

"Men are apt to expect too much from Government.—President's Message.

"It is one of the finest problems of legislation," says the celebrated EDWARD BURNH, "and what has often engaged my thoughts when I followed that profession, what the State ought to take upon itself to direct by the public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual discretion."

After going into some details, he then lays it down as his conclusion, that the action of Government "should be confined to every thing that is truly and properly public, to the public peace, to the public safety, to the public order, to the public prosperity."

These principles are just; these sentiments are truly philosophical. All enlightened statesmen and economists now unite in opinion that the policy of interference and regulation is unwise, disturbing, and pernicious. The tendency of the age is to throw off all unnecessary shackles political, financial and commercial freedom in all things, as far as it is safe, is essential to the highest development of human energies.

But if the principles proclaimed by the eminent man whom we have just cited be applicable to Governments of complete and unlimited power like those of England and France, how much more appropriate are they to a federal compact, enacted for a few simple, yet important specific purposes, by sovereign States, which have reserved to themselves and to their respective people all municipal authority, together with many of the high attributes of sovereignty.

OFFICE-HOLDERS.

It has become the practice, at the close of every election, for the federal presses to exclaim that their party had to contend against the influence of the office-holders of the general government—thereby intending to hold out the false idea that the officers are uniformly attached to, an acting with, the Democratic party.

The State House.—The State House now building at Raleigh, of hewn granite, is expected to be completed in about two years, and will be one of the best edifices of the kind in the Country.

its cost of the building and furniture when completed, will probably exceed \$500,000. Its length is 160 feet, its width, including the porticoes, 140, the height, from the floor of the rotunda to the top of the staff 101, from the basement floor to the granite balustrade, which surmounts the dome, 100, and of the exterior walls 60 feet.

Salisbury Carolinian.



TARBOROUGH.

Friday, December 8, 1837.

We learn that a splendid BALL will be given at Constitution Hall in the Town of Halifax, the 20th inst. in commemoration of the passage of the Locomotive over the Roanoke.

On the following morning a train of cars will leave Halifax on a pleasure excursion and cross the new Bridge at Weldon and proceed on the Portsmouth-Rail Road as far as desired, and return to Halifax on the same day—and a Party given in the evening.

It would give great satisfaction, and appear the curiosity of many, who have not seen Rail Roads, or taken excursions in the Cars. We feel proud and very much flattered, that a package of tickets have been sent to Gen. Wilson one of the Managers, to distribute among the Ladies of Tarboro' and vicinity.

An affair of honor (if it may be termed honor) not long since, took place between, Col. O. Clairborne and Gen. H. S. Foot; two distinguished politicians of Mississippi. The hostile and belligerent meeting occurred in Alabama; as custom and the evasion of the law, has made such meetings familiar in adjoining States.

NEWSPAPER SENTINEL.—Not having received for several weeks this thorough-going Administration Journal, we were induced to enquire into the cause, and learned that the publication of it had been discontinued.

PORK.—The supply for family use, which is daily brought to our market exceeds that of most seasons, and extends very considerably beyond the last particularly. The quality, too, is uncommonly good, and the prices already far below those of last year, being from \$6 1-2 to 7, for prime hogs.

DEMOCRACY. The following beautiful extract is the conclusion of a speech of the Hon. Wm. Allen, Senator in Congress from Ohio, delivered at a late festival in that State: "Democracy is a sentiment not to be applied, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous, humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal obligation. It is the law of nature pervading the law of the land. The stupid, the selfish, and the base in spirit may denounce it as a vulgar thing; but in the history of our race, the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. Yes! that is a noble, magnanimous and sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of our sympathies and elevates the soul of man, until claiming an equality with the best, he rejects as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the minds of his fellows. Yes! it is an ennobling principle—and may that spirit which animated our fathers in the revolutionary contest for its establishment, continue to animate us, their sons, to the impending struggle for its preservation."

From the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter. PUBLIC MEETING. A meeting of the people of this country being called through the Warrenton Reporter, to ascertain whether the defeat of the administration in the City and State of New York, had in any wise disheartened or intimidated the people of Warren—(the neighbors and co-peers of Nathaniel Bacon)—the Court House was filled to overflowing on Tuesday, (28th ult.) the second day of the County Court. General John H. Hawkins called the meeting to order by nominating as President, Henry Fitts, Esq.

