

ruptible purity of our judges, as means of protecting property, if you turn away the very substratum upon which the superstructure must rest. I will hazard the opinion that in the six months of the Executive usurpation and misrule which has elapsed since the removal of the depositories—the brief period of a Roman dictatorship—property to the amount of 100,000,000 dollars has passed from the pockets of the enterprising and industrious classes into the strong boxes of that moneyed aristocracy against which this Administration professes to be making war. Such is the magic power of transferring property from class to class by means of a disordered currency. It goes from one to another, like the balls of a conjurer passing from cup to cup, which no one perceives while passing, though every one can see the result after it is consummated.

No Administration has done more than this to increase the progress of the moneyed aristocracy, and none has ever done more to diminish the honest earnings of the poor. And I will add, that no measure has tended more to produce these results than the removal of the depositories. But I am exhausted, and though I have not exhausted the subject, I fear I have exhausted the indulgent patience of the House. I have discharged what will probably be the last duty of this kind which I shall ever perform on this theatre. It has been done with no feeling of personal unkindness to the distinguished individual whose conduct I have felt it to be my duty to arraign, but more in sorrow than in anger. While I cannot forget the feelings of many days, when I fought under his banner, neither can I forget that he has violated every pledge and every principle which animated my efforts.

I do most sincerely believe that our liberties are in imminent danger; and if the projected union between the political power and the banking power of the country should be once established, I do not believe it will be in the power of human wisdom to save us from a deep-seated, all-pervading despotism. If it were the last admonition I was permitted to address to my countrymen, I would say, "for the sake of your ancestors, for the sake of your posterity, guard against the unholy and corrupt connection between money and power, by every precaution of human prudence." It is the natural instinct of a Bank, organized upon true banking principles, to abstain from politics; but the hand of power cannot be thrust into its affairs without producing fatal consequences to both.

PUBLIC MEETING.

For the Register. Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the people of the county of Wake, convened on Saturday, the 10th of May, 1834, at Capt. Berry Harris', to take into consideration the subject of the Deposites and the renewal of the Charter of the United States Bank. On motion of Seth Jones, Esq. Col. Alexander Rogers, sen. took the Chair, and Mr. M. Alston and Moses B. Harrison were chosen Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly explained by the Chairman, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That believing the establishment of a National Bank by the Federal Government, is not authorized by the Federal Constitution, we are therefore opposed to the recharter of the present Bank.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the Deposite question and recharter of the Bank are inseparably connected. Restore the Deposites and the recharter is inevitable.

Resolved, That the Deposites therefore, ought not to be restored to the United States Bank.

Resolved, That the Charter of the Bank, having only two years to run, the removal of the depositories was a judicious and indispensable measure, to protect the country from a too rapid winding up its concerns, as well as to deprive the Bank of a most formidable engine to extort its recharter from the people.

Resolved, That our confidence in the firmness, integrity and patriotism of our venerable President, is undiminished; that he has our unqualified approbation for his decided and efficient opposition to Federal encroachments on State Rights; and that we will make use of all honorable means, to sustain him against the assaults of the coalition in the Senate of the United States, consisting of the old Federalists, the Nullifiers & the disappointed aspirants for the Presidency.

Resolved, That so long as he pursues this glorious and patriotic course, we will give the President our cordial support.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Bedford B.own, in the Senate of the United States, for the dignified manner in which he has sustained the late measures of the Administration; and the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to him, for the very able manner in which he has defended the course adopted by the Executive, in regard to the Government Deposites and the United States Bank.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Hon. B. Brown, one of the Senators of this State, and to the Hon. Jesse Spright, one of the Representatives in Congress from this State, and the proceedings to be laid before both Houses of Congress, and that a copy be sent to the Globe for publication.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Raleigh Register and Star for publication.

ALLEN ROGERS, Ch'mn. MOSES B. HARRISON, Sec'taries.

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors.—From my intercourse with the young men of this place, I have been pleased to learn from a goodly number, that they were desirous of forming a Society that would tend to the mutual improvement of their minds; and being an advocate of such a Society myself, at least to introduce through the columns of your paper what has been considered by one of the most eminent of men the

best calculated for the accomplishment of that end—I mean Dr. Franklin, the great supporter of Debating Clubs. He was the first to advocate their efficacy in this country. He founded one in Philadelphia, composed of a numerous body of respectable citizens.

