



CARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1834.

The last Raleigh Register contains the proceedings of a highly respectable meeting of Members of the Legislature, favorable to an amendment of our State Constitution, held in that city on the 11th inst. We shall publish the proceedings, in conformity to their wishes, in our next paper. The Register states that the Executive Committee, as requested, have prepared an Address to the people of the State, which will be published with all convenient dispatch, in pamphlet form, for distribution.

The House of Delegates of Virginia have passed, by a large majority, resolutions disapproving the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, but also expressing an opinion against the constitutionality of that institution—and the House of Representatives of Alabama, by a vote of 34 to 30, have adopted a resolution appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of drafting a memorial to the Congress of the United States, praying the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, under such modifications and restrictions as may comport with the interest and necessities of the country. On the other hand, the Legislatures of Ohio, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have passed resolutions adverse to the Bank and to a restoration of the deposits. Numerous meetings, for and against a restoration of the deposits, continue to be held in different parts of the country, and both parties appear to be sanguine of success—we incline to the belief, however, that the deposits will not be restored, & that the fate of the Bank is irrevocably sealed.

Congress.—The debate on the removal of the deposits still continues in both Houses, with but little prospect of a speedy termination. In the Senate, since our last, Messrs. Rives, Ewing and Preston have spoken on the subject—and in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Jones and Huntington. We give below some few remarks submitted by Messrs. Brown and Mangum, Senators from this State. Mr. Clay's resolution, directing the Committee of Finance to enquire into the expediency of affording temporary relief to the community, by prolonging the payment of the revenue bonds, &c. being under consideration:—

Mr. BROWN said, that for some days past much had been said about the distress existing in the country. This sort of conduct went to produce the very effect which honorable Senators were so loudly lamenting—to destroy public credit. Yesterday, another key had been touched; the manufacturing interest had been alluded to; and to-day they were told, that by the outrageous and tyrannical measure of the Executive, in relation to the Bank, the agricultural interests had been laid waste. He (Mr. Brown,) admired the ingenuity displayed by some gentlemen, in destroying the public faith. He supposed, the conduct to which he alluded, was perfectly accidental—that it was not intended as an attack upon the administration. The honorable Senator from South Carolina had informed the Senate, that in consequence of the measure of the Executive, the staple commodity of his State had been greatly depreciated. Upon this subject he (Mr. B.) could not speak; but he could tell the honorable Senator, that this depreciation could be but of short duration. Capital would come to the aid of the honorable Senator's constituents even from Liverpool—a flow of capital would take place from England. It was a fixed rule in commerce, that wherever capital could be profitably employed, there it would be found; that is, if the Bank, with the vast influence ascribed to it by honorable Senators, did not keep the money out. The Senator from South Carolina had spoken of the depreciation of cotton. Last year, when no deposits had been removed, it was still lower than at the present moment. If, therefore, the honorable Senator's remark had any weight, it went to prove, that the removal of the deposits had been productive of good rather than of evil. In his (Mr. B.'s) State, real property was now 20 per cent. higher than it was last year. The tobacco

planter had never been better rewarded for his labor. They were told by the Senator from Maryland, that the distress was real and not imaginary. He (Mr. B.) would grant that this statement was true to a certain extent. But how had the distress been produced? The Bank had got up this pressure for the purpose of destroying the public confidence; it had thus locked up the capital of the country; and certain honorable Senators were producing, by the course which they pursued, the very evils which they so feelingly lamented. The Senate was told of the great wealth and resources of the Bank—that it was the most wealthy institution in the country. The Bank had then the ability, but not the will, to assist the community. But the distress had been exaggerated. He (Mr. B.) had been told, that the failures at the present time, were not more numerous than usual. Newspaper editors might write—might expatiate upon the ruined state of the country—but the agricultural interest would go on, and survive the wreck; and the country would pursue its onward course, notwithstanding all gentlemen might say to the contrary.

