

million of dollars—where are they to obtain it? In the last twelve months the banks called in half a million of their notes, and they continue most rapidly to reduce the amount in circulation; so that the country is threatened with the entire destruction of its currency—property will then command no price at all, and the banks, getting judgments against the people, will obtain their property for a song—already the country is reduced to the most fearful condition, in consequence of the scarcity of money, nor does the evil fall on those alone who have dealt, and are now dealing, with the banks—each and every man in the community is affected by it, as the ability of every man to procure money is lessened in proportion as the quantity of money in circulation is reduced—the manner in which the banks are reducing the quantity of money in circulation, is obvious—at the end of every ninety days they require those indebted to them to pay up a portion of their debt, and they issue no money to replace that which is thus drawn in—whenever the end of the ninety days comes round, each individual, indebted to the banks, searching in every direction for money to make his renewal, and if there is money within his reach, no matter what may be the terms, he procures it, if possible, and pays it into bank, whence it returns no more—in this way the banks are draining from the country its circulating medium; in this way they operate, through their creditors, on the people at large, and are forcing the people into harsh and severe measures against each other; so that good and substantial citizens are now liable to be arrested, for debts, which at the time they were contracted, did not equal one twentieth part of the value of their property—we say, therefore, that the people must either take measures to obtain protection against the banks, at the hands of the Legislature, or one of two things must happen in some short time; that the people will either be driven from their country like a flock of sheep, or that they will resist by force the operation of the banks.

This brings us to the second branch of our duties; which is, as in our discretion might seem best, to protect the people of North Carolina against the improper practices of the banks. The banks have done much injury, for which no effort of human legislation can make reparation, but to protect the people against such evils, as now menace them, the mode is easy and direct—it is at the polls that the ground work of any effectual measure of relief must be laid—it is at the polls that the people can regularly, and effectually express their sentiments on this subject—it is by their votes they must vindicate their rights—it would be vain to bring forward propositions of relief in the legislature, if they were to be decided there, by interested judges or slavish dependents—by persons either reduced by their interests, or governed by their fears—let us therefore, unite among ourselves, and elect to the legislature, men who shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account—let us determine to make our elections in this county, turn upon this question—let us at the same time invite our brethren, in the other counties of North Carolina, forthwith to hold public meetings, and adopt similar resolutions—we believe that the people of North Carolina, generally, are prepared for such a measure, and that our example will be followed with eagerness, for the purpose too of procuring a general communication of views and sentiments on this subject between the several counties of the state; let us appoint 5 delegates, and invite the other counties to appoint each as many more, to meet this spring at Raleigh, or some central position, for the purpose of consulting together and devising ways and means to carry these views into effect. We propose, therefore, for the approbation of the meeting, the following resolutions:

- 1st. Resolved by the people of Granville, in general meeting assembled, that the banks of North Carolina have violated their charters.
- 2nd. Resolved that the said banks, in violating their charters, have forfeited all the privileges and powers held under them, and that, consequently, they are at the mercy of the people and the legislature.
- 3rd. Resolved that the evils inflicted by said banks, on the people of North Carolina, have increased, are increasing, and ought to be resisted; and that it seriously behooves the people of North Carolina to take measures for their protection.
- 4th. Resolved that an independent legislature is necessary to the safety of the state, and that we will vote for such men only, as shall be pledged to bring the banks to a strict account.
- 5th. Resolved that our brethren, in the other counties of North Carolina, be and they are hereby, invited forthwith to hold public meetings, and adopt resolutions on this subject.
- 6th. Resolved that the chairman of this meeting appoint four delegates, and be himself a fifth, to attend a general meeting of delegates, from all the counties of North Carolina, to be held at Raleigh, or some central position, this spring, on the subject of these resolutions.
- 7th. Resolved that the other counties of

North Carolina be and they are hereby requested to appoint delegates to said meeting, and give notice thereof in the newspapers.

8th. Resolved that the newspapers generally, be requested to publish copies of these proceedings.

All which is respectfully submitted by

THE COMMITTEE.

*At the Court House in Oxford,
Granville Co. State of N. C.
Tuesday, March 4th. A. D. 1828.*

The report and resolutions were heard with profound attention, and received with the utmost satisfaction by the people. The chairman of the meeting then put the question, upon the adoption of the report and resolutions, by desiring those who were in favour of adopting them, to hold up the right hand, and then, those who were opposed to it, to hold up the left hand; when it appeared that the report and resolutions were adopted by the meeting unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

We, in Granville, await with anxiety the effect of these measures on the other counties of North Carolina—we have made this effort to awake the spirit of our countrymen, and we trust they will meet it with becoming energy.

MR. CALHOUN.

