CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Census of 1830. Whites.	Slaves.	Free persons of colour.	Total.	Census of 1820. Total.	Increase.
Ashe	6307	492	102	6901	4365	2536
Anson	9146	4778	163	14081	12734	1347
Burke	13919	3609	199	17727	13411	4316
Buncombe	14494	1072	93	15659	10542	5717
Brunswick	3014	3109	408	6523	5480	1043
Bertie	5272	6742	212	12226	10805	1471
Beaufort	6506	4155	488	10949	9850	1099
Bladen	4490	3123	188	7801	7276	525
Craven	7192	6151	1002	14325	13394	931
Cabarrus	6197	2253	44	8796	7248	1548
Currituck	3248	2274	152	7654	8098	†444
Caswell	8399	6434	355	15188	13253	1935
Chowan	2761	3738	169	6688	6464	224
Camden	4491	2029	201	6721	6347	374
Chatham	10186	5112	281	15499	12661	2838
Columbus	5001	1078	62	4141	3912	229
Cumberland	9081	5057	686	14824	14446	378
Carteret	4873	1393	139	6607	5609	998
Duplin	6775	4429	169	11373	9744	1629
*Davidson	11347	1923	151	13421		
Edgecomb	7632	7073	228	14933	13276	1657
Franklin	5337	4960	368	10665	9741	924
Granville	9429	9154	760	19343	18222	1121
Gates	3891	3648	327	7866	6837	1029
Guilford	15785	2556	394	18735	14511	4224
Greene	3333	2872	108	6313	4533	1780
Hyde	4078	1939	160	6177	4967	1210
Halifax	5870	9790	2078	17738	17237	501
*Haywood	4241	289	63	4593	4073	520
Hertford	3873	3712	956	8541	7712	829
Iredell	11495	3740	27	15262	13071	2191
Johnston	7174	3639	125	10938	9607	1331
Jones	2847	3095	186	5628	5216	412
Lincoln	17604	4953	68	22625	18147	4478
Lenoir	3734	3875	126	7635	6799	836
Mecklenburg	12791	7147	138	20076	16895	3181
Martin	4942	3281	321	8544	6320	2224
Moore	5997	1680	76	7753	7128	625
*Macon	4894	458	38	5390		
Montgomery	8514	2294	110	10918	8393	2225
Northampton	5128	7036	939	13103	13242	†139
New Hanover	4921	5497	341	10759	10866	†107
Nash	4504	3707	281	8492	8185	307
Onslow	4569	3144	101	7814	7016	798
Orange	15908	7339	628	23875	23492	383
Person	5447	4432	148	10027	9029	998
Pitt	6837	5407	70	12174	10001	2173
Perquimons	4325	2749	343	7417	6857	560
Pasquotank	4951	2625	1038	8616	8008	608
Richmond	5661	3512	153	9326	7537	1789
Robeson	6280	2467	608	9355	8204	1151
Rockingham	8413	4296	211	12920	11474	1446
*Rowan	14460	6201	135	20796	26009	†5213
Rutherford	14054	3407	96	17557	15351	2206
Randolph	10594	1462	344	12400	11331	1069
Surry	12372	1950	185	14507	12320	2187
Sampson	7596	3933	239	11768	8908	2860
Stokes	13122	2841	233	16196	14033	2163
Tyrrell	3298	1376	58	4732	4319	413
Wilkes	10333	1472	137	11942	9967	1975
Wake	11476	8108	833	20417	20102	315
Wayne	6663	3520	143	10326	9040	1286
Washington	2713	1712	137	4562	3986	576
Warren	4239	7327	292	11878	11158	720
	472433	246462	19575	738470	638829	99641
†TOWNS.						
Newbern	1664	1763	367	3796	3663	
Fayetteville	1476	1070	322	2868	3532	
Tarborough	354	596	21	971		
Greensborough	338	199	25	562		
Salisbury	776	812	25	1613		
Raleigh	867	697	136	1700	2674	
Plymouth	257	355	48	660		
Warrenton	240	706	16	962		

†The population in the counties marked thus † has decreased since 1820.

