

permanent cause of prosperity to one of them can operate without extending its influence to the others. All those interests are alike under the protecting power of the legislative authority; and the duties of the representative bodies are to conciliate them in harmony together. So far as the object of taxation is to raise a revenue for discharging the debts, and defraying the expenses of the community, it should as much as possible suit the burden with equal hand upon all, in proportion with their ability of bearing it without oppression. But the legislation of one nation is sometimes intentionally made to bear heavily upon the interests of another. That legislation, adapted as it is meant to be to the special interests of its own people, will often press most unequally upon the several component interests of neighbors. Thus, the legislation of Great Britain when, as has recently been avowed, adapted to the depression of a rival nation, will naturally abound with regulations of interdict upon the productions of the soil or industry of the other which will come in competition with its own; and will present encouragement, perhaps even bounty, to the raw material of the other State, which it cannot produce itself, and which is essential for the use of its manufactures, competitors in the markets of the world with those of its commercial. Such is the state of the commercial legislation of Great Britain, as it bears upon our interests. It excludes, with interdicting duties, all importation (except in time of approaching famine) of the great staple productions of our Middle and Western States; it proscribes, with equal rigor, the bulkier lumber and live stock of the same portion, and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It refuses even the rice of the South unless aggravated with a charge of duty upon the Northern carrier who brings it to them. But the cotton, indispensable for their looms, they will receive almost duty free, to weave it into a fabric for our own wear, to the destruction of our own manufactures, which they are enabled thus to undersell. Is the self-protecting energy of this nation so helpless that there exists, in the political institutions of our country, no power to counteract the bias of this foreign legislation? that the growers of grain must submit to this exclusion from the foreign markets of their produce; that the shippers must dismantle their ships, the trade of the North stagnate at the wharves, and the manufacturers starve at their looms, while the whole people shall pay tribute to foreign industry to be clad in a foreign garb; that the Congress of the Union are impotent to restore the balance in favor of native industry destroyed by the statutes of another realm? More just and more generous sentiments will, I trust, prevail. If the tariff adopted at the last session of Congress shall be found, by experience, to bear oppressively upon the interests of any one section of the Union, it ought to be, and I cannot doubt will be, so modified as to alleviate its burden. To the voice of just complaint from any portion of their constituents, the Representatives of the States and People will never turn away their ears. But so long as the duty of the foreign shall operate only as a bounty upon the domestic article—while the planter and the merchant and the shepherd, and the husbandman, shall be found thriving in their occupations under the duties imposed for the protection of domestic manufactures, they will not repine at the prosperity shared with themselves by their fellow citizens of other professions, nor denounce as violations of the Constitution the deliberate acts of Congress to shield from the wrongs of foreign laws the native industry of the Union. While the tariff of the last session of Congress was a subject of legislative deliberation, it was foretold by some of its opposers that one of its necessary consequences would be to impair the revenue. It is yet too soon to pronounce, with confidence, that this prediction was erroneous. The obstruction of an avenue of trade not unfrequently opens an issue to another. The consequence of the tariff will be to increase the exportation, and to diminish the importation of some specific articles. But by the general law of trade, the increase of exportation of one article will be followed by an increased importation of others, the duties upon which will supply the deficiencies, which the diminished importation would otherwise occasion. The effect of taxation upon revenue can seldom be foreseen with certainty. It must abide the test of experience. As yet no symptoms of diminution are perceptible in the receipts of the Treasury. As yet, little addition of cost has even been experienced upon the articles burdened with heavier duties by the last tariff. The domestic manufacturer supplies the same or a kindred article at a diminished price, and the consumer pays the same tribute to the labor of his own countryman, which he must otherwise have paid to foreign industry and toil.

The tariff of the last session was, in its details, not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interest which it was specially intended to subserve. Its object was to

balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws, but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. To the great principle sanctioned by that act, one of those upon which the Constitution, itself was formed, I hope and trust the authorities of the Union will adhere. But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revision of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience of its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry, and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another. [Concluded next week.]