The nomination being unanimously sustained, Mr. Fitts took the Chair. Eibert Check and Richard Jordan, Esqrs. were then chosen Secretaries.

On our first page, may be seen Mr. Calhoun's letter of exposition and acknowledgement of his principles, that have so

long been involved in mystery. We request an attentive perusal and an impartial decision. The doctrines are principally good, and if he is not a Cataline, may be received and taken from him administratively at some coming day as a Catholicism and healing lotion, but if otherwise should be shunned from him as the poisonous bonon upas.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Revenue of this State present the following condition ending 31st Oct. 1837, inclusive amounts to \$240,018 13—the disbursements to \$218,827 53; leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$21,190 60. The disbursements are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Legislature, Contingences, Rebuilding Capitol, Judiciary, Treasury Department, Government House, Pensioners, Electoral Elections, Sheriffs for Settling taxes 1836, Interest on State Loan, Comptroller's Department, Executive Department, State Department, Public Printing, Council of State, Convention returns, Adjutant General's Office, Congressional Elections, Senatorial Elections, Begue Banks.

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The President rose and in a speech explained the objects of the meeting; going at length into the conduct of the Banks, and showing clearly the danger of their connexion with the government.

After he had concluded, the meeting was addressed by Wm. Eton, Jr. Esq. who in a speech of much ability, introduced the following Resolutions, which he proposed should be adopted as expressive of the sense of the people of Warren. The Resolutions, on being seconded and put to the vote were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved, That Mr. Van Buren has strengthened his claims to the support and confidence of the people since his elevation to the Chief Magistracy, by his ability, fidelity and firmness which he has manifested in the discharge of his official duties, and the sound republican doctrines and principles which he has advanced in his Inaugural Address and his Message of the 4th of September last.

2nd. Resolved, That the incorporation of a United States Bank of any kind whatever, would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to the liberties of the People and the purity of the Government.

3rd. Resolved, That the State Banks ought not to be made depositories of the public funds, because they have been tried and have failed to perform their duties as fiscal agents of the government.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of an entire separation of the Federal Government from the Banks, and that any connexion between them is injurious to the Government and the People, and of very doubtful benefit to the Banks themselves.

5th. Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the Independent Treasury Bill which was before Congress during the extra session and that it presents the most eligible plan for the collection, safe keeping, and transfer of the public moneys of any which has been devised since the foundation of the Government, and the plan which is most congenial to the Constitution itself.

6th. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Warrenton Reporter, the Raleigh Standard and the Washington Globe.

7th. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Henry Fitts, Esq. for the ability with which he has addressed and presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. HENRY FITT, Ch'n. ELBERT CHECK, RICHARD JORDAN, Secretaries.

Who prevented the passage of the bill to divorce bank and state? We answer the opposition, aided by the votes of a few professional friends of the administration, defeated this salutary measure, and disappointed the just expectation of the people. On them alone rests the odium of defeating the measure and a solemn account they will have to give of their saying and doings, when the reckoning day shall arrive. When the people shall require them to give an account of their stewardship, hypocrisy and want of fidelity to their interests will be fully disclosed, and they will receive the just reward of their toiling.

N. Y. Daily News.

Auction of Ladies.—An auction of unmarried ladies used to take place annually in Babylon. In every district they assembled on a certain day of every year, all the virgins of a marriageable age. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bid the largest sum of money gained possession of her. The second in personal appearance followed, and the bidders gratified themselves with handsome wives according to the depths of purses. But, alas! it was seen there were in Babylon some ladies for whom no money was likely to be offered; yet those also were disposed of—so provident were the Babylonians. When all the beautiful virgins, says the historian, were sold, the crier ordered the most deformed to stand up; and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least; and in this manner the money arising from the sale of a handsome woman served as a portion to those who were either of disagreeable looks, or that had any other imperfection. This custom prevailed about 500 years before Christ.

The numerous friends of Mr. Thomas Cochran, who has for several years past been the Proprietor of the Lafayette Hotel, in this town, will regret to hear of his premature death, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was a passenger in the brig Oscar, which sailed from Mobile for Texas, which it was reported had been wrecked, and all on board lost.

After several days of suspense, however, news was received of her safe arrival at Velasco. The relief thus afforded to his family and friends was of short duration, for the next day's mail brought intelligence that the vessel was indeed safe, but that he had died of lockjaw, occasioned by receiving both charges of a double barrellled gun in his arm, the gun having accidentally gone off whilst in his own hands. Amputation was effected as soon as the brig arrived at Velasco, but without relief.

