a warning instance of Executive interference with the Legislative action of the House by the President himself, the facts in relation to which I can verify and make good before the House and the Nation. "Sir, the power of the President over

single appointment alone, commanded, or

this floor, thirty-five votes a least, in favor of one of the most important Executive acts, which ever agreed this country or affected its interests. On no other question than the great Deposite Question of last session, I veribelieve. & have reasons to know-I would, if required, make oath in support of the opin ion-that the majority of the House was deeidedly against the act of the President, in reason, conviction, and conscience. But, Sir, the true sense of the Commons was strfled. The Speaker of the House was kept n that chair (pointing to the Speaker's Chair, with an Executive promise in his packet until the work of the master was finished. There sat the Speaker, like a cancer on the body politic, which ramified its roots to more than two or three, or two or three dozen seats on this floor! There were no less than four Chairmen of the principal Standing Committees with their eyes of aspiration fixed apon that high place each longing to be successor to the besides these, there was another condulate, also on an important Comm tice. To say nothing of the subordinates on these Committees who no doubt were some of them willing to have their Chairmen respectively elected Speaker, to create a fair vacancy for themselves, it is surely moderate in calculation to say that each of those five candidates had at least a half a dozen of zealous friends—they were poor in-deed if they had not. Each candidate looked to what is here called "Adm'n' strution votes "a term which imports Executive interference, by the by-to elect him, and according to my arithmetic Sir, the five with their six friends each, made thirty five votes, that according to the worth o the prize of the Speaker's chair, were morally certain to be "Adm nirtration votes." Less than one-third of that number of votes would if changed from one side to the other, have changed the vote of the House on that vital question; and I presume that no one here, who sees and knows what we all see and know, can doubt that these thirty five votes taken as the least possible number to be affected, were not influenced by, but left free and independent of Executive influence! By the aid of these two offlices, the Minister to England and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the one Executive, the other Legislative—one of whom the President appoints, and the other he does not actually appoint—the President I suppose, was not enabled to command a majority on this floor! What may not our President dent do in legislation when he has our Spea-

intend to be involved in any personalities. 'The gentleman says that he "looks to th roice of the People!"-Av sir and so do I and so we all. The time is now short-in due time, sir-yet a little while longer, and that voice shall come up to us and to high places in tones of thunder! "The gentleman says that I have denounced the President. Denounced the President! I

ker for his tool? So much for specifica-

tions, by which let it be understood I do not

deny it, sir. Twice have I supported the President for his office, with a zeal, if not ability, which might evert itself equally ardent conceal facts and truths from the People when they are so pointedly called for both by the gentleman and the good of the country Has it come to this, that political truth dare not be to'd lest the President be denounced Yes, sir, there is a party which makes the President 'a scape go t" for its sins, and which always takes shelter under his great name. There are those who, if their acts be denounced, always raise the cry of "denunciation against the Presiden ," who has as much reason as any man I know of, to pray God to save him from some of his friends! Why should I denounce the President in the discussion of this question? He does not, I hope, call for this resolution. For the country's sake, I hope he does not desire this dehasing obsequiousness from this House No patriot can ask that one department of our Government shall humble itself to another. Sir, I hope that the gentleman him self, if he apprehended what I do from this -We invite the particular attention of the resolution, would withdraw it & spore it. I cader to the remarks of Mr. Wise, of Va. on have that respect for him to believe—he knows that I am personally his friendif he foresaw the effects which I think I foresee from this, his measure so inimitiating o this House, he would aband in it at once. But sir, I must say, not, however in allusion to this instance, that there are too many voluntary and grautious offerings of fealty and flatery made to the Presi ent, which must nauseate him who is attempted to be

> our Presidents compelled to be answerable, and made to be od ous, for the officiousness of adulation and praise! I never will halt, however, in the path of my duty, because the President or his parasites stand in my way.
> "The gentleman has said that he did not expect such a debate as this to arises upon such a proposition. I should have been surprised indeed, if an voice here had been raised against such proposition. This is no small matter, either in point of the money or of the princi le which is proposed to be squandered and prostrated; and I beg the gentleman to reflect that the line of march towards the concentration and consolidation of power is always begun by short steps as first, which are gradually and imperceptibly s'retched into rast and fast strides, has en ng

Fire.-Our City was slarmed on Saturday morning, by the cry of Fire! It was found to proceed from a small house in the suburbs of the city, which was wholly consumed. From the fact of its heing unoccupied, it was probably set on fire.—Register.

onwards to the certain and fearful end of des

Supreme Court, James M. Williamson, of Person, has been admitted to Superior Court, and Alexander Austin, of Halitax, to County Court practice.

ourt precise.

We continue our record of proceedings;

Monday, Jan 4.—Carrington v Carrington et

I—Argued by Nash for plaintiff, tiraham and

Notwood for defendants. dlock et al. v. Minor-Submitted-Nath for

State v. Calhoun—Certiorari ordered
State v. Pitzgerald—Argued by the Attorney
General for the State.

Moor v. Isley Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Nanh for delendant.
Dickens v. Mason Submitted on the authority
of Hilliams v. Somers Norwood for plaintiff,
and tirsham tor defendant.
Thursday, Jan. 5.—State v Rice Argued by
the Attorney General for the State, and Nash for
defendant Certiorsei ordered.
State v. Johnson et al. Argued by the Attorney General for the State.

Carter v. Wilson Argued by Graham for plaintiff, and Norwand for defendant.

Cottier v. Hank of Newbern et al. Argued by flivan for defendants.