From the New York Enquirer, Dec. 4.
LATE FROM EUROPE.
The ship Nile, Capt. Rockett, which arrived on Saturday from Rochelle, brought papers of that place to the 24th October.
Constant, Sept. 27.—Private Correspondence.
The Porte has received the official news that the Grand Vizier arrived on the 15th Sept. at the camp at Varna, by Lake Leman. The Capt. Pacha, to gain time, had deceived the Russians, and proposed to submit until the 14th Sept.—The Grand Vizier arrived on the 15th. It is supposed that the siege has been raised. Hassan Bey announces the general retreat of the Russians from Shoumla, and the defeat, on the 9th, 13th, and 17, Sept. of those under the command of Wittgenstein. The ways were encumbered with dead and wounded Russians. The baggage and artillery are lost, and in case of their retreat from Varna they will not save a gun. The Grand Seigneur is in his camp at Ramis Schiff. The Turks are in the height of enthusiasm.
Gazette de France.
Bucharest, Sept. 20.—We are delivered from our dismay by learning the agreeable news that Gen. Geismar has beaten the Turks who came from Widdin. 500 prisoners, 13 cannon, and 7 standards taken. Prince Scherbatoff must have arrived near Silistria with his reinforcements by this time; and Gen. Roth, in spite of unfavorable reports, has taken position against the Turks on the road to Rudschuck.
Augustburg Gaz.
The king of England, is in a very critical situation. It is said, he is afflicted with the dropsy.
By official returns from Gibraltar, there were 98 cases of fever on the 30th Sept. and 18 deaths; 1st Oct. 95 cases 18 deaths; 2d Oct. 105 cases, 14 deaths.
There was a very violent earthquake at Genoa, about the beginning of Oct. A great part of the population were so alarmed that they ran out half dressed, and made great noise.
Ibrahim Pacha left 1200 men behind in the fortresses of Coran Modren, and Navarino. The siege of Varna is covered with entrenchments, at Jeni Bavar. Nicholas was present at the siege encouraging his troops. The Turkish garrison, in Varna, is commanded by Ise Mehemet Pacha. The Sultan left Constantinople on the 15th Dec. and proceeded to the camp at Ramis Tchiliff.
The London papers are making themselves quite merry with the electioneering pamphlets of the Adams party. They have taken particular notice of the Coffin Handbills.
It is rumored that the Porte has acceded to the mediation of England and France for the settlement of Greece.
The Duke of Reichstadt (young Napoleon) has been at Salzburg for some time. He reviews the soldiers with great interest. His deportment bespeaks a military spirit.
The Prussian Gazette states that the earthquake at Schemacha, in Scinwan, destroyed, on the 21st July, and 7th of August, 247 houses and 30 shops, and damaged 179 houses and 23 shops. In divers settlements in the province, there was 303 houses thrown down. One half of the village of Ischagan sunk into the earth.
Cape Fear Bank—Commenting on that part of the Governor's message relating to the currency, the last Cape Fear Recorder says, "It could not be expected to have come to his excellency's knowledge, that the Bank of Cape Fear has been paying specie for its notes since January last; yet such is the fact: and to this fact must be attributed, among other advantages, the equalization of our exchange. Greatly to the credit of that institution, checks on the north may be obtained at a half per cent premium, thus placing the notes of the Bank of Cape Fear on a footing with those of the Bank of the United States."
A "Salt River Roarer."—One of those two-faced, backwoodsman, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination, "he offered to bet the owner," says the Western Mercury, "that he could whip his lion in an open ring; and he might throw in all his monkeys, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight!"

