of his remarkable mind. "I said remarks est table land, without the shadow of a valley-a succession of mountains, and yet no depression-grand, lofty, sublime, and by irself." It was a most eloquent and sublime figure—one peculiarly Prestonian. He then showed how this administration had received five times as much in appropriation over that millions for fortifiof any other time; twenty "and yet we hear the thunder of complaint about the unfortified state of the country, from all quarters -from the heights as try, from all quarters—the big thunder well as the base of Olympus—the big thunder well as the base of Olympus—the big thunder and the little thunder." his eloquence when he thus exposed the inconsistency of the administration. It is surprising how they could hold up their heads afor the accumulated evidence against them ought to light since the commencement of Congress. He now took a flight at the Chairman of the Military Committee - said that he had landed several administrations for their exertions in behalf of the fortification system. He could not let the opportunity pass without saying a word or two upon this subject and upon his colleague—his feelings were up and they should have vent. He (Mr. Calyoun) had been omitted in this culogy -it was well-hut it did not detract from his meritsit d'd not make him less the father of this sys em. There was in Rome," said Mr. P., lady, who was the wife of Cassius and sister of Brutus, who died-her funeral was attended with all the pomp of Roman ceremonialsthe statues from all the noble houses were carried in the mournful array—all except the statues of her husband and her brother!" noting a passage from Tacitus, which declared them as more honored by the omission; he exclaimed, 'and I glory that the statue of my illustrious colleague has not been mude to grace a pageartry in the reign of Tiberius!!'
That though it was full well known that he had organized the scheme has a system—that while Secretary of War, he had fought it into shape and spirit, though he had built the arch and fixed the key-stone to the arch, another statue than his is suddenly and with disgusting indecency placed intriumph upon its apex. while be, the proud but persecuted architect, is crushed under the foot of the tyrant!" It was a glorious burst; a breathing scene; the prator pale as death, looking with an eye almost of reverence upon Calhoun, his hand elevated in the very attitude of indignationand contempt, his foot stamped suddenly up on the floor; the daughters of the two, both beautiful, gazing with intense tenderness upon the parents, the sgitsted Calhoun, with the tear in his eye, (I am not mistaken) was a scene so peculiarly beautiful, that not a breath or whisper broke its effect. Up a looking over my sketch I wonder that I have not done it better, when I heard the words and saw the attitude, and gazed upon the accessories to the scene, I felt as if the whole was writ ten indelibly upon my mind; every word, every gesture, every look -but how inade quate is language to do justice to the truly sublime.

The orator (and how fully he deserves the name) went on to rejoice in the certainty of peace. The thunder cloud he said "had rolled away from the horrizon; "in the deep bosom of the ocsan burrie !," but yet the bosoms of those who had gazed upon it, continue to beat anxious ly even after its departure—the President himsolf seemed to be under the influence of some supernatual fear-the spectre of war seemed to haunt him like the vision of Saul. The whole sea board must be fortified—the legislation would be partial-but yet he was for fortification-he was for a catholic, an American policy; but why waste the revenue-he saw how it was—this scheme of the administration was a giant, whose limbs were brought one by one in to the legislative halls-that while we were in specting the limbs in detail, we should no dream of the monster, the colossus, to which

Mr. Preston gave way on a motion to adjourn being very much fatigued and overcome. Mr. wever, begged a mo -he rose quite firce and threatening-I thought he was going to demolish Preston. He commenced by advising the South Carolinian to give up figures of speech and attend to figures of arithmetic—that he had indulged in a figure which clearly defined the President as a Tibe rius; but Senators' ipse dixit did not make him a tyrant. The fact was, the President had been metamorphosed so by epithets that he hoped all that Senators had said of him would not go down to posterity-or, if it did go down, that it would not be believed. Mr. Preston admitted all that the gentleman

said, an hoped that ALL that the Senators HAD in orann pays said of the President might not find belief with posterity.

Mr. Benton rose and expressed his perfec

composure and satisfaction and good temper (he was in a terrible wrath all the time) at the allo sion to his collision with General Jackson The gentleman had his permission to make the observation when and wherever he chose but he hoped he would add one fact to it, which was Shepherd. that he had afterwards supported General Jackson's election and administration without hav-

ing asked for a reward. This certainly is very creditable to Mr. Benton, an extraordinary piece of self denial, and redeems half a dozen pieces of requery of which he has been guilty in his life time.