In the Senate, on the 23d instant:—

Mr. MANGUM presented the memorial of sundry citizens of North Carolina, disapproving of the removal of the deposits, and asking their restoration to the Bank of the United States. Mr. M. took occasion to say, that he knew many of the signers of the memorial. His personal knowledge enabled him to testify to their respectability and intelligence—that they resided in the centre of a dense population, and that at least one-half of them were fast friends of the administration, and had supported it through good and through evil report. On motion of Mr. M. the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives this description of the Senate, while Mr. Shepley, of Maine, was speaking:—

"Clay and Porter, conversing; Webster, Sprague, Naudain, Knight, Chambers, writing letters; Hill and Wright, reading newspapers of 8th January, collecting news and toasts; Hendricks and Tipton, conversing; Frelinghuysen perusing a book; Robbins translating Greek; near the orator was Linn at his left and Benton on his right, both writing letters; Judge White in front, reading newspapers; Waggaman, King, Silsbee, Forsyth and Moore, writing letters; Kane looking at the speaker; Tallmadge looking over his gold spectacles at some ladies sitting behind Grundy, who would be asleep if the conversation of the ladies did not prevent it; all other seats vacant!

"This is a true state of the case—and if half of the Reporters were as accurate as I am when speaking of 'the great men' here, you would have many such statements of the case."

The President.—A correspondent of the Commercial Intelligencer of Philadelphia, writes from Washington, on the 29th ult. that "the President sees company to-morrow. He is in good health and spirits. He is indefatigably devoted to public business; and exhibits in all things the decision of character which has ever distinguished him. His venerable and hoary hair forms a strange contrast with the youthful and patriotic glow of his feelings. I differ with him on many points, and express that difference as a freeman and a democrat should; but no one who sees and speaks with Andrew Jackson, can doubt the purity and integrity of his motives." The Intelligencer is generally in the opposition. The character it gives of the President corresponds with the accounts we have received. He is in good spirits; and his moral courage as great as ever. In a late conversation, some one was saying, that some of the citizens of Philadelphia and New York were alarmed by the movements of the Bank:—"I know one man (said he in a whisper) who is not. Andrew Jackson is not alarmed. He will do his duty." Another time, the conversation turned on the same topic:—He remarked: "that he

would try to save the Constitution from the dangers of the Bank—his mind was made up. This palace (says he) has no charms for me. If the people will it, I will retire with pleasure to the Hermitage. But so long as I stay, I will do my duty."—Richmond Eng.

The Tuscaloosa "Flag of the Union" states that, the lands granted to the State of Mississippi by the Federal Government for an University, have been sold for one million of dollars. We should desire to see that clause in the Constitution, which authorises Congress to appropriate one cent towards Schools, Colleges or Universities. There is no such power given—and we are free to say, that such appropriations ought to be arrested. It is astonishing to see among the petitions presented to the present session, what a variety of applications is made for money or lands, for canals, roads, schools, &c. &c. Yet the Constitution does not embrace any of those objects as among the ends to be accomplished, nor among the means necessary and proper for carrying into execution the specified ends.—ib.

Mint of the U. States.—From a Report, exhibiting the operations of the Mint for the past year, transmitted to Congress, we learn that the coinage effected within that period amounts to \$3,765,710, comprising \$978,550 in gold coins; \$2,759,000 in silver; \$23,160 in copper; and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of coin.

Of the amount of gold coined within the past year, about \$85,000 were direct from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$12,000 from Africa; \$363,000 from the gold region of the U. States; and about 13,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of gold of the United States, above mentioned, about \$104,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia; \$475,000 from North Carolina; \$66,000 from South Carolina; \$216,000 from Georgia; and about \$700 from Tennessee.

The amount of gold furnished last year by the mines of the United States, is estimated at a million and a half of dollars, or about one-fifth the amount produced within the same period from all other sources.

Petersburg Market, Jan. 27.—Cotton, sales very limited at 9 1/2 a 11 cents; Corn, \$3 a \$3 1/2; Bacon, 8 to 8 1/2 cents; Lard, 8; Pork, \$6.—Intelligencer.

Norfolk, Jun. 24.—Corn is dull at 50 cents in our market; and Flour in Alexandria is quoted at \$4 25. Glorious times for the farmers. But for the unsettled state of the currency corn would be now selling at 65 cents and flour at 6 dollars.—Herald.