* Davidson was struck off from Rowan in 1822, and if the population of the two counties be added together, shews an increase in what was Rowan in 1820, of 7,208. Macon, in like manner, composed a part of Haywood until 1828. If the population of that county be added to that of Haywood, it will shew an increase of 5,910.

† This statement exhibits the number of persons residing within the actual limits of the towns. The census of 1830 included those in the suburbs, and slaves whose owners lived in the towns. The apparent decrease in the population of some of the towns should, therefore, be accounted for in this way. The above embraces all the places whose population was stated in the returns separately from that of the counties in which they are respectively situated.

RECAPITULATION.

WHITES.	Males.	Females.	Total in 1830.	Total in 1820.
Under 5 years of age	46662	42785		
Of 5 and under 10	35973	34247		
Of 10 and under 15	31171	28792		
Of 15 and under 20	25582	27616		
Of 20 and under 30	39174	41229		
Of 30 and under 40	23080	24704		
Of 40 and under 50	15076	16455		
Of 50 and under 60	10646	10657		
Of 60 and under 70	5947	5944		
Of 70 and under 80	2469	2470		
Of 80 and under 90	650	767		
Of 90 and under 100	136	152		
Of 100 and upwards	23	26		
	236589	235844	472433	419200
SLAVES.				
Under 10 years of age	46068	44907		
Of 10 and under 24	39146	37510		
Of 24 and under 36	20279	20169		
Of 36 and under 55	13925	12849		
Of 55 and under 100	5790	5622		
Of 100 and upwards	92	114		
	125291	121171	246462	205017
FREE COLORED PERSONS.				
Under 10 years of age	3427	3300		
Of 10 and under 24	2961	3139		
Of 24 and under 36	1406	1660		
Of 36 and under 55	1059	1178		
Of 55 and under 100	695	711		
Of 100 and upwards	22	27		
	9570	10005	19575	14612
			738470	638829
			638829	
Increase			99641	

PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

	Whites.	Negroes.	Total.
Deaf and dumb.—Under 14 years of age	69	25	
Of 14 and under 25	65	27	
Of 25 and upwards	60	27	
	194	79	273
Blind	215	157	372
Foreigners not naturalized			206

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editors of the Star.

I herewith send you an article from a Baltimore paper, upon a subject too little understood by the American people, and, what is very remarkable, although it is more than probable that the republic owes her very salvation from wars, bloodshed and ultimate ruin, to the suffering citizens who have been shamefully plundered of their property, and whose just claims to indemnity are alluded to in said article; yet, the republic has been as *ungrateful as unjust* towards them for the space of *thirty years!* You will render a public benefit by suffering a little information to be given to your readers, upon this subject, through the medium of your valuable paper. To this end, please publish the said article, and this hasty sketch of the leading facts of the case.

I repeat it, the claimants for French spoliations (anterior to the year 1800) have been most shamefully treated. First, they were plundered by France, because, as she alleged, the American Government had violated their treaty engagements with her, and to make herself whole on account of those violations, she seized American property wherever she found it. But she acknowledged herself bound and willing to compensate the sufferers, provided the United States would make satisfaction to her for her injuries and losses, caused by their bad faith in regard to said treaties. And now, the sufferers were plundered *by their own government;* by depriving them of their remedy against France for those captures, by giving to that power a full release, *to pacify her and make good the national engagements;* and, in defiance of the very letter of the constitution, which expressly forbids *private property* to be taken for public purposes, without making compensation to the owner, *no compensation* has ever been made to them. The sufferers, one after another, have been sinking into the tomb, uttering the keenest reproaches in life and in death against that wilful ignorance which would not see, or that injustice which has so many years permitted the national character to be so deeply stained with the grossest breach of faith towards France and themselves, saying nothing of the most palpable violation of the constitution itself. The venerable and talented statesman, the Hon. Mr. Livingston, has again extended his hand in the Senate of the United States, to wipe away the stain by reporting a bill to compensate the sufferers. Should Congress not pass the bill, it will disgrace the Government, and make every honorable American blush for his country. This is strong language; but it is warranted by the facts. Let facts, then, "speak to a discerning world."