In the House the N. York relief bill passed to a third reading, the second section being stricken out.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1836. There was a most unknoted debate in the louse to-day during the hour that is generally

The majority of the Committee on Election made a report yesterday relative to the North Carolina contested election, unlaworable to the claim of Mr. Graham, the sitting member. After some discussion the subject was postponed till to-day. It was the first business that came up. When I entered the half I found John Rall.

till to-day. It was the first business that came up. When I entered the half I found John Bell on his legs; and cutting up the House and the party in fine argle for the rules reaculty adopted, giving precedence to particular branches. of business, and generally for the loose, irregular, and procrastinating manner in which business halbern conducted of late.

John Bell is one of the most effective speakers, and slingether, and of the most remarkable men in Congress. He makes no pretension to imagination or deep sensibility, or strong emotion. He has to do with the understandings of men. His sole object seems to convince their reason—and his deter ained resolution to tug and pull at every thing that stands in the way, until he shall have secomplished all he aims at. It is remarkable that his manner is more animated, than that of many men who are in the habit of addressing themselves more to the feetings of their anditors. Sometimes, indeed, it becomes quite vehement, as tanday, when in those fierce mid somewhat harsh tones which are always distinctly andible in every part of the Hall, hadly mid somewhat harsh tones which are always distinetly audible in every part of the Hall, hadly
constructed as it is for heaving, he demanded of
Mason, who had been principally instrumental
in having the rule adopted, which gave presedence to the Appropriation Bills, "Why do you
mot now resumd that rule at once, since you do
not insist on its execution, whenever its suspension
is required by any of the party? I call upon the
gentleman to unshackle us! us who are daily
a iffering under the operation of that rule. Resione us to our antient privileges in this House,
and to freedom of debate!"

Mr. Bell maintained that there was no peors-

Mr Bell maintained that there was no neors by nor reas as for the rule; for never was the Hove called upon by the proper organ, to take so an appropriation bill without immediately as-senting, sie also adverted in strong terms to

the delay and processination which had been aflowed to occur in the case of the Navy Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Williams of North Corolina, reminded

the House of the real matter before them, the merits of which had been nearly lost aight of ments of which has been hearly loss against and moved to lay the subject on the table until the reports both of the majority and minority of the committee should be printed. This was about to be agreed to, when tip appears Managing went to some of the not very pleasant to give vent to some of the not very pleasant. ive vent to some of the not very pleasantings which the stern rebuke of Bell had ex-

He denied that his resolution giving precedence to the appropriation bills, had any ten-dency to abridge the freedom of debate, or prevent the House from controlling its ow ceedings. In proof of this, he referred to the desultory and elaborate discussions, which had recently occurred. He declared that the public service was now suffering, and would suffer for

service was now suffering, and would suffer for some time to come, in consequence of no appropriations having been made. It was most imperative on Congress to pass the bills immediately.

Bell rejoined with great force and spirit.—"I now foresee, that until the appropriation bills shall be passed, our ears will be constantly assisted with the cry, "The country is suffering?" If this is really the case, why do you and every the insist on the execution of the order. I deday, insist on the execution of the order? I declare, in the face of the House, and challenge contradiction—it was the gentleman's own po-litical friends who caused all the delay that has securred in getting the Navy Bill through." Mr Mason replied that he was not responsi-

knew that he had always been most anxious to have the bills passed.

