

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1829.

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At the request of many of our patrons, and in consequence of the great abundance of specimens, we have the honor to announce that we have received a supply of the most beautiful and valuable of the kind, and will be happy to send them to any of our subscribers, or to any other persons who may wish to purchase them, on the terms of the following advertisement. We will be happy to send them to any of our subscribers, or to any other persons who may wish to purchase them, on the terms of the following advertisement. We will be happy to send them to any of our subscribers, or to any other persons who may wish to purchase them, on the terms of the following advertisement.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States passed in the second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

NUMBER 12.

An Act to authorize the Citizens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida to elect their officers, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the citizens of the Territory of Arkansas, qualified to vote, shall under such regulations as the Legislature of said Territory may prescribe, elect their officers, Civil and Military, except such as, by the laws of Congress, now in force, are to be appointed by the President of the United States; and except, also, Justices of the Peace, Auditor and Treasurer for said Territory, who shall be chosen by joint vote of both Houses of the Legislature, at such time, and for such term of service, as the said Legislature, at such time, and for such term of service, as the said Legislature shall prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of service, and the duties and powers, fees, and emoluments, of the Officers, Civil and Military, so chosen by the citizens, shall be prescribed by the Legislature, and they shall be commissioned by the Governor of the Territory, and subject to be removed from office in mode and for such cause as the Legislature shall declare by law. All laws now in force, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every bill that shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council of the Legislature of the Territory, shall before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of said Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses of the Legislature shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. And if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the Territory of Florida to elect their Officers, Civil and Military, in such manner, and under such rules, regulations, restrictions, and conditions as are prescribed in the foregoing provisions in the two first sections of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the Legislative Council, in the Territory of Florida, shall be elected by the qualified voters in the respective counties hereinafter designated, at the time provided by law, in the following manner, to wit: From the county of Escambia, two members; from the counties of Walton and Washington, one member; from the county of Jackson, two members; from the county of Gadsden, two members; from the county of Leon, two members; from the counties of Jefferson, Madison, and Hamilton, one member; from the county of Alachua, one member; from the county of Duval, one; from the county of Nassau, one; from the counties of Saint Johns and Musquito, two; and from the county of Monroe, one member. And any act of Congress, or of the Legislative Council of said Territory, defining the limits of election districts in the same, inconsistent with the foregoing provision, be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Governor and Legislative Council, at any time hereafter, to alter or arrange the districts in such manner as to secure, as near as may be, an equality of representation in each district.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council, at any time hereafter, to alter or arrange the districts in such manner as to secure, as near as may be, an equality of representation in each district.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, fixing the seat of justice of Jackson county in said Territory, be, and the same is hereby, annulled; and the people and legal authorities of said county shall have the privilege of selecting their county seat, in such manner as other counties have been authorized to do, under the laws of said Territory.

Approved: 21st Jan. 1829.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

NERON III.

Will stand this season in the county of Rowan; at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. J. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54-1st Aug.]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Cows will be finished at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

For Sale,

On moderate terms, for cash, or on a credit, for approval of paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, should do well to apply soon, as it is believed to be a favorable opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS, Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829.

Carrriages and Coaches,

made by Samuel Lander.

Having erected a shop, and procured materials for the purpose of Mr. Lander's carrying on the above business, and the Lander and Fancy Chair business, I can inform the public that they can be supplied at the above establishment, in Lincoln, N. Carolina. Mr. Lander, as a workman, perhaps is not surpassed by any in the state, and by few in the U. States. The patronage of the public is humbly solicited, will be thankfully received, and I think I can with safety say the work will be made faithfully and honestly; and will be sold upon reasonable terms. JAS. BIVINGS, February 12th, 1829.

Protter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE N. C.

WE have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828.

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. ROBT. WYNNE, Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

225,000 acres of LAND

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Wayne and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French, Board, Tuckasee and Oconalufly Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of Iron Ore have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. JAS. COOK, Agent, Nov. 14th, 1828.

A nod from a man of fashion is a breakfast for a dunce.

THE BANKS.

Report of the Joint Select Committee raised by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its recent session, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Banks. Members of the Committee—Messrs. Potter, Graham, Brittain, Mendenhall, Spruill, Bullock, Swain, Eades, Brant, Wilson, Cannon, Meares, Wellborn, W. Farland, Hunt, Leonard, McDermid and Shrapnel.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as related to the Banks within the State,

REPORT:

That in consequence of various rumors circulated, and charges made against the Banks, your committee have been directed to direct their attention and inquiries to several points touching the conduct and situation of those institutions at various periods, and more particularly have endeavored to ascertain, whether the stock of the Banks has been paid for in the manner, and at the time prescribed by their Charters; whether they have at any time issued more paper, or contracted larger debts than their charters authorized; whether they have paid specie on demand; whether they have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorized by charter; whether they have exacted usurious interest; whether they have purchased up, or speculated in their own paper, and such other matters as were necessarily connected with these inquiries.

