

with difficulty. The knowledge of this state of things must always render a paper currency, issued on the authority of a popular Government, rapid and irresistible.

Ohio loses from the start; Mississippi after the first year; Indiana in a few years. And the Seaboard States will pay some of them four times and none less than twice as much as the beneficiary inland States, of the Tariff tax imposed to replace it.

PROTECTION.—The Brazilians grow coffee with great success and profit. They proceed they buy whatever they want, and other things, tea from China.

From the Charleston Mercury. BEAUTIES OF THE DISTRIBUTION BILL. We take the following facts from Kendall's masterly review of the Extra Session.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 'Amount she would receive under Distribution Bill 72,739', 'Loss 9,214 in one year', 'Loss in 20 years 184,280', 'Loss in replacing the money by Tariff 300,000', 'Loss in replacing the money for 20 years 6,000,000', 'Total loss 6,184,280 levied upon South Carolina for Henry Clay', 'Amount Missouri is entitled to \$63,713', 'Amount she will receive under the bill 164,587', 'Gain in one year 100,873', 'Gain in replacing the money more than her just portion 21,800', 'Total gain one year 122,673', 'In 20 years 2,453,460', 'Virginia is to get 15 cents a head on her Federal numbers', 'Missouri is to get 45 cents a head', 'Ohio loses 23,699 and Mississippi 1,984 by the percentage given to the new States', 'Besides the ten per cent. given by the bill, additional to 5 per cent. before given, on the land sales, to most of the new States it makes an absolute gift of the land, and their first year's gain over the old States is as follows: Illinois, \$89,480; Missouri, \$50,873; Alabama, 126,173; Mississippi, 748,016; Louisiana, 779,394; Michigan, 750,789; Arkansas, 769,244; Indiana, 7,051. Total, 4,123,049. A gift out of the common property of all the States, which those new States declare is a base fleecing bribe. When 500,000,000 of acres are sold, the ten per cent. provision, (to say nothing of the 5 per cent. to the new States) will have given to the new States to be formed in the unsold territory 60,000,000 of dollars! Add 25,000,000 given the present States and Territories,

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A 'Clay' paper, published quarterly at New Haven, has the following intelligent and mellifluous couplet: Harry of the West—hot John, too—they go true. Tippecanoe—but Tyler's shoe—veto Tyler shoe.—What it means, we leave to the imagination of the ingenious amiable reader.



NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Boyce, Editor and Proprietor.

MYRTLEVILLE: Saturday Morning, December 18, 1841.

State Democratic Convention.

The public sentiment as expressed in primary meetings of the people, throughout the State, in regard to a general Convention, being too plain to be denied, the Central Committee have therefore resolved to call said Convention, to meet in high on the 10th of the ensuing January, (2d.)

Sec. to GEN. COMMITTEE.

Uniform.

After a disagreeable day, on Thursday, with every appearance of clearing off, a heavy morning was in by an old-fashioned snow storm; west.

To Friers.

Some of our subscribers who are within hauling distance, are informed that wood at \$2 per cord, and any amount of any amount.

Wilmington Market.

Naval Stores—10,000 bbls, probably of Turpentine, have come in during the week ending last night, and sold at prices ranging from 2 30 to 2 20. 2 21 was the going rate yesterday. Tar is delivering rather sparingly and is steady at 1 25.

Timber.—The arrivals are free, and sales ready at from \$5 1/2 to \$7, cash.

Lumber.—Some small sales scattering are reported at \$5, and wide boards at \$7. No transactions in or on boards reported.

Rice.—No operations to any extent heard of.—Pork is worth from 4 1/2 to 5 cents.

Corn.—Sales of boat cargoes at 60 cents.

Rice.—Something like 300 Casks, good, have been sold within a few days at \$3 per 100 lbs.

Staves.—R. O. bid. are in demand at \$14 to \$17.

Salt.—The cargo of 4000 bushels mentioned last week as unsold brought 28 cents. There is now a cargo from New Providence afloat, unsold.—Chronicle, 15th inst.

The Message.

Having published last week as much of the Message as will be very interesting to the public, we propose merely to give the substance of the balance of it, as briefly as possible.

The President, in reviewing the McLeod case, makes one important recommendation. He suggests that Congress, so far as they can constitutionally do so, provide by law for the removal of all such cases from the State to the Federal Judiciary. He thinks that in cases like that of McLeod's, upon the decision of which depends the peace of the whole country, that decision should not be at the will of one State, but of the Federal Government, through the Federal Courts.

In speaking of this part of the Message, the Globe says that the President has made a total misstatement of the law, in saying that it was optional with McLeod to be tried by the State Court, or appeal to the Supreme Court. And it seems to be, that the Globe's views are correct, for it truly says, "if McLeod had this option, where is the pretext for the President's saying that a provision by law is necessary," to remove such cases to the Federal Court.—That is, the Message says McLeod had a right to do that, which it at the same time asks Congress to make lawful for future criminals to do!