The next person that rose was "our Bije" whose knowledge of parliamentary rules, he re-gretted to see, caused him much affliction. He made some rude comparisons between the ad-ministration of the Chair, by the gentleman from Tennessee, who last filled it, and by the present incumbent. Notwithstanding Bell's

ble for any one but himsell, and the House

Bell said, in reply, that the allusions to his erudition by a person who confessed himself in-

were exceeding impertinent. This out the New Yorker to the quick-but he could only stammer out, "The gentleman himself is impertment!" After some further discussion of no importance, the main subject

was laid on the table Mr. Calboun's Bill on Executive Patronage then came up. At its first presentation to the House, the party led off by no less illustrious a person than John Quincy Adams, had used their utmost efforts to give this bill a bad name. But they did not succeed. Bell and Peyton met them; and exposed the inconsistency of the supporters of Andrew Jack son in endeavoring to ex-cite odium against a measure embracing the very provisions in regard to Executive patronner which they had been most loud mouthed in favo whole corps, then thought the hill the grand panacea for all political exils. The party today panacea for all political exils. The party to-day did not wish these pleasant topics of reflection niged home upon them again; and glastly and speedily disposed of the bill by sending it to the committee of the Whole on the State of the

Upon recurring to my letter last night. I find passed; I should have sided "to a third read-

It had its third reading to-day, and the question being on its final parsage. Mr. Pearce, the Rhode Island Trimmer, delivered himself of a long, load and uproacints speech against the whole spirst, force and operation of the bill, Not one of the noisy engineers in Googress sends out his shot with less effect than does this man; and in the midst of all his crash of words, ng could be more manifest than the stoical indifference of the House. At times, is they did something more than merely not listen, so much laughing and talking were going on, and so many members walking to and iro, that one of his friends was at last obliged to appeal to the Sporker to make the House come to order. Another towning entarget of words is to be Another bonning enterset of worders to be someel upon as to neurous, the House having adjourned in the middle of this mighty orator's speechification. Enough of the House. In the Schate, Mr.! Prestin finished his foreible and classical speech. The close was a highly wrought piece of cloquence, and theirered with all the combined grace, spirit and en-

of the heatties of election; every couthful aspirant, to oratorical distinction, expeet to receive the highest pleasure, and most important lessons, from the eloquence of this ator. They will not be disappoi ted. Mr. Shepley made a long speech; which I did

not stay to hear. The people in the gallery eleared out in platoons as soon as his disagreesble tones fell upon their cars. The bill under discussion was at last laid on the table, and the Senate went into Executive business.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1836,

This has been rather a dult day in the Halls of Congress. During the first hour, the House was engaged with the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the North Carolina contested election. The question was on setting apart a specific day for the consideration of the We were very near having a scene between that Hercules of oratory, Mr. Bynum of North Carolina, and his colleague, Mr.

The latter had spoken with considerable power against the proposition to appoint a particu-lar day at present, for taking up, and acting definitively on the subject, and in favor of referring the whole matter back to the committee with instructions to await arrival of additional testimony, which the agents of the siting member are now procuring. Referring to an inso-lent observation thrown out by Bynum Yester-day, that the constituents of his colleague had been misrepresented long enough -he said, "If the gentleman means that my colleague has not consumed the time of the House in idle and unprofitable wrangling-noisy squabbles, and angry abuse, and requimination, he is perfectly correct-and I trust there are many members here, who misrepresent their constituents in the

There was nothing in the manner of Mr. Shephess, to make us sure that this was aimed at Mr. Bynum—but that declamatory orator was himself so conscious of his foible, that he felt it to be a home thrust. He sprung to his feet and then to his usual position in the centre of the middle siste, and demanded in a voice of

"Does the gentleman mean to imply that I onsume the time of the House in the manner he speaks of?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. 8, good humos edly; "I made no personal allusion; the remark

Mr. Bynum, glad to find he was not ridiculed hy every body, jumped at this disclaimer-and

thereupon became quite moderate—for a wonder.

He vowed and protested he had meant nothing disrespectful to the sitting member, but only that if the report of the majority of the committee was correct, then that gentleman's constitu-ents had been missepresented long enough. He was prepared to prove he was not entitled to the seat, &c. &c. He was growing quite vehement here—threw his arms about in every direction, stepped backwards and forwards, &c. &c. and in short we were about to have a fine rhetorical exhibition, when Mr. Speaker, satisted, no doubt, with former displays of his powers, re-solved to drop the curtain at once; and called him to order for going into the merits of the

contested, made an earnest appeal to the House to allow him more time for taking depositions, and to delay making up their minds until they tensions! mighty reasons, truly!—rea had heard all the testimony. What he asked among the strongest for opposition to him.

case as speedily as possible; but first put your-

To the discredit of the House, be it natters very little whether he is heard or not. It is well known, that the party have long since decided that Mr. Graham shall walk, and Newnd shall take his place. One sote more from North Carolina is of prime importance to the interests of the Executive nominee, in case the

Cambreleng tried hard to get a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up and dis-posing of the New York Relief Bill-but the tion was negatived by a large majority. Private businesss the rest of the day.