In the Senate of the U. States, on the 9th ult. the amendment to the Internal Improvement bill, submitted by the Committee on Finance, limiting the appropriation for the surveys to the completion of those that had already been commenced, was determined, by the casting vote of the Vice President, at which time he accompanied his vote, which perhaps might require some explanation, with the following remarks:

"If the system of Internal Improvement cannot be confined, in practice, to objects really of national importance, as contemplated by the act of 1824; and if it must degenerate into those merely local, having no reference to the powers and duties of the general government, it would, and ought, to fall into disrepute. Such had always been his opinion. When the first act making appropriations for surveys passed, he filled the office of Secretary of War; and acting on the principle that no road or canal which had not a direct relation to some one or all of the powers of the government, as stated in the act, he deemed it his first duty, in carrying its provisions into effect, to designate, on fixed principles, the objects which, on full deliberation appeared to be comprehended within its provisions, which were reported to Congress at the next session. The object in making the report, was to make fully known to Congress the views of the Department, in the execution of a trust of so high and delicate a character, to the end, if approved by them, the system might assume some definite form, which might regulate future operations in its execution, and place the whole subject more under the direct control of the Legislative powers of the Government.

With such principles, I cannot hesitate to give my casting vote in favor of the amendment reported by the Committee of Finance. By completing the surveys already commenced, and laying the whole before Congress with an estimate of the expense, it is hoped that some principle may be fixed in making appropriations for surveys hereafter, and thereby, if possible, arrest the liability to abuse from the nature of the subject, which, if not guarded against must end in the overthrow of the whole system."

Secret Service Money.—Mr. J. S. Barbour, while discussing, in the House of Representatives of the U. States, the resolution proposed by himself, proposing to take the power of appointing the principal disbursing and accounting officers of the Treasury out of the control of the President, stated that, during Mr. Monroe's whole administration, there was paid out upon vouchers indicating "secret service," only \$630—whereas, during two years and 9 months of Mr. Adams' administration, there has been expended \$10,624 68. Should Mr. Adams succeed in a second election, and expend "secret service" money in a like proportion during the whole period of his occupying the Executive seat, then will the expenditure incurred for this "service" amount to near \$31,000, upwards of five times the amount incurred by Mr. Monroe.

People's Advocate.

Life of Lord Byron.—It appears that Mr. Thomas Moore had made an agreement with the Messrs. Longman for 2000 advanced by them, to prepare for the press a Life of Byron. In consequence of some recent publications calculated to injure the poet's memory, Mr. Murray wished certain manuscripts in his possession to be incorporated in the work; and proposed to place them at Mr. Moore's disposal, offering him 3000 guineas for the work. This arrangement has been effected with the assent of the Longmans, to whom Murray has refunded the 2000.

A letter from General Lafayette, dated Jan. 13, to his friend Morgan Neville, Esq. of Ohio, mention of M. Perier, and his wife, a grand daughter of the General, a grand son, and the two boys of G. W. Lafayette, to visit the U. States.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the speech of Mr. CARSON, of this state, delivered in the House of Representatives 2d of April, in answer to his colleague, Mr. Bryan, upon the motion to strike from the Tariff Bill the items of Hemp and Molasses.

After Mr. Bryan, of North Carolina, resumed his seat,

Mr. CARSON, of North Carolina, rose and said, that he deeply regretted that his honorable colleague and friend, (Mr. B.) should have made it necessary for him to trouble the Committee with a few remarks in explanation of the vote he should give on the proposed amendment.

His colleague had said by way of argument in favor of the proposed amendment, "that North Carolina would be more injured by an increased duty upon the items now proposed to be stricken out than by any other items in the bill." If this were true, Sir, it would be the imperative duty of every member from that State to vote for the amendment. But my colleague should have confined his remarks to the district which he represents, and permitted those representing other parts of the State, to think and act with respect to the interests of their constituents, as to them might seem most advisable. Sir, I shall decidedly vote against striking out the proposed items, and for reasons which, with me, are equally forcible with those which operate upon my colleague; but I give this vote with a perfect understanding, that upon the final question I vote against the whole bill, immaterial what shape it may be presented in.

But Sir, if we are compelled to swallow this bitter dose, I wish to make it as palatable as possible, and by way of sweetening will vote to retain molasses. And further, Sir, in the general dispensation of benefits which is proposed, and held out, by the friends of this bill on the "American System," as it is called, the interests of all parts of the Union, and every class of the community ought to be looked to, and equal justice done to all. Now Sir, I ask my colleague what other items are there in the bill from which Carolina can expect any benefit, except those proposed to be stricken out, and perhaps one other, that of iron? My colleague is no doubt correct as regards the seaboard of N. C. and the particular section which he represents; but with the western end of N. Carolina it is very different; we have none of the advantages of commerce, and consequently none of the benefits resulting from this lumber and molasses trade; but we have in many parts of N. Carolina, a climate and soil, well adapted to the culture of hemp, and if other articles and branches of industry are to be protected, an adequate protection on hemp would certainly benefit those who might think proper to turn their attention to the growing of that article. [Here, Mr. B. explained, and said: His colleague was mistaken as regards hemp, he had not intended making any argument upon that subject; he had intended confining his remarks to the single item of molasses. He begged leave to assure his colleague, that he was opposed in toto to the tariff on principle.]