James Bruce, the young man accused of taking money from the mail of the Milton Post Office in this State, has been apprehended. The Milton Spectator says, that while in custody, he endeavored to destroy himself by falling from the crest of a tall building to the ground. He eluded the vigilance of his keepers so as to get on the roof, and by means of a ladder ascended to the highest point. Medical assistance was promptly afforded, and he is now well nigh over the hurt, awaiting in prison the next session of the United States District Court, to be held in this city.—Raleigh Reg.

The Methodist Church.—From the General Minutes which are just issued, we learn that the increase of members last year, in the United States, is 71,178—travelling preachers, 175. The increase abroad was about 30,000.—ib.

Bank of Newbern.—A dividend of capital of 20 per cent. has been declared by this institution, payable at Newbern, on the first of March ensuing. This added to the dividend of 25 per cent. declared last year, makes in the aggregate \$45 on each share.

The valuable Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. D. & M. C. Ryan, at

Windsor, was destroyed by fire on the 13th ultimo.—Raleigh Star.

South Carolina.—The passage of the act, by the Legislature of this State, prescribing a Test Oath, to all who may hereafter be appointed to office in South Carolina; and also to reorganize the militia, has produced great excitement among the Union party in the districts of Greenville, Spartanburg and Chester. The resolutions adopted in these Districts, speak a language at once bold and uncompromising. They denounce these measures as a violation of their rights as freemen—as a virtual disfranchisement of a large minority of the State, and they pledge their authors to resist their execution within those Districts. They say they will welcome revolution with all its concomitants, rather than submit to the oppressive requirements of these laws.

Fayetteville Jour.

Forgery.—A few days since a person deposited in the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, \$96, and requested a check for it on the Branch at Fredericksburg. This was given him, which he altered to \$9,600, presented it and it was paid! The perpetrator has been traced as far as Baltimore, but no discovery of him or the money has as yet been made. It is believed that a portion of the latter has already been exchanged in this city.

Baltimore Pat.

Great Bank Robbery.—We learn that the banking house of the Philadelphia Bank was entered by means of false keys, between Saturday evening and Monday morning, and robbed of small notes amounting to about \$63,000. How a robber could gain admittance to the vaults of an institution which keeps constantly in pay an outside watch, we cannot imagine; but this has been done twice within a year at Philadelphia, and was twice done since in New York.

From an article, in the Chapel Hill Harbinger, relating to the properties and value of the Pine Tree, we extract the following:—

"The introduction of Gas-lights for the illumination of the large cities at night, has created an additional demand for this article. It is not probably known to every North Carolinian who visits New York, that the material for creating the flood of light which surrounds him in many parts of the city is drawn from the forests of his native State.

"Any one who has witnessed the kindling of a lightwood knot, or seen a piece of rosin thrown into the fire, would conjecture that either the one or the other would furnish an abundance of gas, and of a good quality. The gas is manufactured in long hollow iron cylinders, filled with anthracite coal. These are heated to a moderate redness—the rosin which stands melted in a small cistern just above them, flows gradually down upon the hot coal and is converted into gas. From the retorts it flows into the great central reservoir, from which it is conveyed through pipes to the points on which it is to be consumed."

The late meteoric phenomenon is thus described by a passenger on board of a vessel bound to Mexico:—"In about lat. 25 20, long. 87 50, in the bay of Mexico, on the 12th of November, about 2 o'clock in the morning, we were awakened by the cry of passengers on deck ahoy! We immediately hurried on deck, finding the sea in great commotion; the vessel tossing at a dreadful rate (which was singular, it being perfectly calm); a beautiful luminous ring all around the horizon; the stars shooting in various directions, and several parts of the heaven presenting the appearance of a solid mass of fire—for two days previous the weather had been extremely sultry. The phenomenon was observed for about forty minutes, when it suddenly disappeared.—N. Y. Star.

An attempt was made, one night last week, to force an entrance into the dry goods store of Mr. Shriver, in Hanover, Penn. by boring a hole in the shutter so as to admit of the introduction of the