The Senate was occupied during nearly rhole time of the sitting, with the Cumberland Road Bill. Nothing important occurred.

THE STAR RALEIGH, MARCH 10, 1836

To Nothing important from Florida since

We have on hand two or three commulications, which we shall endeavor to publish n our next.

If it were not an indication of the depravity the politicians of our country, the present state of political parties would be amusing. all countries, and especially in all republics, there is a class of men who make politics t trade who either from imbecility, or some other cause, are unwilling to depend upon their own-exertions for the means of subsistence; and of opinion was honest and sincers, oppose expect, by servility and flattery, to live at the expence of the people. This formidable host, ormidable for their numbers, their want of rinciple, their union and activity, it will be scollected, were bitterly opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson.

Regarding his prospects as desperate, no erms of abuse were too strong, no measure of rituperation too great to be applied to his preensions and character. His election, by two of the most servile and devoted of the presses which now support him, was denounced as a curse to the country. He was not according to these E-fitors, (Ritchie & Crowell) capable of construing the plainest law. Even the domestic relations of General Jackson were not espected. With a degree of profligacy and baseness without example in the history of this country, his pious and inoffensive wife was dragged before the public, her character traduced and calumniated, and and epithets applied to her, which we will not disgrace our columns

The people took their own concerns in their own hands. These politicians by trade were overwhelmed. Their forces were routed .-'heir vile calumnies were scorned and disegarded. General Jackson, after being deeated in the House of Representatives, was riumphantly elected. He thus became the dispenser of the offices and patronage of the Government. What do we next see! pray all men who honestly desire to do right, who love their country for their country's sake, (and we believe the majority of all parties are ompo el of such men,) to view this matter mpartially. A calm review of our own conduct, is frequently the commencement of an amendment in our lives. A calm review of the past political occurrences of the country will naterially assist in steering the ship of state through the dangers which threaten it.

No sooner is it ascertained that General lackson is the favorite of the people; that he will, in despite of cancus, in despite of the vile calumnies heaped upon him and upon the partner of his bosom, be elected beyond all question, than these politicians by trade are found enlisting under his banner. Like the free oters who infested Europe in the 13th 14th centuries, they fight for those who pay. They are found the most abject of Jackson's latterers, they literally crawled to the footstool of power and licked the dust from the feet of him whom they had denounced as a tyrant, murderer and adulterer.

The chivalrous hand which supported Gen. lackson, when friends were needful, who were always found where blows fell thickest, supported him from principle, from an honest desire to benefit the country. Honestly believing that abuses had crent into the Government. that those abuses ought to be reformed, they as sincerely beleived Gen. Jackson had the firmness, the lofty independence and patriotism and the keen sagacity to effect those reforms. That some in the ranks had motives less pure, is unquestionable; but we conscientiously beleive the great majority of the original Jackson party were influenced by as pure motives as any which has been known in this country.

If the reader at all doubt the correctness our speculations. let him look to the leaders of the Jackson party now, in this State: Richard Dobbs Spaight, Weldon N. Edwards, Robert Strange, Bedford Brown, Romulus M. Saun-Not one of these individuals was an original friend of General Jackson. One of hem had voted, as a representative in the Congress of the United States, (Mr. Edwards,) hat Gen, Jackson had violated the Constitution of the United States, . We challenge a denial; the proofs are ready.

