

EUROPEAN STATES.

The following particulars are gathered from a letter published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, written by an American in London, who has travelled in France, Switzerland, Prussia, &c.

France is advancing in the career of national prosperity, under a liberal ministry, who have triumphed over the jesuits and ultra-royalists, in spite of the prejudices of the king. France is indebted to Napoleon for her dockyards and arsenals, public schools, improvement of roads, protection of national industry, and the code of laws that bears his name. She is far below England in some of the comforts of life, in agriculture, in the construction and application of machinery, &c. but is daily improving. A great number of English families reside in France, to avoid the heavy taxes and increasing expenses of living in England. There is a strong national feeling against the English, and the Americans are treated with more courtesy in France than the English.

Prussia is a military government, and the king receives 50 millions of dollars a year from 12 millions of people, and supports an army of 300,000 men. The taxes are heavy. The Grand Duke of Baden, who rules over about a million of souls, taxes them heavily to support a standing army of near 20,000 men, for idle shows. The Austrian government and people are poor. The finances of the continental powers, France excepted, are not in a promising condition; government and people are generally poor.

Switzerland is a republic in name, but aristocracy rule all the principal Cantons; the people have little or no voice. Switzerland has 30,000 soldiers in the service of foreign governments; the object is to provide for the sons of the aristocratic families, who being poor, and disdaining to work, hire themselves out as officers in the Swiss regiments. The men leave Switzerland contented citizens, and return demoralized soldiers. As a nation, Switzerland is weak; but the taxes are not heavy, and the people are honest, poor, and contented. The goat-herds and peasants are simple in their manners, industrious in their habits, with limited knowledge and few wants.

Roman Catholic Convention in Fayetteville.

Bishop England, of Charleston, has given notice, that a Convention of the Roman Catholics of North Carolina will be held in this town on Sunday the 15th day of March next. Lay Delegates from the Congregations of Fayetteville, Newbern, Washington, Wilmington, Salisbury, and Charlotte, will be entitled to seats—from the three first mentioned Congregations, each two Delegates; from the others, each one. We have not heard what number of the Clergy will be present, but no doubt the Rt. Revd. Bishop himself will be.

The Bishop also gives notice, that on Tuesday the 17th of March, (being the Festival of St. Patrick,) the dedication of the Church erected in this town, will take place. The Catholics are indebted for this Church, and the lot on which it stands, entirely to the liberality of our townsman John Kelly, Esq. It is now completed, and only awaits the dedication, to be used for the purpose for which it is designed. It is a convenient building, finished in such a style of neatness and taste as to do credit to all engaged about it. Fayetteville Observer.

More Disgraceful Proceedings.

In the town of Readfield, in the State of Maine, Gen. Jackson has been murdered in effigy! An image was dressed up to represent an officer, and called Gen. Jackson. Sixteen men, in the presence of the principal municipal officers of the town, were drawn up with loaded muskets, and the image placed at the distance of four rods from them. At the word of command all fired, but not a single ball took effect. Enraged at their disappointment, one man sprung forward with a handspike, knocked down the General, and drove the handspike through his body. This was all done in defence of religion and social order!

The sixteen shots missing their object, puts in mind of what a celebrated Indian Chief remarked of Gen. Washington—who said he had the same number of shots at Washington, but could not hit him; and he had come to the conclusion that he could not be

killed with a bullet. The savage, however, was outdone by the above sixteen gentlemen, who finding their bullets to have no effect, valorously beat down the image with a war club. Connecticut paper.

Liberia Coffee.—It is stated, that about six thousand pounds Liberia coffee, shipped by Lott Cary, are offered for sale in this city. It was gathered from the native shrub of the country, which grows wild in vast extent, and will furnish an unlimited supply, with no other labor than gathering it.

Sandwich Islands.—The frigate Guerrier will convey to the Sandwich Islands a communication from the American government to the king and chiefs, under the great seal of the nation, in which the missionaries and their work are commended; and the king and chiefs are encouraged to enact laws and enforce them on their visitors, and requested to report any misdemeanor on the part of American ship masters and seamen.—The president sends to the king and chiefs a pair of globes, map of the world, inkstand, and other articles.

Webster's Dictionary.—The New York Journal of Commerce says the edition of this great work was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at \$20, the subscription price, amount to \$50,000 dollars.

