

Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor, but before he had proceeded far—

On motion of Mr. Clay, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Mason, of Va., was taken up and discussed till the expiration of the hour.

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed to inquire what amendments, if any, are expedient to be made to the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York, and also into the expediency of modifying the organization of said institution; and also, whether it would not comport with the public interest to establish the same, with power to report by bill or resolution.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, resolved into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Connor in the chair.)

Mr. Cambreleng felt it his duty, he said to ask the committee to take up the bill from the Senate for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York. The business of the day in New York was obstructed in consequence of the delay of the decision of Congress in this bill. It simply proposed to extend the time of the payment of the duty bonds, in order to supply the loss of twenty-five millions of capital.

The motion was agreed to. The bill was taken up, and a debate thereon arose, in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Hardin, Gilson, Lee, Chambers, of Pa., McKee, Peckens, Mann, Underwood, Sutherland, Pinkney, and Beasley took part.

On motion of Mr. Everett, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The remainder of the day was chiefly occupied in presenting petitions and resolutions, among which were a number of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The motion to reject them was laid on the table.

Friday, Jan. 15.

The Senate did not sit to-day. The House was engaged the whole day in the consideration of private business.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 15.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the past progress and the present ultimate state of the negotiations with the Executive of France, on the subject of the \$5,000,000 indemnity; recommending further negotiations as hitherto, and recommending the exclusion of French goods from our ports, as the best remedy, and most promotive of peace, civilization, and improvement; and extensive provisions for war.

The message, with accompanying documents were read, and occupied about an hour and a quarter in the reading.

Mr. Clay moved that the message and documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and printed.

Mr. Buchanan said, he had never felt so great a satisfaction from the reception of any message as this. He expressed his high and commendable approval of the course which had been pursued in the negotiation by the American Executive, and of the remedy proposed by this message.

Mr. Calhoun said he had never heard but one message (that of War on South Carolina) with so much regret. Mr. C. said he had come here with the belief that we should not have war with France, and that war was not designed by the Administration. The declaration was not dictated by this message. Mr. C. gave a particular history of the origin and progress of the negotiation on this subject. The present French Executive had expressed, from its origin, its friendly disposition towards the United States, and toward the allowance of this claim of our citizens. It had also uniformly declared, that any indemnity which was high and commensurate would necessarily be subject to a vote of the French Chambers; and had also expressed its apprehension (how prophetic!) that such a treaty might serve to involve the two countries in still deeper difficulties. The French Executive had, notwithstanding, undertaken and endeavored with great and evident earnestness, to procure the ratification of the French Chambers, while our Executive had been constantly engaged in thwarting real difficulties in the way. The highly exceptional letter of Mr. Rives had been in public just before a vote on the Treaty by the French Chambers; and notwithstanding the great and just irritation which this letter had caused in France, the vote in the Chamber of Deputies came out in favor of carrying the Treaty. Again, when another earnest attempt was in progress, the President's message of last year appeared in France, and led to the adoption of the unfortunate condition which the French Chambers had attached to the fulfillment of the Treaty. Mr. C. said, that if war must follow, he was fully convinced that the Government of this Country would be entirely responsible for the evils which might result. Mr. C. strongly deplored a war with France, on many accounts which he specified. He concluded with an expression of a earnest hope, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would give this subject a full and earnest consideration.

The message and documents, after a few remarks from Mr. Calhoun, were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed, and 5000 extra copies of the message without the documents.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. White, was accompanied by the development, on his part, of a series of transactions, which call loudly for public attention, but which can be best given in his own words.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby requested, to inform the Senate, what office Benjamin F. Curry holds in the Cherokee Nation, under what law he was appointed, and at what time, what salary he receives, and whether he has at any time received any allowance in addition to his salary, and how much; stating particularly the whole amount he has received in a year.

This resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At one o'clock, a special message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting the correspondence held between the United States and France in relation to the fulfillment of the Treaty.