Another, (R. D. Spaight) an advocate of he Mangum resolutions, tempora mutanter &c, had such a stong aversion to the President, that although the people, in the form prescribed by the Constitution, had expressed their preference for him, disregarded their wishes, contemped their will, and voted for another; for which he was dismissed their service under circumstances the most humiliating. Another, R. M. Saunders,) was known as one of the pitterest revilers of Jackson; and two members of Congress declared that he expressed wish Mr. Adams might be elected by the House. Both the others are known advocates of a caucus, known opponents of the President. until his political sun was fast rising above the horizon into meridian spiendour. Where are these men now, honest people of North Caro-lina! They are the most clamorous of the minions of powers, the most vociferous of Jackson's supporters, now that he wields the patronage of the Government, now that he is the dispenser of Office; though among the most

envenomed of his assailants when a private individual. New lights have shone upon them. Where were the States of New York, Rhode Island, Maine and Connecticut? battling under the banner of our "venerable President!" Where, especially, was Martin
Van Buren! He was not in the ranks.—
Even sometime after Mr. Adams was elected, he was dark: he wrote his friends, as was currently reported, not to commit themselves. No sure indications had taken place on which side victory would perch. Yet the old Jackson party is now called upon to support this man in preference to all others; to abandon those principles in support of which they formerly rallied and for no other or better reason than tha having, by flattery and doubling dealing, old General desires it, and because the packed steam Rucker Caucus have endorsed his

HON, JOHN TYLER, or Va. It will be seen from the letter of this gentle-man, which we publish in this week's paper, he has resigned his seat in the Senate of the Unit-ed States. The rebuke which is given to those

members in the Virginia Assembly who have, for factious purposes, brought about this consummation, are keen and cutting, and not the less so because it is conveyed in terms the most

If the matter were at all doubtful before, this letter proves, conclusively, the unconstitutionality of the act which the General Assembly required to be done. The references to the aneient and better days of Virginia, and her action on this very subject of expunging, must have called the blush of shame to the actors in this work of servility and adulation, for their degeneracy from the lofty character of their illustrions ancestors.

In relation to the course which Mr. Tyler has felt it his duty to pursue, whilst we differ with him, we cannot but admire and respect his motives. That course was not to us altogether unexpected, from his peculiar notions on this subject-notions, which we again repeat, we be fieve unsound, and contrary to the true interpretation of the constitution. We believe not only this-we believe a soverer blow will have been given to the right of instruction altogether, by these unauthorised, dangerous and factious proceedings, than it has ever received

We envy not that man who shall succeed Mr. TYLER, on such a dirty errand as expunging the journals, directly in the teeth of a positive injunction of the Constitution.

As it respects the course which should be pursued in relation to the Vice Presidency, it requires more consideration than our contemporary seems to have given it. We would not, for one difference of opinion, when that difference an, especially where other creat principles-here, indeed, the very safety of the republic where. was involved in the controversy. Notwithstanding Governor Tries's resignation, we are still willing to support him, if he shall appear to be the strongest candidate we can run; because, in his opinions generally, we agree with him: because his integrity is such as to command the respect, may we not say the admiration of all men. It will not do to be too fastidious-to require a man to beleive in every political opinien which you may entertain. To be so would prevent us from supporting any one, and render the opposition powerless

Whilst we express these opinions, if public pinion shall indicate some other individual as more acceptable, we will, if we consistently may, give him all the support in our power. We have not time or space to pursue this subcet farther at present. We may resume it ereafter.

Charter of the U. S. Bank .- The proceedngs of the Van Buren papers in regard to the charter of the U. States Bank as a local institution, by the Pennsylvania Legislature form an admirable commentary upon what the people have to expect under their regime. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, in the exercise of her undoubted constitutional rights, has done this act, whether wisely or unwisely their constituents alone have a right to pronounce. It is a gross interference with a sovereign member of the confederacy that the party should attempt to control, coerce or intimidate her agents in the discharge of their duties. What would the people or the Legislature of Virginia say to any such attempts to prevent the increase of

Banking capital in that commonwealth? We

doubt not they would spurn it with indignation. The sentiments which have been promulged in conflection with this subject are utterly at war with a government of laws, or indeed any government. They would only suit the fauourgs of Paris during the bloody career of the foul miscreants who there held their infernal orgies in that metropolis, during a portion of the Prench revolution. They call on their political friends to disregard the charter, and one of them has had the audacity to call upon the onle to destroy the institution, and raze it to its foundations, by open violence. We mention these things to characterise them as utterly infamous, and the wretches who have uttered such sentiments are richly deserving of the pillory and whipping post. Some weeks since, we e pressed our apprehensions of the alarming increase of banking capital in the country. We think it will fearfully re-act on public pros perity. In all parts of the country the work is going on. It will not and cannot come to good