We have been obligingly furnished, by the Hon. Messrs. Branch, Carson, and Conner, with various public documents, emanating from Congress; which are valuable, as exhibiting the operations of the government, &c. Among these documents, is a statement of the net amount of postage accruing at each post-office in the United States during the last year: the following is a recapitulation:

New York	\$252,875 90
Maine	26,327 64
New Hampshire	14,532 76
Vermont	14,672 05
Massachusetts	101,835 53
Rhode Island	14,978 82
Connecticut	32,846 45
New Jersey	17,511 65
Pennsylvania	137,729 89
Delaware	4,922 39
Maryland	61,022 71
Ohio	36,370 35
Michigan Territory	2,385 16
District of Columbia	11,681 50
Canada and Kingston Mails	6,122 75
Virginia	73,406 74
North Carolina	28,229 77
South Carolina	45,148 09
Georgia	44,005 91
Kentucky	26,792 95
Tennessee	21,945 83
Alabama	18,106 11
Mississippi	10,461 25
Louisiana	28,892 60
Indiana	7,905 09
Illinois	3,099 94
Missouri	8,551 52
Arkansas Territory	1,194 56
Florida Territory	3,802 78
Total.	\$1,058,204 54

The following is the net amount of postage accruing at the principal post-offices in this State during that period:

Edenton	\$906 46
Fayetteville	2,147 81
Newbern	1,607 54
Raleigh	2,185 84
Washington	892 82
Wilmington	2,995 03
Salisbury	563 38

New Post Offices.—The following Post Offices were established in this State during last month:

Currituck C. H.	Currituck county
Poplar Branch,	Currituck do
Coenjork,	Currituck do
Mount Gould,	Bertie do
Clapp's,	Guilford do
Whitley's,	Johnston do
Goshen,	Iredell do
Contentnez,	Johnston do
Frost's Iron Works,	Stokes do
Thomas' Ferry,	Iredell do

And the Post Office at Shiloh, Camden county, discontinued.

Englishmen in a Hurry.—An English paper relates that two young Englishmen of noble families, by some means or other, lately got into a Turkish harem among the women, where they were discovered, and forced to swallow poison, or submit to a certain operation. One swallowed the deadly contents of a cup, and dropped down dead; the other underwent the operation, and in addition, the Turks slit his nose and cut off his ears. When the accounts left Turkey his death was hourly expected.

Transylvania University.—This University is said to be in a very prosperous state under President Woods. It has 70 scholars in the College and 40 in the preparatory School; in all 110.

The Correspondence.—It is said that since the forty pages billet deaux from Mr. Adams has been received respecting the treasonable federal plot which he informed against to Mr. Jefferson another letter has been addressed to Mr. Adams, demanding of him to give up the names of the persons whom he accused. The public curiosity is on the tiptoe respecting this interesting affair. The republicans having no part nor lot in this matter—this family quarrel—will stand by and see fair play between the high-combatting parties. Boston Statesman.

Kentucky Stock.—Mr. Renfro, of Cumberland Gap, has kindly communicated to us the following estimate of the Stock which passed the Turnpike Gate last year, 1828:

Horses for market,	2412	\$307,080
Mules,	3228	225,970
Hogs,	97435	584,730
Sheep,	2141	4,282
Stall-fed beef cattle,	1825	45,750

Probable value. \$1,175,302
Kentucky Reporter.

The Homer, N. Y. Observer states that a journeyman shoemaker in that village made nine pairs of first rate women's half skin shoes in 11 hours and 20 minutes.

Blasphemy.—A man was sentenced to pay \$25 and costs, in a prosecution for blasphemy, in Pennsylvania.

Virginia University.—The Richmond Compiler, of the 11th inst. says: "We are sorry to understand, that another young student of the University (Mr. Hunter) has died; and that one or two others are taken sick: that in consequence of these events, most of the students have left the University for a few days; and the lectures are suspended. Due notice it is said, will be given, as soon as the health of the University is restored. It is believed, that it will be opened again on the first of March."

Deaths in the U. S. Army.—Of the deaths in the U. S. Army the last year, one fifth were caused by the use of ardent spirits, and yet Congress refuses to take any measures, on the suggestion of Mr. Sprague of Maine, to prevent strong drink being given to the soldiers except as medicine.

American Tract Society.—The Rev. Mr. Hancock, the Secretary of this Society, recently presented its claims to a number of individuals, in Albany and Utica, N. Y. In the former place a subscription of \$1,300 was made; in the latter, of \$500. About \$2000 was given as a donation to aid the Society in furnishing Tracts for the great Valley of the Mississippi.

The Cow belonging to Oliver Shed of Weston, which is of native stock, that obtained the first premium at Concord the last season, and the season before the first at Brighton, has produced since May last, three hundred and twenty three pounds of butter. Boston Gaz.

A new Article for the Ladies.—Messrs Jarvis & Co., 182 Broadway, have for sale a new thing for the heads of the Ladies, invented by a Mr. Marston. It is a pretty little roller, with an elastic spring, whereby curls may be put up with neatness and expedition. We have taken the opinion of some ladies of taste, who pronounce the article a good thing, and a desideratum for the toilette. Not wearing curls ourselves, we cannot speak from our own experience. M. Y. Courier.

Indiana.—The increase of population in the state of Indiana, during the last year, is estimated at one hundred thousand persons.