The message was referred, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Va., without debate, to the Committee on Foreign Resolutions, and ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Ohio petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Leigh addressed the Senate at length in favor of the motion not to receive the petition; and was succeeded by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris then obtained leave to withdraw the Ohio memorials, in order to examine the message.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. J. Q. Adams, from the select committee, to which was referred the President's message of the 17th of December, relative to the Smithsonian Bequest, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill authorizing the President of the United States to assert and prosecute with effect the right of the United States to the bequest of James Smithson, late of London, deceased.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis, on the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jarvis moved the previous question. The question being taken, the House refused to second the motion for the previous question, by a vote of 90 to 100.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Linn, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the location and continuance of the Cumberland road through the State of Missouri to the mouth of New Mexico which was read twice,

and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Benton on the subject of the application of the surplus revenue to the purposes of defense being read in order, were taken up for consideration, and, after some discussion, laid on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pinckney, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital in or near Wilmington, North Carolina. Read twice, and committed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York, and, after some time spent there in the committee room, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 21.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the building of steam batteries; which was read, and ordered to a second reading; and the document in relation to the War Department on the subject were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution; which, on his motion, were ordered to be printed: **Resolved**, That to alter, change, or abolish the right of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owner, would be unjust and impolitic, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved further, That, even with such consent, to interfere with the subject of slavery, not only without but against the consent of the People of Maryland and Virginia, would be in flagrant violation of the public faith, an abuse of trust conferred on Congress by thecession, and hazardous to the peace and security of these two States.

Resolved further, That such proceeding would sap the foundation of our constitutional system, which is based on the condition of things as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, which cannot be altered in so material a point without disturbing the principle of compromise out of which it originated.

Mr. Calhoun, on leave, introduced a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton. The question being on the motion of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Calhoun withdrew his motion to amend.

Mr. Grundy moved to amend the first resolution by inserting after the word "that," the words "as much of," and in the third line, after "States," the words "as may be necessary," so as to make it read, that so much of the surplus revenue as may be necessary shall be applied, &c.

Mr. Benton accepted the amendment as a modification of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. White, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Grayson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to establish a navy yard in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Read twice, and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis: **Whereas** any attempt in this House to agitate the question of slavery is calculated to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, to enlarge the Union, and, if persisted in, to destroy the peace and prosperity of the country: Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress; and it is further resolved, that, in case any petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House that the same ought to be laid on the table, without being referred or printed.

The question before the House being the motion of Mr. Wise to amend the resolution by adding to it the following resolution: **Resolved**, That there is no power of legislation granted by the Constitution to the Congress of the United States to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery will be not only unauthorized, but dangerous to the union of the States.

Mr. Pickens resumed, and concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday on the subject of the resolutions.

Mr. Hoar then proceeded to give his views at length on the subject, and, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

THE STAR

Raleigh, January 28, 1836.

Several editorial articles, communications, advertisements, &c. are unavoidably crowded out of to-day's paper. We hope to find room for them in our next. Among the interesting documents which we intend to spread before our readers then, are Mr. Calhoun's able speech on the "special message,"—the mild and conciliatory letter of the Duke de Broglie, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, written to open the way to a frank and friendly adjustment of the indemnity question, but which the President declined taking cognizance of, and passed over in silence in his annual message—and the documents in relation to this matter, furnished in answer to Mr. Clay's call—all highly interesting to every reader at this important crisis.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

We publish this week the "special message," transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States, on the subject of our French relations. We have not space, if we had the disposition, for any extended comment. We shall next week publish the speech of Mr. Calhoun, which contains a clear and powerful review of the history of the negotiation, and of the blunders, to give them no harsher name, by which we have been brought to the brink of a war—a war with our ancient friend and ally, about whom we were going to say \$5,000,000—but, about a matter of etiquette between our President and Louis Philippe.

We still think it the duty of Congress to seek to preserve peace, by all honorable means, and this, too, whether it pleases or displeases the Executive. It is a new doctrine to us, that it is any exhibition of a want of national feeling, or attachment to our Government, to examine with freedom the conduct of the President, and to expose his want of prudence and judgment in managing this negotiation.

The Constitution confers on Congress the power to declare war; and before they bring the calamities which necessarily attend it on the people of this country, they ought to be well satisfied that the honor or interests of the nation imperiously demand it.