We see extracts in the last Standard, stating that Mr. Webster will withdraw, and express ing the belief that Gen. Harrison and Judge White will follow his example; and that Mr. Clay will be brought forward. What may be Webster's course we do not know; for ourselves, we wish he had withdrawn six months ago. It would have deprived Van Bu-renism of its most potent weapon in this State holding out as they did, that the object of the friends of Judge White was to carry the election to the House, and procure Mr. W's election. False as this assertion was, false as thou who made it knew it to be, it has had i a effect As to Judge White, we can assure the Constellation and the Standard, he will not withdraw nor will be be withdrawn. Whether defeated or victorious, the battle will be fought. We doubt not the Van Buren men would greatly rejoice at his withdrawal. They fear his popul

arity, his unspotted character.
The idea that Mr. Clay will be brought for ward is a mere stratagem, to withdraw public attention from the nominee of the Rucker Caucon. It is an attempt to create a false issue .-The party dare not place V. B. before the on his own merits. They dare not urge, his pretensions on the ground of his principles and his public services. Such a manly, open and honourable course would exfeat, under such circumstances, be more honorable than victory, achieved by the wiley strata-

We commence the republication of the num ers of Patrick Henry, which give an exposi tion of the political life and character of Van Buren. The writer seems throughly ac-quanted with his subject and amply qualified to expose the double dealing and duplicity and tittleness of the political Grimalkin. We invite the special attention of each one of our readers to these letters. They never have, and, as we beleive, never can be successfully answered. Who is their author is unknown to us; but it is some person who has borne a pari in the politics of the empire State.

AN ABORTION .- A Van Buren meeting AN ABORTION.—A Van Buren meeting was called at Wilton, Granville county, on the 27th ultime. A Borrish of transpets and notes of preparation were besed throughout the county for some days previous. The news came even as for as Raleigh, that a great Van Buret miceting was to be held at Wilton on the aforemaid 27th. Well, the eventful day aerised, and what think you, reader, was the result? Why, not more than five Van Buren men appeared, although some came from a distance of 12 or 15 miles. The wily Van Buren leader in the eighborhood, was ashamed to show his face, and the others hong their heads, and went bome without holding a meeting, sufficiently convinced without holding a meeting, sufficiently convinced that Van Buren men were "like angels visits, few and far between," in that quarter.

Mr. W. C. Rives has been elected a Senat

[LETTER TO THE EDITORS.]

Newbern, Feb. 25, 1836. The nomination of Gen. Dudley has been well received here by the whole opposition, ex-cepting a few of those half-way-milk-and-watermen, who while professing to be Whigs, are really Torics. The very noble stand taken by Dudley in his letter of acceptance, will have it best effect in expelling from our ranks all such incumbrances, and I doubt not but that in a few weeks you will hear that a few of these soap-tail politicians cannot consent to vote against Spaight, because he is a neighbour. Al this can be easily explained by reference to the state of the Hon. Jesse Speight's health; and to a few other local considerations. These deserters have wrought themselves up to a conviction that by keeping one foot in the whig ranks and their necks in the Van Buren collar, they may be able to go into any of the offices in the gift of the people, without serious opposition from any quarter. So they have deter-mined to say that although they agree with us in all material points, still through neighborly affection entirely they are disposed to vote for Spaight. We shall do our best to kick sue en out of the confidence of the Dudley party in this port of the State; and to tell them distinctly that we believe they are at heart Van Buren men, and that they only desire to wear the Whig cloak, as a badge of decency and respectability. Vote for Richard Dobbs Spaight through

neighborly affection! They might as well say, that they go for him on account of the grace beauty, and accomplishment of his wife, when it is notorious he never had a wife. I have known him all my life, and for the last ten years have known him somewhat intimately, and I can safely assert I never knew him to de s liberal act of any kind; and still these slippe-ry office seekers vote for him on account of his ring a neighbour. The truth is, some of them aut to go to the Assembly; and one or two upstarts want to go to Congress, (not to serve their country but to serve themselves,) and they are willing "to go in" pledged to any set of principles or men-Abolitionists, Tarriffices. or Amalgamators.