Fayetteville Observer.

Credit.—Whether by fools or knaves, is doubtful, but the charge has often been

made against us that we want to destroy commercial credit! Destroy credit! Do these men really know what they are talking about? Do they know that credit is the confidence which one man has in another that he will pay his debts, or that he will give his word? Do they know that it is impossible to destroy this confidence, without destroying wholly the nature of man? It is a person enterprising, honest, industrious, and economical his neighbors will give credit to his promises, and so far their own interests permit loan him capital on that credit. To desire the overthrow of this order of things, is wicked; to expect it, is absurd; and those who accuse us of laboring to do it, impute to us the worst actions, without giving us credit for the least particle of common sense. Credit, commercial credit is founded on the immutable principles of human nature, and it is just as impossible to overthrow it, as it is to reverse the natural order of the physical world.

So far from wishing to destroy credit, we have constantly labored to remove from it those restraints which limit its exercise and pervert its use. We have always contended for its freedom from those pernicious bands which a foolish partial legislation had thrown around it. We want no kings, no aristocracies to give laws to credit—we want neither bank presidents nor bank directors to regulate its operations, and where credit shall be given and where it shall not, as may suit their private purposes. We want to take its control out of the hands of a few interested persons, and restore it to its natural freedom. We want to take the sickly plant from the hot-house, where it has been nearly destroyed by judicious treatment and restore it to its natural state, the rain and the winds of heaven, that it may become a healthy and vigorous tree.

The artificial restraints of the present system are subversive of the very basis of credit, by withholding it from the honest and industrious, who would enjoy it if the system were abolished, to bestow it upon the fawning favorite and wild speculator. We are opposed to having credit controlled by banking corporations, but to real legitimate credit, we are the most ardent friends, and those men who say that we are not, either do not know what they mean, and we are disposed, in charity, to think such the case, or are guilty of a wild misrepresentation of our views, which lays their obnoxious to the charge of the grossest falsehoods. In either case they are entitled to the supportor confidence of the people.—N. O. Commercial Herald.

The Simoon of the Desert.

20,000 SIMOONS BURIED ALIVE. Mr Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveller, who has recently arrived in New York, has been lecturing to crowded houses. In one of his lectures, he gave an interesting account of the simoon of the desert.

He states that from the great insecurity of person and property, there is little travelling except in caravans. These frequently comprise 40,000 camels, attended by thirty or forty persons. Flying horsemen, scouring at full speed the surrounding country, secure them from sudden attack; but the chief danger they have to encounter is the hot blast of the desert. Its approach is tokened by a lurid streak in the heavens such as may sometimes be seen in American sunsets. It is a sign well understood by the natives; and they prepare for it immediately. It comes like the heated air from a fiery furnace suddenly opened, producing faintness and lassitude; and soon increasing in violence, it raises the sand and clouds, penetrating the eyes, nose and mouth, and insinuating itself beneath the garments. The camels are halted by the sound of a bogle, the note of a flute, or some other well known signal, and arranged in lines of an hundred or a thousand each, with their backs turned to the quarter from whence the simoon is expected, and beneath the shelter thus afforded, the men prostrate themselves upon the ground. The drifting sand, opposed in its course, rises in a little while to the camels' backs, and begins to pour down on the other side. Now must they again bestir themselves, if they would not be buried where they lie. Although the atmosphere is thick with the yellow sand producing darkness so total, that one can see an extended hand—and darkness too that can be felt—a new position is to be taken, a new line of camels formed, and a new operation gone through with. This is often necessary to be done many times, until reduced to perfect helplessness by exhaustion, they sink and die, and are buried beneath the sand. The groans of the women and children, and the blended cries of men and beasts, help to make the scene awful beyond description. One of these simoons to which Mr Buckingham was exposed, lasted 18 hours, and out of a caravan of 50,000 persons returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, to the shrine of Mahomet which was overtaken by this destroying blast, only fifteen escaped alive to tell the tale.

Petersburg Market, December 7.—Cotton from \$8 to \$10 1/2—Int.

OBITUARY.

"In the midst of life we are in death." DIED. In this county, on Saturday evening last, aged 6 years, Abnera, daughter of Mr. Alston Savage.