Societies of this nature may be objected to upon the plea, that they are not beneficial to any but professional characters—but this opinion cannot be indulged for a moment in any reasonable mind, if the least consideration is bestowed upon it. It is not exclusively the oratorical powers which may be improved by them; the intellectual powers of the mind are equally strengthened by them; the voice, action, and gesture, are also improved. And who in public or private life, will deny the necessity of mutual improvement? In the discussion of historical subjects considerable benefit must accrue; the mind is necessarily led to history for information, which, perhaps, would not be otherwise acquired. Self-resolution to study does not always prevail; and without that animation, which a spirit of contention always excites, we frequently become listless, and neglect the acquisition of an essential knowledge of literature. Debating Societies, fertilize the ideas, add fluency to the speech, and in short, to take them altogether, they present to us a mass of information, without a counteracting objection, which the most subtle understanding cannot presume to deny.

In the various vicissitudes of life, it is not unnatural to suppose that nearly every individual, at some future period, will be under the necessity of expressing his sentiments upon matters of public and private import; for where is the person who would tacitly listen to the absurd and fallacious reasoning of another? But who would be enabled to stand before a numerous and critical audience, without the benefit of experience.

There is a modesty which frequently prevents sensible youths from associating with others in public declamation. When we remember, however, the failure of Curran's first attempt, and his subsequent fame in the powers of Oratory, we are not a little surprised this should be a ground for objection.

Curran's first debut is curiously noted by himself. When young, he joined a debating society, consisting of 7 or 8 members. Being very anxious to distinguish himself, he made all necessary preparations, with considerable industry. He repaired to the session room, when at length the time arrived for him to take the floor. He rose and commenced with "Mr. Chairman"—when a pause ensued; he became confused and was unable to go farther than a repetition of "Mr. Chairman." He casually looked around, when he observed that every eye was fixed on him. He imagined that he was placed in the centre of a spacious amphitheatre (the room being larger than would conveniently contain a dozen persons) addressing a numerous assemblage of persons.—Poor Curran's reason was so totally subdued by his embarrassment, that he became quite disheartened in his new career. He was however, one evening, enticed to anger by the personal insinuations of another; he became quite animated, and spoke at length and with such fluency and power, that he was ever afterwards feared.

A Society of the kind, in this place, may have a tendency to call forth talents, which, otherwise would have remained dormant. A.

CONGRESS.

By a Resolution of the Senate, Friday and Saturday are devoted to the consideration of bills. The whole period was consumed in the discussion of a private bill, the claim of the heirs of a Revolutionary Officer.

In the House of Representatives, considerable discussion prevailed on a point of order relative to the disposition of Mr. Mardis' resolution, which had been so long before the House, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill, in conformity to the Secretary of the Treasury's views, concerning the State Banks, and Mr. Corwin's amendment to the same, declaring the reasons of the Secretary for the removal of the Deposites unsatisfactory, which was finally ended by Mr. Corwin withdrawing the amendment, and Mr. Mardis withdrawing the resolution. The House then took up several of the Appropriation Bills, and, after some time spent in their consideration, adjourned.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House, nearly the whole sitting was consumed in Committee of the Whole, in discussing the various items of a bill making appropriation for certain harbors, &c. They were reported to the House, but no question taken on concurring with them.

Mr. Mercer asked leave to submit a resolution that the House on Thursday next adjourn over to the following Monday, in order that the Hall might be cleaned, the carpet taken up, and a covering of matting substituted in its place. Objection being made, he moved for the suspension of the rule to allow of his making his motion; which motion prevailed.—Ayes 99, Noes 35.

Mr. Van Houten and Mr. Parker, opposed the resolution, and it was advocated by Mr. Hawes; when the question being put, it was carried.—Ayes 95, Noes 39.

In the Senate, on Monday, the greater portion of the day was occupied in the consideration of the bill to aid in the construction of the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, by appropriating there-

\$350,000. An amendment was moved by Mr. Hendricks, giving to the United States the privilege of having the Mail transported thereon, free of charge, which was adopted 37 to 6. The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 23, Nays 2. Both of the North-Carolina Senators voted in the negative.

In the House, it being Petition day, numerous Proceedings, Memorials, &c. were presented successively, until its adjournment, nearly all of them on the all-engrossing subject of the removal of the Deposites and the recharter of the Bank of the United States.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Brown, presented the proceedings of the meeting at Berry Harris', which appear in this paper; and Mr. Mangum presented the Memorial from this City remonstrating against the conduct of the President in removing the Deposites, and praying for the adoption of such measures as may relieve the country. Mr. M. said that the signers of the Memorial composed more than four-fifths of the voters of the town. Both were ordered to be printed.