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Monday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Nash presented the memorial of William B. Haywood, asking remuneration for certain services rendered the State in the Supreme and Superior Courts; which was referred to the committee of Claims.
Mr. Nash presented a bill concerning the registration of grants; which was read the first time, passed and referred to the Judiciary committee.
Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition in favor of William Cline; which report was concurred in.
On motion of Mr. Loretz, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the County Courts exclusive cognizance of all applications for the erection of gates.
Mr. Mitchell presented a bill to determine how surveys of land shall be made, to enable surveyors to obtain grants from the State; and to confirm grants heretofore made to surveyors and deputy surveyors in certain cases; which bill passed its first reading.
On motion of Mr. Nash, Mr. Alexander was added to the committee on the Judiciary.
On motion of Mr. Waddell, of Orange, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to justices' executions, as to give to the execution first levied on personal property a priority of lien; and, also, into the expediency of so amending the law relating to the bonds taken by constables for delivering of property levied on under justices' executions, as to require said bonds to be subscribed by one creditable witness.
On motion of Mr. Gaston, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Courts upon the petition of any man praying that an illegitimate child may be recognized as his lawful child, to legitimate such child accordingly.
On motion of Mr. Montgomery, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel owners of land to list all the taxable free negroes and mulattoes that may live on their lands, and be bound for their taxes as for other property.
On motion of Mr. Loretz, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving justices of the peace jurisdiction of lent property to any amount not exceeding twenty dollars subject to the same, or similar proceedings that Courts are now required by law to notice and observe.
On motion of Mr. Calloway, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay of justice in criminal prosecutions; into the expediency of so amending the criminal law, as to compel the State and the accused to more speedy trials, so as to prevent the great expense which occurs in the delay of such justice; and into the expediency of so amending the law, as more effectually and more rigidly to compel witnesses in criminal causes to attend at such places as they may have been subpoenaed.
Mr. Newland submitted the following resolution, which was rejected:
Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a turnpike road from the town of Morganton to Fayetteville, and incorporating a company for that purpose; one half of the stock of which shall belong to the State.
Mr. Nash, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend the act of 1828, extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace.
Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to restore to credit John A. Nuffer, of Anson; which passed its first reading.
Mr. Britain, of Burke, presented a bill to revive the act of 1805, chapter 36, amending the act for the regulation of the town of Morganton; which passed its first reading.
Tuesday, Dec. 2.
Received from the Governor the annual report of the Board of Internal Improvements; which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.
Mr. Nash, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons; which was read the first time, and made the order of the day for Friday next.
Mr. Gary, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the petition of Charles Lewis, of Rutherford. Concurred in.
Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for revising and digesting the public statute laws of this State; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.
Wednesday, Dec. 3.—On motion of Mr. Cox, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing some mode by which final settlement may be made of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians.

A message from the Senate, stating that Messrs. Wadsworth, M'Douglas, M'Neil, Deberry and Royal form the committee on their part to take into consideration the expediency of directing the State Engineer to examine and lay off a road from Fayetteville to Wilkesborough; and Messrs. Welborn, Meers, Alexander, Marshall and Bailey to take into consideration the expediency of creating some tribunal for the trial of minor offences against the State. On the part of this House, Messrs. Fisher, Ship, Eccles, Gordon and Allison were appointed on the first of said resolutions, and Messrs. Spruill, Gary, Mitchell, Ruffin and Swain on the second.
Mr. Nash, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill more effectually to prevent frauds in deeds or conveyances in trust; which was read and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Potter presented a bill for the improvement of military discipline; which was read the first time and referred to the Military committee.
On motion of Mr. Clement, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law regulating the sale of property under a writ of venditioni exponas.
Mr. Ellis presented a bill to place Quakers, Moravians, Mennonists and Dunkards on an equal footing with the other free men of this State; which was read and referred to the Military committee.
Mr. Saintclair presented a bill to prevent the falling of timber in, or obstructing the run of the Yachin river in Wilkes county; which passed its several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.
Received from the Governor a communication relative to a Penitentiary and a Lunatic Asylum; which was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to the joint select committee on the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.
FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.
The Report on the Finances, submitted to the present Legislature by the Treasurer, Wm. Roberts, Esq. is entirely too long for insertion in this paper. We must content ourselves with a brief Abstract.
The Funds which came into the Treasurer's hands, on his appointment last Dec'r. amounted to \$85,531. The receipts during the year ending on the 1st Nov. added to the above, make the sum of \$93,343, unappropriated.
The State owns 2927 Shares of State Bank Stock, 1304 Shares of Newbern, and 1358 of Cape Fear Stock, which, estimated at \$100 each Share, is equal to \$539,900. There is also due the State, from various sources, the sum of \$80,000. The State owes, to the State Bank \$83,906; and for Treasury Notes, \$155,530. All this is exclusive of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds.
Literary Fund—In Cash, \$9,075. 473 Shares Bank Stock, \$47,200. Due from the late Treasurer, \$28,184, for which judgment has been recovered against the executors. There also belongs to this fund the dividends that may be declared on 1063 shares of Cape Fear and Newbern Bank Stock, and the dividends on all the Navigation Stock owned by the State.
Internal Improvement fund—This consists of, Cash \$6,559; Judgment against late Treasurer \$23,803; bonds for Cherokee lands, \$42,552. Making an aggregate of \$71,912. There appropriated to this fund, the dividends on 2,662 shares of Newbern and Cape Fear Bank Stock.
It appears that the balance due from the late Treasurer, after giving him credit for the proceeds of the sale of his property, is 22,388; for which sum, judgment has been recovered against the executors, *Fayetteville Observer.*
Supreme Court—A bill is, before the House of Commons introduced by Judge Nash, for the better organization of the Supreme Court. It provides for the appointment of a fourth Judge, to receive the same compensation as is given to those now in office. When any vacancy occurs hereafter on the Superior Court bench, such vacancy is not to be filled, but that the business on the Circuit may be regularly attended to, the bill provides that the Supreme Court Judges, shall in rotation occupy and ride the vacant Circuits.
Ral. Register.
Wives—A bill has been presented by Mr. Saintclair, and passed a second reading, for the relief of Wives. It provides that the several Superior Courts shall have full power, upon the petition of a wife, (due proof being made, that the husband of such petitioner is a habitual drunkard, and thereby neglects to provide a support for his family and destroys the proceeds of their labor,) to decree that all property thereafter acquired by the wife, either by gift or otherwise, shall be secured to her, for the maintenance of herself and family, and shall not be taken for the debts of her husband.
The new Governor of Lower Canada, Sir James Kempt, has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Papineau as Speaker, and further recommends oblivion to the past, and union and good feeling among public men.