We confess we cannot see how our honor is involved in the matter. France has acknowledged that she owes us, and it is a violation of her engagements not to pay it. Suppose one man owes another a debt, acknowledges it, but refuses, on some pretence, to pay it. Is the honor of the creditor involved in enforcing its payment? Suppose he was perfectly certain, if he instituted a suit, that he would lose his debt, and incur costs to ten times its amount: would it not look exceedingly foolish in him to commence it? This seems to us to be our situation in relation to France. If it were a question of national honor—a question involving, as the President seems to intimate, our existence as an independent Government, then that honor and that independence, like those of an individual, should be asserted and maintained at every hazard. But it is, in fact, a question of money. Can we enforce its payment? We imagine there are few persons who think so; we have seen no person who did. There may be those,

though we imagine they are few, whose confidence in the President is so great, as to believe the General can, with the greatest ease imaginable, invade France, take the city of Paris, and drive the Monarchs out of their gay Capital. Will it be honorable, after waiting so long to enforce the payment of this money, to conclude a peace without obtaining it? Where, then, and when is this war to end? It must necessarily, to a great degree, be a war on commerce, and a trial between the purses of the two countries.

In regard to the measures recommended by the President, we think, as we remarked in our last paper, the country should be put in a state of defence; so that if war must come, we may meet it as becomes us. It is immaterial for what purpose the French fleet is sent to the West Indies, whether as a matter of precaution or menace, though we think nothing but prejudice could construe it into the latter; still, placed as we are in an attitude from which, it may turn out, we cannot extricate ourselves without war, there can be no harm in being ready for it.

Whilst we would vote any reasonable means to increase the navy; &c. we would not sanction the restrictive measures recommended—if at all, not until we ascertain what effect the President's late message may have had in France. We think, if they are adopted, that all hopes of preserving the peace of the country are gone. It will produce irritations and collisions, which, we believe, will certainly and inevitably lead to violence.

Election by the House of Representatives.

The supporters of Van Buren seem to be conscious that his claims will not bear the test of scrutiny, and they are constantly striving, by every artifice which their ingenuity can devise, to draw off the public mind from his qualifications to other matters? They never bring him forward, in this section of the country, in the front of the battle, but are constantly endeavoring to keep him behind some fortress.

For a long time, to oppose him, was opposing our venerable President, as though Gen. Jackson himself were the individual who was seeking the votes of the people. Then he was nominated by the Convention which they represented as the personification of the republican party. Finding that the people regarded the decrees of that self-constituted cabal, the great imposition of modern times, except, perhaps, the holy alliance of crowned tyrants, which met for the purpose of depriving the people of their rights and liberties, with contempt, and mocked at their arrogant pretensions, there is a new move on the chess board. The election will go to the House of Representatives. The old gentleman of the Enquirer has a standing dish upon this subject. He is horribly afraid of an election by the House.—How did it happen that Mr. Ritchie and the caucus party, persisted in pushing the pretensions of Mr. Crawford, when there was no chance of his election? Where was his horror of an election by the House then? Is Mr. Ritchie afraid of an election of Vice President by the Senate? Why did he and his party nominate Judge Smith the other day? Answer us that.

But if these gentlemen really look upon an election by the House as such a calamity, (and we confess we should infinitely prefer an election by the electoral colleges,) let them withdraw Mr. Van Buren and support Judge White. We presume the judge is as able, as honest, and as patriotic a statesman as he was when Mr. Ritchie bestowed upon him such high encomiums. Judge White was first in the field. He was nominated both in Tennessee and Alabama before the only contingency happened, which could, if we are to believe him, have brought out Van Buren. The charge of dividing the party and throwing the election into the House, applies with as much or greater force to Van Buren as to Judge White.

We are confident a large majority of the original Jackson party, not perhaps of that squad which joined after the battle was fought and victory was almost perching on our standard, support Judge White. Join with us and elect him. He is nearer the principles you profess than Van Buren.