To obtain the friendship and assistance of France in the war of the revolution, this republic bound herself by treaties to give supplies to the French Colonies in the West Indies, whenever the mother country should be engaged in foreign wars, and could not supply them herself. Nor was this all. The United States undertook to guarantee forever to France the possession of the said colonies; and in the event of the capture of any of them by any foreign power, to recover and restore to France the possession of such colony; and lastly, the dangerous privilege was secured to France of permitting her ships to arm and fit in our ports, and to bring in, condemn and dispose of their prizes, whenever she might be at war. These treaty engagements procured for us the aid of her brave Lafayette and Rochambeau, and of her gallant navy and army; but the war had scarcely ended, ere it was evident that this republic had but exchanged masters. We were indeed severed from the dominion of the crown of Great Britain; but our treaties with France reduced us to the servile condition of a dependant of that power, and obliged us to become a party in all her wars. It was manifest that rivers of blood must be shed, myriads of our citizens must fall, and we remain forever a poor and degraded people, or our treaties with her must be annulled. Our government tried, unavailingly, entreaties and remonstrances, and lastly, offered little short of millions on millions of dollars to France, to obtain her consent to annul those treaties. Every offer was refused, nor would she listen to terms. The war between herself and England left us no alternative but to break and violate our contracts with her. We could not supply her colonies, nor reconquer her islands, after the fleets of Britain had captured them; nor could we, without endangering our neutrality, any longer permit her vessels to arm in our ports, or bring in, condemn and dispose of their prizes. France conceived herself greatly injured by our bad faith, and ordered the capture and seizure of American property wherever it could be found, determining to reimburse herself by spoliations upon our commerce. Such dreadful havoc did her privateers and agents make, that American commerce was almost swept from the Ocean. Every complaint and remonstrance, made by our government and people, was met by this answer: The American Government had violated its engagements and treaties with France. The loss of her colonies was charged to our bad faith, and their restoration demanded of us, and the denial of her treaty privileges for her vessels of war and their prizes formed a fearful item in the list of her complaints & injuries, charged to our account. In short, war, war, with our earliest friend, it was apparent, was rapidly approaching. To avert it, and satisfy France for the non-performance of the *national engagements*, the President and Senate of the United States, in the year 1800, consented to suffer France to keep the property of our citizens, which had been seized and plundered by her officers and privateers, and released that power from the claims of the sufferers. France acknowledged herself satisfied, and released the United States from her obligations under those treaties. Truly, to this republic, it was a consideration so valuable, that it was, and now is beyond all price. Every American exulted at the fortunate escape of his country. Now, then, the constitutional provision in the charter of our liberties aforesaid, so happily declaratory of the rule of justice, claimed for those sufferers, whose property had purchased the benefit for the whole Union, payment for their losses out of the American Treasury. Peace, trade and prosperity to the republic had been purchased by the private property of those citizens, many of whom and their families were finally ruined, by the loss of that very property. If the slender condition of the finances of the country was any good reason at that time for a little delay in paying them, that reason has long since ceased to operate. With a full Treasury and great national prosperity for almost half a century, the most of these very sufferers have been left *unpaid* now thirty years. If a horse, or an acre, or a beef, has been at any time taken from a citizen for the use of the republic, under that constitutional provision aforesaid, payment has been asked for and obtained out of the national Treasury; but those sufferers, whose property has been so unfeelingly taken to satisfy the demands of France upon this *nation*, have been left to pine, and many of them to die in poverty, while these States have been, and now are, reaping an immense harvest of advantage from their property.

But this is not all. When Napoleon sold Louisiana in 1803 to the United States, he generously consented that three millions and an half of dollars of the purchase money should be paid by the American Government to those citizens, who had suffered by the captures aforesaid; only requiring that those who had commenced suits in the French courts against the masters or owners of French privateers, should be paid *first*. That class of the sufferers has been paid to the amount of about one million and a half of dollars; but, I blush for my country when I tell it— ☞ *about two millions of dollars of that fund righteously belonging to the remainder of the sufferers, has never been paid to them* by the American Government!!! Surely "of all wrongs, this is the most odious; of all injustice, this is the most vexatious." The two millions of dollars aforesaid, and the interest upon it since 1803, apart from all other considerations, most certainly belong to the sufferers; and if between individuals such an occurrence could happen, all the world would brand it by a name, which, as an American, I am unwilling should attach to our government. I will fain hope that the delay of justice has been the effect of a misconception of the material facts of the case, and now, though late, that justice will be done.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The claims upon the U. States, under the Convention with France in 1800.