Your committee have been satisfied from the evidence adduced to them, that the 1st and 2d instalments of the stock originally subscribed for in the State Bank of North Carolina, were paid for in specie, and some small proportion of the 3rd and 4th instalments were paid for in the current Bank notes of the State. That this circumstance arose, first, (so far as regards the 4th instalment) from the impracticability of procuring the old paper currency of the State, which, at that time, was monopolised by the other two Banks; and secondly, from the circumstance that the Bank, having gone into operation, as required by its charter, after a second instalment was paid, and before the third was due, and having issued its own notes to a large amount, redeemable on demand in specie, was necessarily compelled to consider those notes equivalent to specie, and as such receive them in payment.

Your committee, however, further state that at the same time when the third instalment was due, there was in the principal Bank at Raleigh a larger amount in specie, than three fourths of the stock subscribed for at that place by individuals and that previous to the time when the fourth instalment became due, there had been in its vaults \$150,457 in specie, which subsequently, and before the 4th instalment was due, was reduced, by runs upon the Bank, to \$72,820 in specie, besides \$11,152 in paper currency of the State. That had the whole capital subscribed by individuals at the principal Bank in Raleigh been paid in specie and paper currency, there ought then to have been paid into the Bank \$814,000 in specie and paper currency.

As to the manner in which subscriptions were paid for at the various branches of this institution, your committee have had no direct evidence.

Your committee have no evidence of any time being prescribed for the payment for stock different from that prescribed by the charter.

It is further in evidence before your committee, that the whole stock of this Bank was not subscribed for when the books were originally opened; and that by an act of Assembly, passed in the year 1811, the corporation was required again to open its books for subscription to fill up the unsubscribed stock, amounting to 4240 shares, which it did in November, 1818; and that these shares were paid for in such notes as were then currently circulating in the State; and that although the Banks of the State were then considered specie paying Banks, yet it appears that at the principal branch of the State Bank there was at that time \$29,276.06-100 in specie, while the notes of that Branch, in circulation amounted to the sum of \$1,183,677.

As to the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, on this point of inquiry, your committee report, that the evidence satisfies them that when those institutions first went into operation, by virtue of the act of 1804, the whole capital was paid in specie. That when their capital was enlarged by the new charter granted in the year 1814, the new stock was paid for in the Bank notes of the State and other current notes.

As to the second point of inquiry to which your committee have directed their attention, whether any of the Banks of this State have at any time issued more notes, or contracted larger debts than they were authorized to do by their charters? they report, it does not appear to your committee that either of the Banks of this State have issued more than three

dollars for one of their chartered capital; but that all the Banks have issued more than three for one for every dollar in specie actually paid in for stock.

As to the next inquiry, whether the Banks have paid specie on demand for their notes? your committee report, that during the late war, when the whole Southern States were drained of their specie in consequence of the large expenditure of money at the North, the Banks of North Carolina, together with all the Banks in the United States South of the Potomac, suspended specie payments, as a necessary protection of their specie capital; and that soon after the war, viz. in 1815, 1816, or 1817, the Banks of this State resumed the payment of specie, and from that time did pay specie on demand for their notes until June 1819, when by a joint resolution of the three Banks it was resolved to resist the heavy drafts made upon their funds by brokers; and they declared they would not thenceforward pay specie to brokers or their agents. That since it has been found that brokers compel them to pay specie, the Banks have in general paid brokers their demands, and have as generally refused payment of their notes to citizens of the State, not owing however, as is believed, to any preference which the Banks entertain for Brokers over citizens; but because the former, being capitalists, have it in their power to coerce them; while the latter, rather than endure the law's delay, content themselves with their notes, and forego their claim to specie. That since that period, (June 1819) though, in effect, the Banks of the State have either voluntarily or by compulsion paid all demands against them, which were persisted in, specie or funds deemed equivalent to specie; yet frequently those demands have not been met promptly; and, in some instances, payments have been made only through the coercion of the law. It is, however, due from your committee to state, as regards the Bank of Cape Fear, that that Bank, since the early part of January last, has promptly paid, in specie or specie funds, all demands upon it; and has been, in letter and in practice, a bona fide specie paying Bank.