There has been much amusing chat here of late, at the expense of the Governor. It is this: a very severe piece, signed Turpentine, appeared in the Washington Whig, ridiculing the Governor for his clumsy refusal to dine with the people some short time since. It was a very severe article, and when it came to be read bout the streets, there was a great deal of laugh among the people generally. When Spaight saw it, he was, like his great master, viz. a "roaring Lion"—and away he sailed to the Sentinel Office, and finding that that paper had been issued for the week, he solicited the services of the Editor of the Buzzard, a scandalous little sheet, which was about to appear the very next day. After much persuasion, the Editor consented to take up the defence of the Governor, and accordingly an article (editorial) was admitted, replying to the assaults of Turpentine upon the character of the Governor. So that the Buzzard is hereafter to be considered as the official of Gov. Richard Dobba Spaight.

SUPREMECOURT

Since our last, the following proceedings in Court, have taken place: Revers, Ch. J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Symington v. McLin, from Jones, reversing the judgment below, Gastox, J. delivered the opinion of the Court; in the case of Kello et al v. Maget, Aslan from Herstord, reversing the decree of dismission and direction the Court below to order so abor real from Rowin, remaining the cause tor further proceedings. Also, in Warkins v Window et al. n Equity, from Gates, directing an secount to be iken. Also, in Arnold v Jucksoo in Equity from Rand Iph; decree for plaintiff and reference to the

DAXIRI, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Core v T. Haliday, in Equity, from Greene, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Carr v J. Holiday, in Equity, from Greene di recting a reference to the Master. Also, in Ochile. tree v Wright et al in Equity from Duplin, dis missing the bill as against Wright and deularing the Plaintiff entitled to an account against Herk Also, in Ellerbre v Cash in Equity, from Abson; logunction made perpetual and defendants to ex-cente a deed of release &c. Also, in Hint et al. Twomey et al five cases) in Equity, from Da-

Editorial Natices — The Edgefield Carolinian (Edgfiel C. H., S. C.) has been revived under the name of Edgefield Advertiser.

The typographical execution is neat, and the spirit of its Editorial matter of the real independent fearless Carolina stamp. - Success. thart ePI more Green, Esq. has reliagned at the Editorial guardianship of the Box dron (Va.) Expositor, and is meereded by Mr E. 'V The polities of the Expositor will undergo no change. Mr Green carles with him, in his retirement our best wishes for his prosperity and his successor has the same for his Editoreal

Our neighbors of the Salem Reporter, base lately changed the name of their paper to that the "Weekla Chronicle and Farmers" Register. and otherwise much innerved its appearance. The attention and industry with which the Chronicle is conducted merit the patronage of the community, and we hope its conductors may meet with abundant sucress.

Western Carolinan.

Corruption in the Post Office Departmett. - Nothing is plainer to the naked eve, than the corruption in the Post Office Department. - But we did not know until the present time, that any private letters had been broken pen. Mr. Calhonn lately in a speech, in speaking of the assumed power of the Executive, and the corruption in the Post Office Department, spoke as follows.

"He has the offices and the honors, and he like the Post Office, with all its p-tronage and power of corruption. And these, said he are used without stint, or regard to law or detenty. Letters are broken up; ves, said be my own, he ters and those of my lamily have been broke open in their passage through the Post office.

Should not this be corrected? If not by those in authority let it be by the unanimous voice of a free people!

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. A meeting for the purpose of raising means fur rebuilding this estab-Monday evening. The New York Commercial of Tuesday says:-

It was of much interest and its re sults surpassed our must sanguine expectations,-The official proceedings will be shortly published: mean time we state, for the information of the public, that upwards of Thirteen Thousand Dollars were subscribed."

Thousand Dollars were subscribed."

The same paper contains the following:

Beautiful Incident—At the meeting of citizens in the Methodist Church in Greene st. held last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the noble structure known as "The Methodist Book Concern," very interesting impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, and Greene by 15th, 1866.