The President calls the attention of Congress to the repeated violations of the American Flag, on the Coast of Africa, and says he shall not cease to urge upon Great Britain, the necessity of a full and ample remuneration for all losses which American vessels have sustained from British violations of the laws of nations. However much he may "urge," we predict that England will ever pay any such debts as that, except at the point of the bayonet.—The wrongs which the United States are every day suffering from the aggression of this haughty and arrogant nation, are sufficient cause to raise the indignant blood of every American citizen. And the longer a settlement is delayed, the more she will be indebted to us, and the longer she will resolve never to make any re-cess. We look fearfully to the day when the popular feeling will no longer bear these insults.

In relation to the Bounded question, he says that but little further progress has been made towards its final settlement.

The Commissioners appointed to ascertain the true boundary between the United States and Texas, have concluded their labors, and it is understood that some parts of Louisiana and Arkansas, will be attached to Texas.

The condition of the Banking institutions of the country, is talked of in the Message in a way that we like; and we are highly pleased that Mr Tyler has concluded that gold and silver should be the medium of exchange between the citizens of different parts of the same country, as well as between citizens of different countries. We are glad that he has come to the conclusion "that the paper system had better probably never been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it."

These are his own words, and we record them with feelings of pleasure, for they are truths, for the ascendancy of which we have struggled, and shall continue to struggle with renewed energy. "We hurl these words into the teeth of the Bank Whig aristocracy, and ask them what they think of them, from the man whom they elevated to the Presidency, with the hope of prostituting him to their abhorred doctrines.

Mr Tyler says it is to be desired that every Bank not able to resume, should go into a liquidation of its debts, and not throw embarrassments in the way of those that are able; that from the fact that Bank charters extend privileges to corporations, from which individuals are debarred by law, thereby deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money, there is no apology for a combined suspension of specie payments. And whether Congress has a right to pass laws forcing them to resume he says is for their consideration.

The establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, is recommended.

Recommending Congress to abstain from all appropriations not absolutely necessary, he takes the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of the Navy.

We are sorry to see that no recommendation of a reduction of postage is made. We did hope that this subject would have been considered.

The Message concludes by recommending that much petted child, the District of Columbia, to the paternal care of its legitimate father.

Some further remarks will be made upon the merits of the Message, in our next week's paper.

It is a great pity that the honest poor man, who is an article in the Message, is not an article in the Message, stating that one half of the largest and lib-

There were two main points presented in the plan, to which he never could agree—both being wholly unconstitutional and dangerous. One was that of emitting bills of credit, or issuing a treasury currency. Congress had no constitutional authority to issue paper money, or emit Federal bills of credit; and the other feature is to authorize this Government to deal in exchanges. The proposition to issue bills of credit, when under consideration at the formation of the Constitution, was struck out with the express view of making this Government a hard money Government—not capable of recognizing any but a specie currency—a currency of gold and silver—an equally known and valued, and equally understood by every one. But here is a proposition to do what is expressly refused to be allowed by the framers of the Constitution—to exercise a power not only not granted to Congress, but a power expressly denied. The next proposition is to authorize the Federal Government to furnish exchange to merchants. This is a new invention—a modern idea of the power of this Government, invented by Mr Biddle to help out a National Bank. Much as General Hamilton was in favor of paper money, he never went the length of recommending Government bills of credit, or dealings in exchange by the United States Treasury. The fathers of the church, Macon, and John Randolph, and others, called this a hard money Government; they objected to bank paper, and that he goes beyond Hamilton, much as he was in favor of the system. The whole scheme making this Government a regulator of exchange—a dealer in exchange—a furnisher of exchange—is absurd, unconstitutional, and pernicious, and is a new thing under the sun.

Now he, (Mr Benton,) objected to this Government becoming a seller of exchange to the country, for which there is no more authority than there is for its furnishing transportation of goods or country produce. There is not a word in the Constitution to authorize it—not a word to be found justifying the assumption. The word exchange is not in the Constitution. What does this message propose? Congress is called upon to establish a board of agencies, for the purpose of furnishing the country with exchanges. Why should not Congress be also called on to furnish that part of the community engaged in commerce with facilities for transporting merchandise? The proposition is one of the most pernicious nature, and such as must lead to the most dangerous consequences it adopted.

The British debt began in the time of Sir Robert Walpole, on issues of exchequer bills—by which system the British nation has been cheated, and plunged irrevocably in debt to the amount of nine hundred millions of pounds. The proposition that the Government should become the issuer of exchequer notes, is one borrowed from the system introduced into England by Sir Robert Walpole, whose Whig administration was nothing but a high Tory administration of Queen Anne. He (Mr Benton) had much to say on this subject, but this was not the time for entering at large into it.