Mr. C. resumed and said, he had understood his colleague as having spoken generally in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Maine, which was to strike from the bill both hemp and molasses, and he had thought that hemp was necessarily included. He was gratified, however, to learn that the argument was intended to be confined to molasses. But, my argument, Mr. Chairman, is equally applicable to that article and equally strong. It is of more importance to the grain growers of North Carolina, (and they form a large majority of the population of the State) that this item should be retained in the bill than perhaps any other, and the reasons are briefly these: molasses are imported in vast quantities from the West Indies, and is the material from which is distilled a noxious spirit commonly called in N. Carolina "Yankee rum." No one knows better than my colleague that the whole seaboard of our State is inundated with this poisonous stuff, nor is it confined to the seaboard only, for it is thrown in vast quantities all over the Southern country, and has found its way into as many parts as has their wooden clocks, and wooden nutmegs. Now, Sir, if this duty is imposed upon molasses, it will have the effect to stop in a degree the distillation of Yankee rum, and in the same ratio that the quantity of rum is diminished so will the demand for domestic spirits (whiskey, &c.) be increased; and in this are the only advantages to be calculated on by the farming community of North Carolina. It appears, Sir, from calculation, or rather estimates which have been made, that there is about eight millions of gallons of rum annually distilled from imported molasses. Now Sir, if this distillation of foreign material was stopped, there would be an increased demand for the spirit distilled from domestic material, to a corresponding amount of gallons; and if any benefits are to result from this "American System" (as it has been christened,) I can see none to the grain grower, except those which may result from such an increased duty upon molasses as will prevent the distillation of Yankee

rum, thereby affording a more extensive market for whiskey.

My colleague has asked, Sir, but asked it rather in a vein of humor, for really I cannot think him serious, "whether we should sit here legislating for the protection of a noxious liquor, which tends to degradation?" meaning whiskey. Now, Mr. Chairman, I appeal to the candid decision of my colleague which is the most noxious, poisonous and degrading in its nature, good rye whiskey, or mean Yankee rum? I will not do my colleague the injustice to say, Sir, that he is in favor of the protecting or American System, but if he should be, what is there that demands in a more eminent degree his protecting care than the health of his constituents? Nothing, Sir. And to that end I call upon him in sober seriousness to banish Yankee rum, and substitute good whiskey.

Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he had not intended speaking upon this question, or upon the bill, but felt called upon by the remarks of his colleague to make these few crude and undigested remarks, in explanation of the reasons which would govern him in his vote upon the motion to strike out hemp and molasses.

I am admonished to conclude by the politeness of my friend from Ohio, who had the goodness to yield me the floor to answer and explain to my colleague.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

The Richmond Enquirer contains the following estimate by a correspondent of the results in the several states of the approaching presidential canvass. The writer, in offering the estimate, says: "I deem no apology necessary for offering to the public a plan and correct statement of the mode of choosing electors for President, in the different States throughout the Union, and in connexion with it, a calculation as to the issue of the election, founded on well ascertained and recorded facts." And he adds, that so far from meriting the charge of partiality or unfairness, he is confident that every man of judgment and candour, who has kept his eye on the whole circumference of progressive political events, will admit that he has not given to Gen. Jackson all the votes that he may reasonably count upon. And yet, notwithstanding his very liberal estimate for Mr. Adams, it will be perceived that Gen. Jackson's election is sure.

The states that vote by general ticket, are as follows:

New-Hampshire	8	Pennsylvania	28
Ver-mont	7	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	15	North Carolina	15
Rhode Island	4	Georgia	9
Connecticut	8	Alabama	5
New Jersey	8	Mississippi	3
		Illinois	3
		For ADAMS	50
		Missouri	3

For JACKSON 90

BY DISTRICTS.	Votes.	Adams.	Jackson.
Maine	9	9	—
New-York	36	16*	20
Maryland	11	—	6
Tennessee	11	—	11
		30	37
BY LEGISLATURE.			
South Carolina	11	—	11
		30	48
By general ticket (see above)	50	90	—
	80	138	—

DOUBTFUL.