It is very agreeable to find by various recent intimations, that the present French government has manifested a becoming appreciation of our long standing and meritorious claims to indemnity, arising out of spoliations committed under color of authority, from the Imperial Government, without regard to the common principles which all the world are bound to respect. It is highly creditable to our present energetic, and paternal chief magistrate, that the interests of so respectable and important a class of our fellow citizens, as the body of merchants confessedly are, have been regarded with the deep solicitude which the amount of their claims, and the immutable principles of justice upon which they rest, so justly inspire.

The French *nation* is the debtor: and neither lapse of time nor change of government, can, in any degree, lessen the perfect obligation which originally and always marked the transaction. The recent revolution, however, adds something to this responsibility, since the new government professes to adopt the principles upon which our own is founded, and which are at once the best and greatest of an intelligent and happy people. *Protection to our own people and justice to all*, we hold up as the base of ours, as we desire it to be of all governments; and while we witness the moral effect of this principle upon the hitherto dependancy governments of France, Spain, England, Brazil, and others of South America and Denmark—who, each in turn, has acknowledged the justice and policy of meting to us indemnification for wrongs committed—and now France again—let us be quite sure that nothing remains on *our part*, to maintain the efficacy of this salutary, peaceful, and benignant principle, which we have so many motives of interest, policy, and patriotism, for recommending in its broadest sense to the adoption of every nation.

Is it not true, *that the United States received from France, in behalf of our merchants, thirty years ago, a large indemnification which has not been paid over to them?* And have not the sufferers been left to languish, even unto death, with incessant complaint upon their lips? They hold the official declaration from the Executive Department of our government, that "the claims from which France was released, were admitted by France, and the release was *for a valuable consideration* in a correspondent release of the United States from certain claims on them;" and the repeated favorable reports of committees, to both houses of Congress, have uniformly and most unequivocally established that the claims rest upon irrefutable justice.

A highly respectful and most earnest appeal was submitted to the President twelve months ago, having for its object to induce his recommendation of their claims to the favorable consideration of Congress; but he was not then, as now, thoroughly informed of the details, and hence the subject was held under advisement.

None can doubt that he will be most prompt and zealous in efforts to efface this stain from the reputation of our country, and that the time consumed in the consideration of the case, will be more than compensated by the efficiency of the means he shall adopt to secure the desired object.

FOR THE STAR.

At a meeting of the merchants and other dealers of Wadesboro', on the 21st of January, 1831, with a view to take into consideration the debased condition of the small change in this section of the State:

The meeting being organized by calling Col. Alexander W. Brandon to the chair, and Thomas Waddle, jr. being appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Being sensible of the inconvenience resulting to the community from the encouragement given in this State to the circulation of Treasury Notes and due bills, not only of the issues of this State, but to those of other States, as constituting a debased paper scrap currency of false value, and often intrinsically good for nothing, subject not only to fluctuation in value from time to time, but also to that of variation from place to place, and which has flooded the circulation almost to the total exclusion of small silver change, we are therefore desirous of aiding in making use of all laudable means to correct the evil:

Be it therefore resolved, That we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, with a view to improve the currency of this section of our State, more particularly as to small change, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to the public to comply with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That after the 1st day of March next, we will not receive or pay out any of the Treasury notes, due bills or any bills under the denomination of one dollar of the issues of other States, or of the banks of other States,

Resolved, That after the 1st day of April, we will not pay out in the way of trade or otherwise any of the Treasury notes of this State

Resolved, That in order to facilitate the objects of this meeting, and carry into effect the above resolutions, that Thomas Y. Houze, Absalom Myers, Charles M. Lattimore be appointed a committee to procure from the Mint or elsewhere such amount of small silver change as may be necessary for their convenience, according to the means placed in their hands for that purpose.