He never voted to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, he never voted for the tariff, he never voted for the Missouri restrictions, nor gave countenance to those who did. True he is not endorsed by the Steam Caucus. But a long life of unspotted integrity; a vigorous mind, and plain republican habits and feelings, require no such factitious aid. The people have brought him forward. He has had the bestowal of no offices nor honors to buy support. No greedy band of adventurers have rallied under his banner. But the sturdy farmer, the industrious mechanic, the honest yeoman, the real bone and muscle of the country, who ask nothing, and want nothing but an honest administration of the government, have presented his claims.

The proposition of Mr. Ritchie and his satellites amounts to this: "We will first get up little village meetings, get the post master, the mail contractor, and a few others to appoint delegates. These delegates shall meet, and appoint a man agreed upon. We will call this the republican nomination. Knowing the people dislike elections by the House, we will, by dining it constantly in their ears, frighten them into our ranks, and thus by a sort of hoccus elect our man." Now, in sober seriousness, we ask the people if we must take one of the two alternatives, which they prefer, an election by the House of Representatives, composed of men of their own choice and responsible to them, or an election by the Rucker Caucus? For, if no person is to run, if every candidate is to retire to make room for their nominee, it will to all intents and purposes, be their election. We deprecate both, we are sincerely desirous for the people to make an election; but of the two, we decidedly prefer an election by the House, to an election by a band of office holders. We never think of their doings without being reminded of the degenerate days of Rome, when the Praetorian bands set up the imperial purple of the empire to the highest bidder. The Praetorian bands of the Union, the office holders and expectants have set up the Presidency and knocked it down to him whom they think will distribute the spoils most liberally, or, in other words, to the highest bidder, and we are called on to ratify their doings, as a less evil than the possibility of an election by the people's representatives. Amazing modesty! marvellous diffidence.

THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

Every day develops the nefarious conspiracy, which some of the satellites of the President and of Martin Van Buren, have formed against this branch of the Government. Finding that it can neither be awed nor seduced from the performance of its duties to the constitution and the country, an attempt is made to excite the distrust and odium of the people, by representing it as an aristocracy, regardless of the public interests, and wholly irresponsible to public opinion. Disregarding all the lessons of history and experience, they pretend to apprehend more danger to the public liberties from the Senate than from any other department of the Government, notwithstanding, too, the acts and pretensions of the Executive, acts & pretensions which the King of Great Britain could not do, and lay claim to, without hazarding his crown. Professing to entertain the highest respect and greatest regard for the people, these individuals are constantly giving a flat contradiction to themselves, by the most fulsome flattery, and

by supporting the monarchical branch of the government in its most extravagant acts.

Among the most barefaced attempts to cast odium on the Senate, the least supported by evidence or the semblance of truth, even, is that of having at their door the failure of the appropriations last winter, to increase the naval establishment and the fortifications of the country. Thos. H. Benton, a name rendered infamous, by his disregard of truth, honesty and decency, and stamped, if possible, with a still deeper stain from his fawning sycophancy and servility to one whom he formerly pronounced as little better than an assassin, brought forward this charge recently on the floor of the Senate. To have expected any great regard for truth from such a quarter, after his East Room letter, would have been absurd; but we supposed it exceeded even his brazen impudence, to make it before the witnesses of his falsehood. So cogent and conclusive was the refutation of his calumnies, that he (miserable diabol!) was forced to have hung his head for shame; and so powerful was the force of truth, that, for once, it compelled him to withdraw one of his accusations, and acknowledge that he himself had withdrawn a measure, the rejection of which he attributed to the body of which he is a member.