By General Ticket.	
Ohio	16
Indiana	5
Louisiana	3
Kentucky	14
Delaware, (by legislature)	3
	43

So that there is a majority of 58 in favour of Jackson, exclusive of counting upon rational probabilities; as for instance, the votes of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Delaware, which would swell his majority to about 101 over Adams.

[* This is a large estimate for Mr. Adams. It is undoubtedly more by above 6 votes than he will receive in this state.] Albany Argus.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to a member of the Louisiana Legislature, dated,

HERMITAGE, FEB. 9.

I seize upon this occasion to make you and the other members of the committee of the legislature of Louisiana a tender of my sincere thanks for your very kind and polite attention whilst I was in your hospitable city. The liberality and politeness of the Governor and legislature of Louisiana, bestowed upon me during my late visit, are treasured up with the most lively recollections of gratitude, and will be cherished through life with the warmest emotions. Present to them the homage of my high respect, and believe me, &c. &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Physicians.—At the 4th Commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina, held on the 8th instant, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 32 gentlemen; of whom the following were from this State:

L. Z. Williamson, of Mecklenburg, Gun Shot Wound.

Alexander E. Wilson, of Mecklenburg, Fashion in Medicine.

S. B. Watson, of Charlotte, Aitrogen.

William B. Lane, of Montgomery, Eminent Fever of Montgomery County.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscriber by Peter Clemmons, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall sell at public sale for cash, at the dwelling house of Peter Clemmons, in Davidson county, on Friday, 23rd of May next, one tract of LAND, containing about two hundred acres, whereon the said Clemmons now lives, together with all the personal property of said Clemmons, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools and household furniture.

J. A. HOGAN, Trustee.
April 8th, 1828. 413

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **WAGON YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 09

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country and villages, that he has located himself in this place, where he intends carrying on **House, Sign and ornamental Painting, Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding**, in all their various branches. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the above branches, that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

Signs will be as neatly painted and sent to order, as on personal application. As the times are hard, the subscriber intends to work as low for cash, as he can live by. He therefore solicits a share of public patronage.

NATHAN B. CARREL.
Salisbury, April 18th, 1828. 717

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received by the subscriber, at Rockford, at our County Court, on the second Monday of May next, for building a **COURT HOUSE** for Surry County; the building to be constructed of Brick, its dimensions fifty feet by forty, its plan to be in the most approved style for a Court-House.

G. D. HOLCOMB,
JAMES MCCRAW,
LITTLE HICKERSON,
JONATHAN WHITAKER,
Commissioners.
March 5th, 1828.

Without CASH, Trade must die!

THE subscriber's limit of indulgence having expired the first day of March, once more, in friendship, solicits his debtors to come forward and liquidate their several debts due him at or during the May Court next. Those who fail in fulfilling this notice, may rest assured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.

EDWARD CRESS,
Salisbury, March 27th, 1828. 714

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 18, 1828. 98

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacologia.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a Negro fellow by the name of ZEEK, about 30 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a stout, well made fellow, has a scar on his upper lip, near the corner of his mouth, quite black complexion. It is supposed he will try to make his way for the Western country. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to the owner, near Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C.; or secure him in any jail, so that he can be led by the owner, shall be well rewarded.

DANIEL WOOD.
April 24th, 1828. 12

ALBERT CORPENING'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Albert Corpening, deceased, late of the county of Dav. desires all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment without delay; and likewise all those who have any claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.

DAVID CORPENING, Executor.
January 31st, 1828. 3m14

Tailoring Business,

IN STATESVILLE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Iredell county, and the adjoining country, that they have commenced the

Tailoring Business

in the town of Statesville, in the shop formerly occupied by S. Lowry; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business, in a fashionable and durable manner. They will receive the fashions regularly from the North, which will enable them to suit their customers with garments made in the newest style. The public are invited to give us a trial as we hope to be able to please all who may do so, by the prompt, faithful, and fashionable execution of our work.

JOHN LOCKE,
A. M. POTTS.
Statesville, March 24, 1828. 613

State of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, made at April term thereof, 1828, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 24th day of May next, on a credit of 12 months, four LOTS in the great West Square, known in the plan of said Town as Nos. 55, 58, 59, and 60: Sold as undivided property of the estate of Hugh Jenkins, to satisfy an equitable claim of Aaron Jenkins against the other distributees of said Hugh Jenkins, dec'd. **SAM'L SILLIMAN, Esq.**

April 14th, 1828. 515

[* This notice should have appeared in our number of 15 ult.]

A PAIR OF GILT EPAULETS

FOR sale, very low; they have been used but are not much soiled. Apply at James B. Hampton's watch-maker's shop.

Feb. 28th, 1828. 05

BLANK BANK BONDS.

OF the new form now required, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, Salisbury.