In the House, on the motion of Mr Wise to order 10,000 copies, Mr Mason, of Ohio, tried to make a little capital for the Whigs, out of the fact that on the last page of the Message which Blair & Rives printed to sell, was a Prospectus for the Congressional Globe. Mr Mason seemed to think that some diabolical coalition was on foot, because the Prospectus of the Congressional Globe was at the end of the President's Message.

Each House appointed 12 o'clock as the hour of meeting.

The Democratic citizens of Wayne County, held a meeting at Waynesborough, on the 4th inst. adopted resolutions, and appointed delegates to the Convention to be held on the 10th of January.

Dr. Leland has lately taken a tour through the region of Indiana, in which the milk sickness generally prevails, for the purpose of investigating the cause of it, and attributes it to arsenical substances which he finds scattered in great abundance.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned yesterday the 17th. Brigade encampments of the Militia will be re-established.

The following shows the Post Offices which have been discontinued, and also the next nearest one in operation:

Discontinued. Nearest Post Office. Philopis, Aversborough. Drangh's Store, Cox's, Sampson, Crowder's Store, Raleigh. Blalock's Store, Holly Spring.

Col. James M. Waddill has been elected Brigadier General of the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, by a majority of 22 votes.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the month ending 25th November, 1841, was \$1,005 90.

The last Fayetteville Observer informs the public that the Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 3 per cent!!! Is this not enough to awaken the people of North Carolina to a sense of the propriety of making their suspended Banks resume specie payment. Dividing profits under such circumstances, is no less censurable than those under which pirates divide their spoils.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis. The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, which started the rumor of the death of Mr Lewis, now says the news was derived from a stage passenger. This should be a warning to the press to put no trust in the reports of stage passengers unless they are well known.

Congress. On Monday the 6th December, the two Houses of Congress met and formed quorums, and there being no officers to elect, were immediately ready for business, and a committee of three from each House was appointed to wait on the President, and inform him of the fact, and the Senate adjourned. But in the House, Mr Adams, as usual, let slip the abolition brand, by introducing the subject of the 21st, or abolition petition rule, which caused a useless debate.

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The Board of Internal Improvements will receive private bills, by letter or otherwise.

The Washington Republican in noticing this failure, says that the result is not surprising; that the people have more swamp lands than they can employ, and if those belonging to the State can be sold it must be to people from other States; and at the same time suggests, that an inducement be held out to such persons, by giving a credit of seven years, with interest on the money. It is a solemn truth, that "the State wants people more than money."—And that "men constitute the wealth of States."—And these truths would seem to establish the importance of the suggestion.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed an act, placing steam doctors on a footing with other physicians and lawyers, as regards the payment of taxes.

A joint committee of the Legislature of Georgia, on the state of the Republic, reported resolutions "relative to the confederated system which forms the Government of this Union; deprecating the abolishing the veto power of the National Executive; denying the right of Congress to charter a National Bank, by the name of Fiscal Agent or Corporation; condemning the act of Congress for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote against the charter of such Bank, and to effect the repeal of the Distribution Bill and the Bankrupt Bill."

So that we see Georgia following in the wake of South Carolina and Alabama.

The last Oxford Mercury says that the Small Pox made its appearance on Roanoke River, along the edges of Mecklenburg county, Va., and Warren county, N. C. The disease spread but little. The Mercury thinks that all danger is over.

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The Raleigh Standard says:—"There has lately been a large emigration from Massachusetts to the Island of Jamaica—farmers and silk manufacturers. Mr Whitman, late of Northampton, is at the head of the enterprise. Not one half of the valuable lands of the island are under cultivation. The experiment of white free labor is to be tried.

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On Wednesday, the Senate sat but a quarter of an hour.

In the House much time was consumed upon the trifling subject of the right of a certain member to a certain seat; which may be considered one day thrown away. The people should send men to Congress who will do the business of the Nation and go home. Many of these very members of Congress, who spend a day in doing nothing for the Nation, and draw their eight dollars per day for it, would stand an hour trying to make a poor man fall a cent or two in a bargain. The fact is, there are too many members of Congress; half the number, would do the business of the Nation quicker and better, and save \$500 every day! to the Nation.

On Thursday, the Senate, on motion of Mr Mangum, adjourned till Monday.

In the House, the day was frittered away in talking about the manner in which the President's Message should be referred, &c.

On Friday, the time of the House was again consumed by Mr Fillmore, in urging the House to refer the Message to committees which were not yet appointed, and in attempts to elect a Chaplain, and to raise select committees, &c.; the whole drift of which was to get certain parts of the Message referred to certain committees, and then the Whig Speaker could appoint his men on these committees with more certainty, as to the power they would have of promoting Whig interests, and which they succeeded in at last, and adjourned till Monday, to give the Speaker time to appoint the committees.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 13, 1841.