We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, for a history of the three million appropriation, and for an unanswerable refutation of the calumnies which have been heaped on the Senate on this subject. The whole debate is a very interesting one, and we regret our inability to publish it entire. We are very much inclined to believe, with Mr. E., that the managers in the House of Representatives, Cambreleng & Co., did not expect this most dangerous and unconstitutional proposition of voting away three millions of the people's money, without any specific appropriation, to pass the Senate. The conduct of Cambreleng & Co. was, in consequence of the result of the conference between the committees of the two Houses, wears very much the design of furnishing the Janizaries of power with a weapon against the Senate. The whole transaction has this appearance. The President had sent no message, calling for this appropriation; none of the departments had no committee of either House had no intimation from any quarter had been made, that the public necessities required such an increase of appropriation. It appears that this very Senate, which the people are now told was so regardless of the public interests and the national defence, had, in view of the situation of the country, increased the amount of the appropriations made by the House, where such measures always originate, very considerably. The Senate committee of conference agreed to specific appropriations for the increase of the navy and fortifications, amounting to \$800,000, after they had disagreed to the sweeping grant to the President of three millions, to be expended very much at his discretion. What more could they have done? But in what a light do the friends of the President place him! The constitution casts the responsibility on him, and makes it his duty, from time to time, to make such recommendations to Congress as, in his judgment, the interest of the country requires. Why were not these recommendations made? Why did he not call upon Congress for these appropriations, and designate the purposes for which they were needed? Why, further, was this matter delayed until the last night of the session? Is it pretended he had received, or that the House of Representatives had received, any recent information, which changed the aspect of our foreign relations? We have heard of no such thing. The fault, if there be any, lies at the door of the President and his friends.

Whilst we are on this subject, we cannot refrain from making some remarks upon an extraordinary speech of Mr. BROWN, of this State. The honorable gentleman seems quite pugnauciously disposed, and speaks of meeting the Senate in the Rotunda, there to settle, we suppose, by blows, the differences between the two Houses. Such vapouring may do in an electioneering harangue, but to be uttered in the Congress of the U. States, it sounds very ridiculously. What a sapient statesman and discreet lawyer, to talk of meeting the co-ordinate branch of the Government in the rotunda! What an edifying spectacle and eloquent commentary upon free constitutional government! The honorable gentleman further says, it is time for the people to essay their strength, to bring the refractory Senators to obedience.—What does he mean! Is it that they should repair to Washington and kick them from the Senate chamber? or that the "only true representatives of the democracy" should authorize the "only direct representative of the American people," Cromwell like, to drive them from the Senate chamber, and lock it up!

JUDGE GASTON'S ADDRESS.

In another part of this paper, we will find extracts from this oration. The distinguished author, long known as one of the profoundest jurists, able statesmen & ripest scholars of our country, needs no commendation at our hands, not indeed, from any other quarter. We cannot bestow higher praise, than in saying this production fully sustains his previous reputation. The peroration is highly eloquent.

The first extract which we make, relates to that eager and inordinate pursuit of wealth, which, in some degree, characterizes our countrymen; and the consequence which its mere possession, without learning, without benevolence, without virtue, bestows.

The second is a just rebuke of those miserable demagogues who, to secure a temporary triumph, an ephemeral popularity; strive to array one class of the community against another, and thus strike at the root of social order and kindly feeling. We regret our want of space to publish the whole speech. The remarks which the Judge makes upon what is popularly termed "lynch's law," are admirable. No regular government can long exist, indeed the regular administration of justice may be said already to have ceased, when any individuals, however respectable, shall condemn its rules, and make themselves, of their own authority, its avengers.

Mississippi.—The Globe professes to have received letters from Mississippi, representing that at the organization of the Legislature, Van Buren Speakers were elected in both Houses. It needs confirmation.

Hon. HENRY L. PINCKNEY, of Charleston, S. C. has been selected to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, in June next.

Hullfax & Weldon Rail Road Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders, which took place in Hullfax on the 9th instant, James Halliday was elected President; Andrew Joyner, E. H. Eure, Thos. Ousby, B. F. Moore & James Simmons, Directors; Joseph L. Simmons, Treasurer; and James Frazier, Secretary; and Mr. W. Gwyn has been engaged as Engineer, to survey the route, graduate the road, &c.

Bishop IVES, we are gratified to learn, has arrived at New York in perfect health, and expects to reach his Diocese about the middle of February.

WILLIAM L. D. EWING, Esq., has been elected a Senator of the United States from Illinois. See Mr. Kane, dec'd. He is claimed by both parties.