Wednesday, Jan. 6 Evans v. Bradshee et al. Argued by System for Plaintiff and Norwandants.

Argued by Graham for Plaintiff and Nor Harrison v. Battle, adea, et al. Argued by Devereux and Badger for Defendants.

Doe ex dem. Wood v. Harrison Argued by Devereux for Plaintiff and Bryan for Defendant. Thursday, Jan 7. Henry v. Patrick Argu-

Child's Dwight & Co. et, al. Submitted for Defendants by Norwood.

Heyan v. Walescorth Argued by Bryan for Defendant.

Littleton v. Littleton's beirs Submitted by

Bryan for Defendant.
Friday Jan. 8. Claney v. Overmin Argued Graham for Plaintiff. Davis v. Hawcott et al. Argued by Kinney for Plaintiff and Deveroox for Delendats. Burgwin et al. v. Menres et. al. Submitted by Devereux for Plaitiffs. Gillett v. Jones Argued by Badger for Plain-

Claims on France .- A letter to the Claims on France.—A letter to the Editors of the Balt. American, from a triend at Washington, communicates the information that the commissioners for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens under the Indemnity treatly, concluded their labors on the night of the 31 to ult. and finally adjourned. The Commissioners allowed claims on 361 vessels, to the amount of nice million three hundred and fiftylwo thousand one hundred and macety-three dollars and one hundred and macety-three dollars and have been some the second on the second one hundred and macety-three dollars. mt 53 1-2 cents on each dollar awarded, without calculating the interests already due on the original indemnity agreed on, and which would increase the dividend about 10 per cent. The whole number of memorials presented was \$148, of which about 1560 obtained allowances; the balance rejected. Claims on about \$70 ressels were presented, and \$61 obtained allowances; the hatare rejected. Upwards of one million of dotwithin introceight hours of the expiration of the Continuous and which is fore that period were considered as rejected cases.

Twenty-Fourth Congress.

IN SENATE. Upon the motion of Mr. Kent, to refer the perition of the Bank of the Metrapholis to the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr Benten stated that in order not to take the

Senate by surprise, he gave natice that to morselect committee, with instructions to inquire into the system of banking as it obtains in this District, how far that at stem had or had not been attimed; and whether, in point of fact, the necessity existed for a solitary bank in these ten

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a memorial from under inhabit sits of the State of Massachuretts, praying the abilition of Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia; and remarked that, in conformity with the course heretofore adopted, he should me we that the petition, without reading, be laid on the table. Mr. Glascock in wed that it be not received. Whereupon a long dehate ensued: in which Means Petitin, Glascock dehale ensued; in which Means Patton, Glas-cock Adams, Mercer, Southerland, Craig, Reed, Briggs, Vanderpool, Hell, Beardsley, Wil-liams of N. C. Patton, Mann, Underwood, Thomas of Md. Hamer, Execut and Bynum took part; but before the question was decided the House a ljourned.
IN SENATE

Mr. Leigh, from the Committee on the Judi cary, in which the subject had been referred, made a report on the logacy of the liste James Smithson, of London, for a Univerity in the District of Columbia, accompanied by a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United Shites to appoint an agent or agents to take the necessary steps to secure said Legacy for the Read, and ordered to a second reading, and the

report ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five members be raised, to not with any committee raised for similar purposes by the House of Representatives, to whom shall be referred all the petitions now presented to the Senate for the renewal of Bank Charters in the District of Columbin, with authority to examine into the conduct and condition of said Banks; and for that purpose to have authority to send for per-sons and papers, to inspect books, and to examine witnesses on oath; also to examine in-to the condition of the currecey in the Dis-trict of Columbia, and the means of improving it, and approximating it to the currency of the Constitution; also, to inquire into the necessity, if any, for Banks of Circulation in the District of Columbia, in contradistinction to Banks of Dis-count and Deposite, and for dealing in bullion and exchange; to inquire how far banks of any kind are wanted for the uses of the Pederal Government in this District, & wherefore the Treasand payer of the public moneys within the Dia triet of Calumbia, and drawer of the checks and drafts in favor of those who choose to receive their money elsewhere. The said committee to have leave to employ a clerk, and to report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Me Casey, from the Committee on Public Public Lands, make pents ion for actual settlers, and code the refuse to the States in which they lie. Read twice and committed to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Willisms, of North Carolina, said the Mr. Williams, id North Carolina, and the fill and the report just made by the gentleman from Illians (Mr. Cantt.) related to a very important subject; and it was derivable that information about the distributed as to the ma-

formation should be distributed as to the acture and object of the measure proposed. He therefore moved the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the hill and report; which motion, by consent, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee to which the and/ord was referred, reported a bill to enery into effect the resolution of the Congress of UN, to erect a marble column as Yorksown, in Virginia read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

Carrying a Joke too far. - In a neigh. boring village a few days since, a fellow was tried for stealing a wood saw. The culprit said he only took it in a joke. The justice asked how far he carried it, and was answered about too miles. That is carrying a joke too far, said the magistrate, and committed the prisoner .- Detroit Jour.

BEAR BEREIN.

In this City, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector of Christ Church, Cadwallader Jones, Jun. Esq. of Hillsscrough, to Miss Annie Iredell, eldest daughter of the Hon. James fredell. In this county, Mr. Stimson H. Whitaker to

MED.

In Greensboro', on the 31st ult in the 34th year of his ago, the witty, talented and is pendent Editor of the "Greensboro" Person