In the House, the whole day was occupied in the consideration of the contested election from Kentucky, between Messrs. Lecher and Moore. On motion, both gentlemen were admitted to the bar of the House, to be heard in defence of their respective claims. Mr. Banks took the floor in support of Mr. Lecher's right to the seat, and addressed the House at great length. Mr. Jones, of Geo. replied, vindicating Mr. Moore's election. Mr. Marshall took the same side with Mr. Banks, but had not concluded when the House adjourned.

The leading point involved in this case, is, whether voters who possess the necessary qualifications laid down in the Constitution of the State although their votes shall have been received and recorded in an illegal manner, ought to be counted, and their votes alone made the basis of the decision of the election.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

We call the attention of our readers to the following extract from the New-York Courier and Enquirer. The proceedings of these miserable fanatics are spoken of in pretty much the same language, by every intelligent and respectable Press at the North.

The Fanatics.—It will be seen from the Courier and Enquirer, of Saturday last, that these indefatigable incendiaries, are still at work laying the foundation for a servile war, or a dissolution of the Union. We say a dissolution of the Union, for in all our conversations and intercourse with the gentlemen of the South, of whatever denomination of party, we never met with one who did not pronounce emphatically and without reserve, that any attempt on the part of the General or State Government to interfere with the relations existing between master and slave in the South, would lead to inevitable separation. With us, slavery is one of those abstract questions which affects no man's personal or political welfare; but to the South, it is a subject of such vital, such universal interest, that it will not bear to be tampered with. Life and property are on the issue.

One principal object of these mischievous and malignant incendiaries seems to be the destruction of the Colonization Society, which holds out the only rational and practical mode of bringing about the emancipation of the blacks, viz. with the consent of their masters. Unless this indispensable preliminary is obtained, such a measure cannot be accomplished without being followed or preceded by consequences, which no rational, humane man can anticipate without shuddering. The objects of this war against a society numbering among its prominent members many of the first and best men of this country, are not difficult to be detected. The fanatics, in the first place, perceive in the existence of that Society a rational ground for attaining an object which they themselves seek to accomplish by outraging every principle of reason and humanity; and in the second, they seek to divert the funds and contributions destined to this humane purpose, to themselves. They cannot bear to see a dollar bestowed on the Colonization Society; their aim is to divert the whole current of public sympathy and public munificence into the polluted channel of their own selfish and malignant objects. Hence their denunciations and calumnies, and hence their bitter opposition to the only practicable plan ever devised for the emancipation of the slaves of independent States, who, unlike the colonies of England, cannot be legislated out of their guaranteed right, by any power under heaven.

It may not be generally known to our readers, that there is now existing in the State of Ohio a College, instituted solely for educating young missionaries to go about like roaring lions, full of fury and fanaticism, preaching the doctrines of the immediate Abolitionists. The first article in the Constitution of this Society is as follows: "Our object is the immediate emancipation of the whole coloured race in the United States—the emancipation of the slave from the oppression of his master—the emancipation of the free colored man from the oppression of public sentiment, and the elevation of both to a moral and political equality with the whites."

Did we not know from the woeful experience of the history of mankind, what horrible wonders fanaticism can compass, what mischiefs it can bring upon nations and communities, even, when it finally fails in its desperate projects, we might be inclined to smile at the stupendous plan organized among a set of under graduates, in an obscure corner of the Western wilderness. The elevation of millions of beings in the scale of moral and political rights, and the demolition of the settled internal policy of some dozen different sovereign States—at least sovereignty in this particular—would certainly appear a task somewhat disproportioned

to the means thus in embryo for its accomplishment; and so is the fact. But the mischief is, that those who cannot do what they propose, may still succeed in doing incalculable injury. They cannot build up, but they may pull down, or at least unpebble the edifice, and prepare the way for the earthquake which is to level it with the dust and crush its inmates.

The Courier, after giving an account of the proceedings of a meeting lately called in the City of New-York, by these misguided fanatics, which resulted in the entire disamputation and exposure of the plans of the fanatics, remarks—

Thus has failed his last attempt of the Abolition Society to force themselves on the community. We trust that is the last attempt of this kind of infuriated zealots. We trust that it is for their own sakes. There is a point beyond which the endurance of the public will not be carried.—And if these few infuriated men should attempt again to hold a public meeting, and force themselves and their opinions and principles on the community in despite of public opinion, we should greatly fear the consequences to the Abolitionists themselves.