The White meeting.—Mr. Waddell's Speech.—We recur to this meeting again to expose the misrepresentations of the Standard.—There is this difference between the opposition party and the Van Buren party.—We act openly. We have no secret cabal, no secret branch of the kitchen cabinet in this city; we have no secret committees at the different county towns. Conscious that our cause is a good one, that we need not shrink from the light, we have published to the world the names of the different county committees; and we are neither ashamed nor afraid to avow the object of their appointment. Will the Standard say the Van Buren party have not secret committees in each county? Will he say they were not appointed in this city?

The modest Editor of the Standard, in the name of the republicans of Orange, calls for Mr. Waddell's speech. Who authorized him to speak in their name? Where are his credentials? But the design of the Standard is to convey the idea that Mr. W's opinions were not known in Orange.—We are authorized to pronounce this a fabrication. In the contest between Dr. Montgomery and Mr. Waddell, the latter entered fully into national politics, and stated, as we believe the Standard knows, his opposition to most of Gen. Jackson's measures for the last 18 months or two years. These sentiments and opinions were and are fully known to the people of Orange. Indeed, out of his own mouth will we condemn this man. He announced Mr. Waddell's election as the election of a whig candidate. We did not hear Mr. Waddell's speech, for which reference is made. We understand, however, that it was directed principally against Van Buren and that the obnoxious acts which Mr. W. condemned were attributed to the little magicians. These men are very sensitive about Van Buren. Why don't they come out—let the people know what his merits are? What his claims? When before, since the foundation of this Government, have we witnessed the spectacle of a candidate for the Presidency sneaking from public observation, and advocating purely on account of his attachment and servility to another? What stronger proof of his utter unfitness for the station to which he aspires?

We perfectly understand this attack on Mr. Waddell. The caucus party fear that the hardy and independent yeomanry of Orange are not to be transferred to one alien to them in feeling, and principle, and habits—a political disulper, who dodges with such facility as Mr. Van Buren. They expect Mr. Waddell to be a candidate, and they wish to represent the contest as one in which Gen. Jackson is concerned. Do these men expect to keep Van Buren from public observation this summer, and fast him on Gen. Jackson's popularity into the Presidency? Do they suppose the people to be fools? Van Buren is the candidate. We mean to keep him before the people. The President's term expires on the 4th March, 1837. We call upon the Standard to tell us, and to tell the people what Mr. Van Buren has done, and what are the principles upon which he expects the people of N. Carolina to vote for him.—We should like to hear.—We see a great deal in his paper about Jackson and his administration, but very little about the political principles, but one who knew him well, represented "to be always putting over petty schemes and intrigues." Are we to vote for him, because he opposed the admission of Missouri into the Union, and voted for Rufus King? Are we to support him because he voted against James Madison, the republican candidate? Are we to vote for him because he voted for the tariff of '24 and '28, so oppressive to the South, and so destructive to our interests? Are the Jackson party to support him because he and his party derided Gen. Jackson until his election was certain, and it was known he could confer offices and honors? Are the independent, high spirited people of this country to support him for his slavish sentiment that it was "glory enough to serve under such a chief?" Are the people of North Carolina to support for the Presidency, the high priest of a congressional caucus and of the caucus system, upon which they have pronounced a solemn verdict of condemnation? Or because he was brought forward by the Rucker Caucus? We presume not. Then, we ask again, for what shall we support him? For his services to his country and his statesmanship? Where are they? Will our neighbour tell us where they are recorded?

Among those spoken of for the office of Governor we believe that Gen. Edward B. Dudley, of Wilmington, is most prominent. He is a firm Whig, and always belonged to the Republican party, when the term meant something more than devotion to a man. He has repeatedly served the people in our Legislature, in Congress; and in every situation, his strong mind, his patriotic devotion to the good of the country, his excellent private character, and gentlemanly deportment, have secured him the respect of all parties. We shall hail his nomination with pleasure.

From all the information we can obtain we entirely concur in the opinion expressed in the above article, from the Fayetteville Observer, that Gen. Dentley's nomination, as the candidate of the Anti Van Buren party, would give general satisfaction. There is no individual to whom we would more cheerfully and cordially extend our support for that important office—none whose character and course, both as a public and private man, we more admire.