The Same—Galles—Galles—Cuases—Preservas and several delivered for the paper is of sufficient for the summedation of a semidistriction of all pursuing devictions of a permaposit deviction of a permaposition of a permaposit deviction of a permaposit devicti

the Rev. Mr. Waugh. The history of that extensive institution, from its infancy, fifty years ago; its recent means of great and extensive usefulness; and the efficient and salutary manner in which they have been applied, were disclosed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and with the best possible effect, as will be seen in the sequel. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Bangs related the follow- _ in remarkable incident. Among the burning fragments of books & printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne unward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the lxivth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which had carried it thither. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less s'riking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the 11th verse which reads in the words following:

"Our holy and beautiful house," where our fathers praised thee, is burned op with fire and all our pleasant things are laid waste! We know not how the relation of this

incident impressed others, to us it appeared of striking interest and beauty. I'rue, there seems no special reason why such a message should have been providentially sent to the man who ound it; but the message was sent and all but the message was obbliterated by the melancholly occurrence of which it gave such signal intellig nce. The leaf was brought over to this city by the finder, and has been placed in one of our bookstores.

Horrid Murder. - We are informed that a Negra Woman belonging to Mr. J. Murply, a few days since, murdered in a most shocking manner, a little boy, son of Mr. John Shields, who lives in Halifax county. Virginia about five miles from this place. The circumstances, as near as we can collect them are as follows:-Mr. Shields is the Overseer of Mr. Murphy and resides on his land, and whilst his. wife and him-elf were absent from their house leaving their lit le son about nine years old at home, the negro woman stole several articles, and the little boy threatening to tell on her; she knocked him down with an axe and supposing she had killed him. threw his body on the fire and went out of the house. The child coming too was enabled to extricate himself from the fire, though dreadfully burn', His cries brought assistance, and he lived several hours, during which time he related the circumstances attending the murder. The negro woman has been arrested and will be tried by a special Court, and we trust speedily meet with the punishment due for the horrid deed she has committed. Milton Spectutor March 4.

MARRIED.

In this City on Phinriday evening last, by the Res. Mr. Osho ne. Mr. David Murphey to Samp ov. to Mi s Emiline P. Wiliaker daught t r of Wesley Whitaker, Eqs of this City.

In Beaufort county, on the 24th February, Mr. Jeremiah Gaylord, jr. to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, Also on the 23d, Mr. Stephen Cutlar to Miss Ellenorah, daughter of John

B. Archbell, Esq.
At Meltosville, on the 19th February, Mr. James Rorie, in the 73d year of his age. Miss Sarah, eklest daughter of Mr. Jonathan thuren. In Auson county, on the 25th February, Mr. John C. Wadsworth, of Che. raw, to Miss Winey P., daughter of Thomas Ingram, Esq.

In the vicinity of Meltonsville, N. C. on the 8th February, Martin T. Ashcroft, son of

James Ashcroft, Esq. aged 16 years. In Halifax on the 28th February, in the 44th year of her age, Mrs. Maria Daniel, conof the Hon J. J. Baniel, one of th Judges of the Supreme Court of N. C.
On the 27th Pebruary, Mary, wife of
Nicholas B. Seabrook, and daughter of the
late Rev. Daniel Blain, of Lexington, Va.

In Johnston county, on the 25th alt. Me John Lockhait, in the 40th year of his age. Mr. Lockhart had been afflicted with dropsy four or five years before his death; during which time he had been tapped 98 times. The quantity taken at each operation sarring found to 44 phillons. Mr. Lockhart bore his protracted and almost unparallelled affiction with manly fortitude, and christian patience. — Communicated.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having qualified as Executer the last Will and Tetament of Thomas Cox dea'd, at the last term of the County Court of Halif's, requests all person indebted to the Estate to make payments, and hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate, to bring them for and within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bor of their

Halifax county, 23d Feb. 1836.

VALUABLE PRINTINGESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE GREENSBOROGH PATRIOT,

By virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by WILLIAM SWAIM, deceased, I shall offer for sale, at the Office of the Greensharcough, on Monday the 21st day of March next, all the Printing of a Super-royal RAMAGE PRESS TYPE - STANDS-GALLIES-CHARLE-PRESS