House and Lot, and Lands.
THE subscriber will dispose of, at public sale, (if not previously sold privately) a valuable House and Lot, in the town of Salisbury, formerly owned and occupied by William Howard. The dwelling and out-houses are nearly new, and very commodious; the lot is large, and pleasantly situated. A great bargain can be had in the premises.
Also, will be sold by the subscriber, three tracts of Land, containing 700 or 800 acres, within 4 miles of Salisbury, near the Wilkesboro' road. The land is good, and well timbered; and will be sold all together, or divided to suit purchasers. A reasonable credit will be given for part of the purchase money. For further particulars inquire of
BENJAMIN HOWARD,
Dec. 9th, 1828. 3147

Notice.
THERE will be sold at the house of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 6th of January next, the following property, belonging to the estate of Thomas Beatty, sen dec'd. Three likely Negro Men, and one Negro Woman; and various articles of Household Furniture; when due attendance, and twelve months credit, will be given by me,
DAVID BEATTY, Executor.
Nov. 24, 1828. 3147

Caution.
THE public are cautioned against trading for a note of hand given by myself to Wm. Brown, for the sum of six dollars and some cents; as it has been paid, and is lost. 2146
Concord, Dec. 9th, 1828. ABRAM AREA.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county;
SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828;
Catharine Rhyne vs. Michael Rhyne; Petition for divorce and alimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed; It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the United States. 3m57
LAWSON HENDERSON.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county;
PHILIP CHAMBERS, to the use of Jesse Woods, vs. Mary Street, Adm'rix of John Street, dec'd. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal assets in the hands of the Administratrix to satisfy the plaintiff's debt; and it appearing further to the court, that Nimrod Street, Baswell Parde, and Frances his wife, Jabez Murry and Nancy his wife, heirs of John Street, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks successively, that they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county of Haywood, at the court-house in Waynesville, on the fourth Monday of December next, to shew cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be had against the real estate of John Street, dec'd. to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs. Witness Robert Love, clerk of our said court, at office, the last Monday of September 1828, and in the 53d year of American Independence. Issued the 15th of October, 1828. 3147
ROBERT LOVE, Ck.

State of North Carolina, Haywood county;
SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1828. Petition for Divorce. Eleanor Coleman, vs. Daniel W. Coleman; it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, from the return of the Sheriff, that the defendant is not a resident of this state, therefore, on motion of the plaintiff, by her attorney, Felix Aaly, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law for Haywood, to be held at the court-house in Waynesville, on the 2d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken, pro confesso, set for hearing separate, and decreed accordingly. Witness John B. Love, clerk of our said court, at office, in Waynesville, the 3d Wednesday after the fourth Monday of September, 1828, and 53d year of American Independence. 6150
JOHN B. LOVE, Ck.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of
Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.
as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.
All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time; the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.
ROBERT WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 37

State of North Carolina;
BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sep. term 1828; Margaret Conway vs. John Conway; Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court; and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. A. ERWIN, Ck. 3m55
By E. A. ERWIN, D. C.