SARGENT'S Patent Straw Cutters.

WILLIAM PECK, Agent for this section of the country, has now on hand a supply of the Cutters and Shellers.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform all who may be in need of the above mentioned labor-saving machines, that he has by much study, labor and expense, made great improvements in them, making them more durable, to cut shorter, and a greater number, if lengths, &c. and believes them now as perfect as it is possible to make them. An objection, has sometimes been made to the small size machines, because of the endless screw having in some instances worn out, and required the machine useless without a new shaft; he would inform all who may have machines in that situation, that by sending them to his shop they can have separate screws fitted on their old shafts—while a screw should last a year, can afterwards be replaced by the person using the machines. All new small machines he now makes with screws cut separate from the shafts, so as to be more durable, and that in case of their failure, any person in the country can replace them for 125 cents, (the price of a new screw, which they can always obtain at his shop, as well as new knives and pinions). He is now prepared to fill all orders for large or small size Straw Cutters, as also for the best kind of Three-shed Machines, horse powers, Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, &c. at short notice, the materials and workmanship of which he will warrant to be good. He hopes that all economists will remedy the hard times to themselves, by making use of these Straw Cutters, and to him, by favoring him with their orders for the same. For after what has been said and published by many experienced and observing farmers and economists upon the subject, it is presumed that all are now fully convinced of the great saving made by feeding all stock on cut and mixed food, as well as of the great advantage it is to the stock itself, especially to work horses, oxen and milch cows; and if so, it is reasonable to suppose that all economists will adopt it, and that they will furnish themselves with the above Cutting Machines for cutting the food, which will cut any length wanted, and in less than an hour of the time required to cut it with the old kind of knives that have generally been used for the purpose. From the great demand there has been for these machines (there having been near 1000 of them sold in this State since he purchased the right in them) had the general satisfaction that they have given, he can with confidence recommend them, and in point of simplicity, durability and performance, he believes they far exceed all other kinds now in use, as will appear from the following Certificates from Geo. Crump, Col. Goodrich and others, who have long had them in use, and hundreds of others that might be obtained were it necessary. Those who may feel disposed to purchase, will please favor him with their orders, or call and see the machines, and witness their performance, at his Agricultural Machine Shop, first door below the Union Hotel.

JABEZ PARKER.

CERTIFICATES.

Sir—You ask my opinion in regard to your Straw Cutting Machines; having had one in regular use for about six years, I hesitate not to say, that it is decidedly superior to any article of the kind I have ever seen, both for durability and despatch in execution; no repairs whatever has been necessary during the six years' use, and it is now as perfect as when first put in operation. Respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN C. CRUMP.

Mr. Jabez Parker, Richmond, Va. July, March 11th, 1834.

I have owned and used two of Safford's Straw Cutters, made by Mr. Jabez Parker of Richmond, from about the time of their introduction into this part of Virginia, and do not hesitate to say, that the machine is one of great value. With the large size one, it will cut six bushels in an hour. I use it in cutting up cornstalks and stubs, as well as blade fodder, hay and straw of every sort. It is not liable to get full of order, even in the hands of the most careless operators. Mine is as efficient now, as several years ago. I think Mr. Parker has improved its construction, and added to its durability. The large is preferable to the small size one, though the latter is valuable in proportion to its size. C. W. GOOCH.

Alfred, Henrico, Feb. 27th, 1834.

Lynchburg, Jan. 18th, 1834.

Mr. Jabez Parker, Richmond, Va. I have had in use for some time, your Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter, of the largest size. I find them both superior machines for the purposes they were intended. I have lent out several of my neighbors, the Corn Sheller, and all speak of it in the highest terms. I use the Straw Cutter on my plantation in Amherst county, and find its utility so great, that I would not dispense with its use one year for twice its cost. I find the simplicity of construction so great in both machines, that there is little danger of their getting out of order even by the careless usage of slaves. Your obedient servant, E. FLETCHER.

I owned a small sized Cutting Machine, which I purchased of Mr. Jabez Parker, and with two boys, used a small field to feed—I cut about forty bushels of wheat straw in little more than fifteen hours. We usually cut as much straw and cornstuck in an hour as a boy could cut in a day with the common three-bladed knives. This machine is easily kept in order, if attention is paid to oiling its shaft and screw. JACOB MORDECAI.