As to inquiry, whether the Banks have dealt or traded in any articles unauthorized by their charters, your committee report, no evidence has been brought before them to show that the Bank of Newbern has ever dealt in any article, not literally and strictly comprehended in its charter. That both the Bank of Cape Fear and the State Bank of North Carolina have purchased stock of the Bank of the United States; and the former Bank is now owner of a considerable amount of that stock. That said banks were induced to purchase that stock, first as a ready means of acquiring a fund at all times equal to specie and when, in fact, specie was not attainable; and secondly, because, in consequence of the immense capital of the United States Bank, it was deemed prudent and proper to afford facility in paying of interest, without a profitable investment of their specie funds, would produce heavy losses to those Banks. The stock of the United States, on which regular dividends were received, afforded not only a specie fund, but one yielding a regular profit. Your committee are satisfied, these investments were contrary to charter, but were the result of the situation of the Banks, and the peculiar situation of the country and the times; and from them, much good has resulted to the Banks, and no harm to the country. On this head, it is further shown, that the State Bank of North Carolina purchased cotton to a considerable amount in Georgia. That these purchases were made at a time when the Bank was greatly in need of specie to meet the constant and heavy demands made upon it; and when specie was not attainable; and were made for the purpose of placing funds in New York which would be at all times equal to specie.

On the inquiry, whether the Banks have exacted usurious interest? your committee report, they have evidence, that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have required applicants for accommodation to exchange with them an equal amount of Northern funds for their own notes, when their own notes were 6 per cent. below par; and that the State Bank has taken interest for 92 days on a note payable 88 days after date. There is not any evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has ever taken more than legal interest.

Your Committee further report, they have not had any evidence that the Bank of Newbern has ever bought up, or speculated in its own notes. It has been proven to your committee, that the State Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Cape Fear have, at different periods, purchased their notes in the Northern markets to some extent. The State Bank to the amount of \$

Bank of Cape Fear to the amount of—that these purchases were made at a discount on their notes, but always at a higher price than others would give for them in the market; and that the Banks did so only for the purpose of appreciating their notes and giving them greater currency. From the whole investigation, your committee are satisfied, that during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, all the Banks in North Carolina, in common with almost all the Banks in the United States, issued their paper to an amount exceeding the limits of prudence. That since their error has become manifest, from a great anxiety to avoid oppressing their debtors, they have not called in their debts to the extent they might have done; but that the effect of that indulgence has been to add greater security to the debts of the institutions, and to avoid much individual ruin and distress.

Your committee are further satisfied that the condition of all the Banks is now much improved, and that the Bank of Cape Fear has already become a bona fide specie paying Bank.

Your committee recommend to the Legislature to pass a law imposing a penalty of per cent. on all the Banks of this State which may after day of next refuse to pay specie (on demand) for their notes.

GEO. B. COMBES, C. S. P.

Internal Improvements...

The newly elected Board for Internal Improvements met at Fayetteville on Thursday last, and closed their business on Saturday.

Measures were taken for recommending the works below Wilmington, and for repairing the Embankment and Jetties; and also for opening the River to Haywood. For which purpose three locks will be immediately erected at Buckhorn Falls Chatham county.

Satisfactory evidence was also procured, as directed by the Legislature, of the sinking of certain Vessels during the Revolutionary War, in the ship channel below Wilmington, in order to prevent the Enemy from destroying the town, which, it is believed was the principal cause of the present obstructions in the navigation of the River. This testimony will be immediately transmitted to our Senators in Congress, and will be the means it is confidently expected, of obtaining an appropriation from that body in favor of these Works. Raleigh Register, 10th inst.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

There is in Congress from Tennessee, a member yeelp David Crockett, who is one of the "lions of the day," and contributes much to the amusement of the fashionable world. In a word, he was bred a Hunter; and though transferred by the voice of his fellow citizens from his cabin in the "wild wood" to a seat in the Federal Capitol, yet does every action even there betray his relationship to Leatherstocking, and justify all the praises that have been so abundantly bestowed upon the graphic powers of our great American novelist.

We understand, that upon his first visit to the Menserie, (caravan of wild beasts) his attention was so much struck by the appearance of the noble Monarch of the Forest, as to cause him to express a desire for a single combat with the animal. To the keeper's remonstrance, the Tennessean replied that he could "kill either of the varments in the room with one cut of his eye;" and, whilst the conversation was pending, a female Panther that had been sick for some time actually breathed her last—upon which, he exclaimed with much apparent exultation, "Didnt I tell you how I would be, and if it arnt so, I hope I may be!"

At another time, Crockett was asked by an intimate, if he did not think that Dandy Jack did not look like a particular friend to whom he was very much attached? "No!" (was the reply) "but if you will put a pair of spectacles on him, he will then be for all the world the exact image of that talking man from Ohio" (John C. Wright,) whom, upon turning around, he was at his elbow. This induced him to continue, "I didnt know the gentleman was so near, but if he or the Monkey wants satisfaction, I will give it to either, for I put them both on a footing."

From an English Paper.

Remarkable Occurrence.....About mid lay on Saturday week, as William Robinson, the manager of the gas works, at Messrs. Wilkinson's factory, near Chorley, was about to fit on a gas cock in one of the apartments, he was suddenly struck down by the powerful effluvia emitted from the pipe, and died almost immediately. The deceased was perfectly well in health a few minutes before.