Resolved, That all persons wishing to obtain change are requested to deposite with the committee by the 1st day of March, such amount as they may want in bills equivalent to specie.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in three public places within this county; and that all merchants & dealers throughout the county be requested and asked their co-operation from time to time as may be convenient in these and other salutary measures in correcting the evil of which we complain.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to have these proceedings published in the Star and North Carolina State Gazette, and Cheraw Republican.

ALEX. W. BRANDON, Ch'mn.
THOMAS WADDLE, Jr. Secretary.

Myers & Leak,
E. S. C. Hubbard,
Thomas Y. Houze,
Thomas Waddle, Jr. & Co.
Scott & Brandon,
Kyle & Williston,
R. Anderson.

We take great pleasure in recording an instance of genuine benevolence from one of the Baltimore papers. If it be imitated as extensively in Northern cities during the continuance of the present cold spell, it must be productive of the most desirable results. It seems that the indigent class of the Baltimore population have suffered very severely of late, and excited the compassion and charity of the well disposed. A gentleman of the bar having generously given eight barrels of Flour to succor the distressed, it was advertised on Saturday, the 15th inst. that at a certain Baker's on that day, *a thousand loaves of bread* would be ready to be delivered to the poor and needy.

Charleston Mercury.

The Murderer caught.—We learn that *Jesse Eason*, who recently killed a Mr. Frederick Gregory, and afterwards shot at his own son, and for whose apprehension the County Court of Camden offered a reward of one hundred dollars, has been arrested and safely lodged in jail to await his trial at the next Superior Court for Camden County.

Elizabeth City Star.

In Philadelphia, last year, there were 40 fires: loss $111,997: of which $56,631 was insured.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 22—The Senate resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; and Mr. Meredith, at one o'clock, having concluded the argument in favor of the respondent, Mr. Wirt commenced his argument on the same side, and continued until the Court adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 24—The bill from the House making a uniform rule for the computation of mileage to members of Congress, was referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Wirt resumed his argument in favor of the respondent, and continued until after three o'clock; when, without his having concluded, the Court adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 25—A communication was received from the President of the United States in relation to the protection of our fur trade, and the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company; which, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. All the petitions presented, were from Ohio and Maine, praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be abolished by law. The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was occupied during the remainder of the day with the able and eloquent argument of Mr. Wirt, in favor of the respondent. At 4 o'clock, Mr. Wirt having concluded, the Court adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26—The following bills were passed: The bill to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Illinois and the Territory of Florida; and the bill for relinquishing certain lands to Alabama for the construction of a canal. At 12 o'clock the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Storrs of New York, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, addressed the Court until the hour of adjournment, when he concluding, in an energetic and impressive speech.

Thursday, Jan. 27—A memorial was presented from the workers in iron, in the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a re-modification of the tariff upon that article. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell and Tyler. The Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the continuation of the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument at a quarter before 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 22—The Speaker presented to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution calling for information on the subject of the transactions of the United States' Bank during the year 1830. On motion of Mr. Potter, who offered the resolution, the communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. The Speaker also presented certain resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of Roanoke inlet; which, on motion of Mr. Speight, were referred to the Committee on Commerce. A memorial from numerous citizens of the State of Ohio, praying for a revision of the tariff, was likewise presented by the Speaker, and referred to the Committee to Manufactures. The House took up the joint resolution on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress; which was discussed by Messrs. Drayton, Sutherland, Hall, Whittlesey, Clayton, and Carson, until the close of the hour. The House then proceeded in a Committee of the Whole to the Senate chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck; and after remaining there several hours, returned, and, the committee having reported, adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 24—Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the 25th section of an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed in the year 1789. Mr. Doddridge moved to reject the bill; and Mr. Buchanan stated that he had a counter report to present from the minority of the committee. Before, however, any part of the subject was acted on, the hour expired; and the House went into a Committee of the Whole and proceeded to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At half past 3 o'clock they returned, and the Chairman reported progress; after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 25—The bill reported on Monday by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Commit-