Heico county, April 22d, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE SUPPLY OF Black, Drib and White HATS, Of the latest Fashions and of every quality and size. JAMES NEWLON, 29 St. Raleigh, May 20.

Splendid Lottery. For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company; To be Drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, 31st MAY, 1834. SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize of, Amount. 1 Prize of \$50,000, 10,000, 1 " 4,000, 1 " 3,000, 1 " 2,500, 1 " 2,000, 75 Prizes of 1,000, 84 " 500, 128 " 100. With numerous other Prizes—An all amounting to \$485,180! Whole Tickets \$9; Half do. 4 50; Qrs. 2 25. Tickets and Shares, also Packages of Tickets, for sale by HENRY WHYTE, Petersburg, Va.

Where orders should be addressed, and they will meet prompt attention.

Shocco Springs.

The medicinal virtues of which have been attested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the 19th of June. Terms for Board, &c. as usual. \$1.75—Grown persons, \$1 per day. Children and Servants, half price. Horses 75 cents per day.—A reasonable deduction will be made for families by the month. ANN JOHNSON, Shocco Springs, Warren Co. 29 St. May 24, 1834.

N. B. There will be a BALL at the Springs on the 9th of July next. Great pains have been taken to procure Music for the occasion, and it will be such as is rarely heard in this section of country. A. J.

The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Spectator, Tarboro' Free Press, Elizabeth City Star, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk City Star, will insert the above weekly, for five weeks; and forward their accounts for payment. A. J.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale One third part of the LINCOLN COTTON FACTORY, situated two miles below Lincolnton, N. C. at the falling Shoals of the South Fork. This Factory is now in excellent repair, and has in full operation, seven hundred and thirty-six Spindles, and ready to go into operation eight Looms. Also, belonging to the same establishment, an excellent Oil Mill, Blacksmith Shop, Machine Shop, and Wood Cutting Machine, with five hundred and sixty acres of Land. This site is superior to any in my knowledge for Manufacturing.—Situated in a section of country possessing all the advantages of the Cotton market, and of the Grain growing country above it; the situation is healthy, well watered, and well calculated for a Store, and water power sufficient to operate two thousand Spindles.

Also, he offers for Sale in the Town of Lincolnton, the Lot whereon he now resides, No. 9, fronting the main Street, No. 10, fronting the back Street, on the N. E. Square of said Town, and in the same Square a two acre farm Lot; and also Lot No. 10, in the S. E. Square fronting the main Street leading to Beatie's Ford, with seventy-five acres of Land, lying on Mill Creek, one and a half miles from town.—The Town property would make a suitable residence for a Lawyer, a Physician or any gentleman who would wish to pass the Summer in a healthy, pleasant place. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase would like to view the premises before purchasing.

The Subscriber will sell the above property low, as he wishes to move to a warmer climate, if he can sell. JAS. BIVINGS, Lincolnton, N. C. May 15, 1834. 29 1m

The Thorough-bred Horse,



GENERAL HOPKINS,

WILL Stand the present Season at Mr. R. N. HENNING'S Stable, in Oxford, at \$30, to be discharged with \$15 if paid before the season expires, and Thirty Dollars to insure. Gen. Hopkins is a deep mahogany bay, 15 1/2 hands high, 4 years old this spring, with fine action, and is a beautiful horse. He has been trained, and the highest expectations entertained of him as a race horse, but was prevented from running by lameness. It is still in contemplation to afford him an opportunity of acquiring on the Turf the reputation which his high form and the following excellent Pedigree would seem to entitle him to.

General Hopkins was got by the well known Stallion and unqualified Racer, Monsieur TONNANT his dam Janey (the dam of Polly Hopkins) was got by the imported horse Arch Duke; his grandam by the imported horse Sterling; his great grandam by the imported horse Ob-courly, out of Miss Salam-rkin, by the imported horse Wildair, out of the imported Cub Mare; she by Cub—Second—Starling—Partner—Greyhound—Makeless—Brimmer—Price's White Turk—Dods-worth—Layton Barb Mare.

Wildair and the Cub Mare were both imported by Col. Delancy, of New-York. Wildair was afterwards sent back to England and put at Forty Guinea a mare. The only instance of the kind ever known. It is certainly true, that although Wildair and the Cub Mare were imported in the year 1767, yet there is no American cross in General Hopkins, except that of Monsieur Tonnant.