We observe with pleasure that the people are moving on this subject; that meetings have been called in several counties. Nothing, we sincerely believe, is wanting in this State to overthrow Van Buren and his followers, but union, energy and activity.

We may mention, in connection with this subject that Gen. Polk has acted as we knew he would, declined the nomination made of him in the Western Carolinian. We will publish his letter in our next.

Proceedings in Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of that State is acting a most wicked and ridiculous farce. Assuming to themselves inquisitorial powers, they have, as we conceive, without any authority, dragged a number of citizens before them to enquire into Masonry. These gentlemen have very properly refused to acknowledge their authority. We hold in utter scorn this miserable proceeding. We care not what political party they belong to; their late acts merit, and should receive, from honest men of all parties, the severest rebuke. Political inquisitiveness is, in our opinion, as great a blunder as Tom Benton's twaddle about a gold currency. It is seized upon by designing knaves for political effect—to mislead the ignorant and credulous part of the community.

Two cases of small pox have occurred at Newbern. The prompt removal of the persons, it is hoped will prevent the spread of the disease.

Gov. SPAIGHT left this city last week for Newbern.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court.—Tuesday, Jan. 19.—DANIEL J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harrison v. Battle et al. in Equity, from Nash; dismissed. Also, in the case of Carr, Esq., et al.

at v. McCanna et al. from Sampson; new trial granted. Also, in the case of Dickens v. Mason, from Perdue; Judgment affirmed.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Pickett v. Cooper, Adm'r. in Equity, from Duplin; decree for Plaintiff.

ARNOLD v. JACKSON.—Argued by Mendenhall for Plaintiff, Nash for the Defendant.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State v. Fitzgerald, from Haywood; Judgment arrested.

REYRIS, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Cloud v. Martin et al. new trial granted.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. Wadsworth et al. v. Arnfield et al.—Argued by Mendenhall for Plaintiff, and Nash for Defendant.

Lehman et al. v. Shero et al.—On motion of Nash, remanded at the costs of the Plaintiffs.

BIRD v. BARRETT et al.—Remanded.

Deu. ex. dec. Harley v. Morgan.—Argued by Mendenhall for Plaintiff, and Nash for Defendant.

Black, Adm'r. v. Ray et al.—Submitted by Mendenhall and Winston for Plaintiff, and Haywood for defendants.

Friday, Jan. 21. REYRIS, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Harrison v. Casey et al. in Equity, from Rowan; bill dismissed.

GASTON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Bryan v. Wadsworth, from Craven; Judgment affirmed.

Saturday, Jan. 22. HIATT et al. v. Twomey et al. (two cases)—submitted by Nash for defendants.

Since our last, Henry P. Bond, of Lenoir, had been admitted to County Court practice.

Pellissippi (P.) Jan. 16.

Seminole War.—Since the engagement on the Withlacoochee, no intelligence has been had of the main body of the Indians. The situation of the inhabitants east of the St. John's and south of St. Augustine, is truly deplorable. New Smyrna has been burnt and all the fine plantations in that neighborhood have been broken up. Many of the negroes have been carried off, or have joined the savages. The Indians are dispersed in small parties, and when pursued they take refuge in the thickets which abound every where, and fight with desperation from other tribes, and abounding slaves. The Mickasnoke tribe is considered the leading band of the Seminoles.—They have always been noted as the most determined and ruthless of the savage race. Their chief, Powell, is cool, daring, and brave. He is a half-breed, and unites the gallantry and courage of the white man, with the subtlety and cunning of the Indian. Besides he is said to possess some knowledge of military tactics, having drilled at Tampa, for many years as often as he thought proper.—At the battle of Withlacoochee, he sported the uniform of our army, and continued to occupy a conspicuous position, where he could observe every movement. He is an enemy not to be despised, as every one present on that occasion, will bear witness.

We are sorry to observe by the Charleston papers, that Gen. Eustis, is wholly unprepared both as to the situation of our frontier, and the resources of the enemy. Thickets almost impenetrable abound