Mr Archer moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Chaplain to the Senate. Agreed to.

The Senate having gone into an election, it appeared that 24 ballots had been given in, of which the

Rev. Mr Tustin received 28  
Rev. Mr Gurley 3  
Rev. Mr Clark 2  
Rev. Mr Bulfinch 1

The Vice President accordingly declared that the Rev. Mr Tustin was elected.

Mr Mangum gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee by the Senate, to report from time to time upon the propriety of printing such matter as may be presented to the Senate. He said his object was to prevent the printing of any matter which was not necessary.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841.

The following are a few of the Standing Committees:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Linn, Tappan, Fulton, and Dixon.

On Claims.—Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, and Phelps.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merriek, Simmons, M. Roberts, Mouton, and Miller.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton, and Sturgeon.

This day's session, which was short, was taken up by the presentation of sundry petitions, which were referred; and by the introduction of numerous bills, mostly of a private nature, which were read and referred to appropriate committees. After a few remarks of Mr Mangum, explanatory of the resolution introduced by him, to create an economical committee on Printing, the Senate, on the motion of Mr Huntington, proceeded to the consideration of the executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Dec. 13, 1841.

The following are a few of the standing and select committees.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Fillmore, Bots, Samson, Mason, Wallace, Thomas F. Marshall, Joseph R. Ingersoll, John W. Jones Atherton and Lewis.

On Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Osburn, Cowen, Tomlinson, Arnold, Hubard, Burke, Williams, and Medill.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Jos. L. Williams, Russell, Brockway, Owsley, Hopkins, Andrew Kennedy, John G. Floyd, and Plummer.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, Patrick G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter and Wm. O. Goode.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Moore Alex. H. H. Stuart, John Young, Wm. Cost Johnson, Richard D. Davis, Gross, Torney, Payne, and Chas. Brown.

Select Committee on Finance and the Currency.—Messrs. Cushing, John P. Kennedy Gilmer, Garrett Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Proffit, McKay, and William W. Irwin.

Select Committee on the appointment of Representatives.—Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers, Summers, Pierce, John T. Stuart, Bidlack, Cross, and Weller.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Rodney, Saley N. Clarke, Matthews, L. W. Andrews, Babcock, Matthews, Farnace, and William Smith.

On Patents.—Messrs. Robt. McLellan, Craunton, Gerry, Ramsey, and Sanford.

Mr Briggs announced the death of the late Col. Hunter, Assistant Doorkeeper of the House, and offered a resolution, declaring that the office of Assistant Doorkeeper was unnecessary, and that it should therefore be abolished: decided in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr Fillmore, ordered, that the several petitions and memorials that were presented at the last session, together with the bills that passed the House and were lost in the Senate, be again referred to the same committees which had them heretofore under consideration.

On motion of Mr Bernard, the house proceeded to the election of a Chaplain. Mr Gentry nominated the Rev. Mr Maffitt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr Ward nominated the Rev. Mr Donelan, of the Roman Catholic Church; Mr Roosevelt nominated the Rev. Mr Hawley, of the Protestant Episcop-

copal Church; Mr Campbell nominated the Rev. Benjamin Palmer, of the Presbyterian Church; Mr Underwood nominated the Rev. Mr French, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Mr Osborne nominated the Rev. Mr Gurley of the Presbyterian Church.

The House then proceeded to vote *in voce*; after which Messrs. Boardman and Cushing, who were appointed tellers, reported that the Rev. Mr Maffitt had received 133 votes and was duly elected.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1841.

Petitions being the first business in order, were called for and presented from Maine and New Hampshire.

When Massachusetts was called, Mr Adams presented a number of abolition petitions, which were refused under the 21st rule. Mr A. then presented a petition from sundry citizens of Ohio, praying for the repeal of the 21st rule, and that Congress would pass no rule or order stigmatising abolition petitions or making any distinction between them and other petitions, and moved that it be referred to a select committee, to consist of nine members.

Mr Merriwether moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr James called for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered; and on asking the question, it was negatived—yeas 87, nays 92.

The question recurring on Mr Adams' motion, and Mr A. having called for the yeas and nays on it.

Mr Rhett observed that as a number of the seats were vacant, he would move to call of the House so as to have a full vote on this important question. This motion was agreed to, and the roll was called resulting in 183 members answering to their names.

The absentees were then called, when ten more members answered.

Mr Bernard moved that further proceedings, under the call, be dispensed with.

Mr Campbell of South Carolina called for the yeas and nays on this question, which were ordered and resulted in yeas 96, nays 96.

The Chair voted in the affirmative, so that the motion was carried.

Abolition petitions, and petitions that contained other subjects besides abolition, were presented by Messrs. Sal