Arch Duke (sire of General Hopkins' dam) was by Sir Peter Teazle; his dam by the great Eclipse—Blank—Rib, &c. &c.

Sterling (Homes) by Volunteer, one of the best sons of E. Horse; his dam by Highfyer—Young Cade—Second—Fox, &c. &c.

Ob-courly by Eclipse—Careless—Guten Arabian—North Country Diamond—Sir J. Harper's Barb—Old Child mare.

Wildair by Cade—Steady—Partner—Greyhound—Makeless—Cousler—Brimmer—Price's White Turk. If desired, Mares will be fed on grain at the usual rates, and good pasturage furnished and servants boarded gratis. TH. T. HUNT, Oxford, May 17, 29 3t

We are authorised to announce CHARLES L. HINTON as a Candidate for Senate, and WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, JOHN and WESLEY JONES, Esquires, as Candidates for the House of Commons of our ensuing Legislature, in this county.

We are authorised to announce PHILIP B. BRUN, Esquire, Sheriff, as a Candidate for re-election.

At our County Court, last week Mr. WILLIAM PROX was appointed an additional Auctioneer for this City.

Bank of the State.—Pursuant to appointment, a general meeting of the Stockholders of the proposed new Bank, was held in the City, on Thursday last, for the purpose of organizing the Institution and making By-Laws and Rules for the government of the same. A large number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, were in attendance. Judge Settle was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Charles Manly, Esq. Secretary.

On examining the Subscription Lists, it was found that the aggregate amount of Stock taken, is 8,126 Shares—equal to a sum of \$812,600. Of these, 6,626 belong to individuals, and the remaining 1,500 to the State.—The first instalment of \$25 on each Share subscribed, being required to be paid on the day of meeting, the Stockholders came prepared to meet it; and so numerous were the instances in which advance payments were made, that but little delay is entertained, that the Bank will be prepared to commence operations immediately after the receipt of the second instalment, on the 22d of August ensuing—to which the Stockholders stand adjourned.

On Friday, a balloting took place for the Directors of the Principal Bank, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Peace, William Boylan, Thomas D. Behnehan, William Hill, Alfred Jones, George W. Mordecai and Charles L. Hinton.

The State is entitled to two Directors, of whom the Public Treasurer is one, or rather *tute officii*. The selection of the other vested in the Officers of our State Government, and the choice has devolved on Governor Esquire.

We are gratified to announce, that at a meeting of the new Directory, on Saturday, Duncan Cameron, Esq. was unanimously chosen President of the Institution, at a salary of \$2,000; and Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier, at a salary of \$1,400—these being the only Officers needed for the present.

We are confident that the appointment of Judge Cameron, as President, will inspire such universal confidence as to the character of the Institution, that the whole amount of Stock authorized by the Charter will immediately be taken upon the re-opening of the Books, which we understand is to be done for a limited time, under such regulations as the Directors of the Principal Bank may prescribe.

The location of the Branches has not yet been arranged.

Small pox.—We regret to learn from the Lynchburg papers, that this loathsome disease has made its appearance in that community, and that there have been six cases of it. The Town authorities however, are taking the most active steps to prevent its further spreading.

The corner stone of the Cape Fear, York and Pedee Rail Road, was laid with imposing ceremonies at Fayetteville, on the 13th inst. an interesting account of which appears in the last Observer, and shall be transferred to our columns, next week.

Second thoughts are best.—In the Message re-nominating the rejected Government Bank Directors, the President distinctly intimates that if the Senate again reject them, no others would be nominated—has, in effect, denying to the Senate its Constitutional *veto*. He has however, as Major DOWLING says, "considered on't a spall," and nominated the following persons in their stead: viz: Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; Jos. Whiting of Baltimore; and S. Alley, of New-York.

Actions speak louder than words.—Gen. Jackson keeps his own private deposits in the United States Bank—yet removes the public money through fear of its SAFETY.

American Silk.—Power looms and other machinery for the manufacture of Silk and cloth, have been introduced into Litchfield, Connecticut, and specimens of the Manufacture, reeled, spun, woven and dyed in that town, have been exhibited in the city of New-York. The Evening Post says, they are among the most substantial silk fabrics the Editor has ever seen, resembling *de Naples* and preserving a beautiful