Hillsborough, Ohio.—On the first Sabbath in November, thirty-eight persons were admitted to the Presbyterian Church in Hillsborough, on the profession of their faith in Christ—and about forty more were asking what they must do to inherit eternal life.

Purification from sin by Squeezing.—Multitudes of Pilgrims annually visit Malabar Point, near Bombay, for the sole purpose of squeezing themselves through a narrow cleft in the rock, apparently not wide enough to receive the body of a child, as a sure way of squeezing out their sins. Graham's Journal.

A Country Dance.—I saw on the evening of the 1st Jan. 1829, in my neighbourhood, in Tyler County, Va the father, the grand father, and the great grand father; the daughter, the mother and the grand mother; the mother, and daughter, and grand mother; the son, the grand son, and the great grand son, all in a dance on the same floor at the same time. Wheeling Gazette.

Salisbury:
FEBRUARY 4, 1829.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I wish you would publish the Bank Bill which was rejected in the Commons, at the recent session of the Legislature, by the casting vote of the Speaker, and lost in the Senate by one vote. I am the more desirous you should do so, as I am certain many mistaken notions prevail as to the real provisions of said bill, which is at this time the subject of much talk. Many persons have taken up the idea, that the bill went to dissolve all debts either owing to or from the Banks; and certain persons are very busy in propagating this idea. These erroneous views I wish to correct. I have taken much pains to learn the correct history of this bank discussion, and state the following as the result of my inquiries:

At an early day in the session, a committee was raised, on motion of Mr. Potter, of Granville, to investigate the conduct of the Banks; this committee was clothed with power to send for persons and papers. After several weeks of laborious investigation, the committee got through with their business, and set about making out a report. But it was soon found that two parties existed among the members of the committee;—those who wished to present the banks in the worst possible light, and those who wished to palliate their conduct. Of course they could not agree on a single report;—consequently each party made its own report; one criminating the banks, in the darkest colors; the other palliating every offence and act of those institutions. Some days after the reports were made, Mr. Potter brought in a long bill, which he proposed to substitute for the resolution attached to the report he had made. This bill, among other things, proposed to confiscate all the effects of the banks, and out of them to create a new bank; it proposed giving the commissioners of confiscation power to imprison any person connected with the bank, who might refuse to surrender up any effects in their hands; and it made no provision against the forfeiture of all debts to and from the banks on the abrogation of the charter. It was on this bill that Mr. Gaston made his two long speeches; as did several others, who spoke on that side of the subject. After the debate had made considerable progress, Mr. Alexander offered an amendment to Mr. Potter's bill, which was in substance, as far as it went, similar to the bill finally voted on, and lost as above stated. On this amendment, part of the discussion took place; but the friends of the banks, uniting with the friends of Mr. Potter's project, succeeded in rejecting it. Whereupon, Messrs. Fisher, Alexander, Bynum, and several others, rose and said they would vote for the original bill on its first reading; but, unless amended, they should go against it finally: the bill was then carried by twelve votes. Mr. Potter and those who were for absolute confiscation, now saw that nothing could be done against the Banks unless they agreed to milder measures; accordingly, in a spirit of conciliation, they agreed to unite with those who were disposed to bring the banks to an account, but were determined to use moderate means in effecting their object. After consultation, the bill which I request you to publish, was drawn, and offered as a substitute for Mr. Potter's. This last was the bill which passed its second reading, but which on its third reading, was rejected by the casting vote of the speaker.

In looking at the provisions of this bill, it will be found very different from what many imagine. It expressly provides against the abrogation of the debts, either owing to or from the banks; and vests all the effects of the banks, on the forfeiture of charter, in the state, to be disposed of for the benefit of those concerned. The bill provides, in the case of the State Bank, that its concerns should be wound up slowly, having due regard to the rights of the stockholders and creditors, and the safety of the debtors. But the bill will speak for itself; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to it, in order that they may have a correct view of the subject. JUSTICE.

The following is a copy of the bill which "Justice" requests us to publish: A BILL directing a prosecution against the State Bank, and regulating the proceedings therein, and to restore and preserve the character of the circulating medium. Whereas it appears to the Legislature that the several Banks of this State have violated their charters, and that the State Bank has been guilty of frequent and manifest abuses of the fundamental articles of its charter, inasmuch that it is deemed the imperious duty of this Legislature to cause a judicial investigation to be commenced against it: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to institute a judicial enquiry into the

conduct of the said State Bank; and that he prosecute such enquiry by information in the nature of a writ of quo warranto or other legal process; and to prevent unnecessary delay or obstruction to such investigation, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Court of North Carolina does and shall possess jurisdiction of all cases of abuse of trust, and violations of charter by corporations or the individual members thereof; and shall be authorized to proceed against the same by presentment, indictment, scire facias, quo warranto, or such writ or process as the case may require, returnable at such time as the court may prescribe, the same being conformable to the principles and usage of the law, and for that purpose shall be authorized to summon juries from any of the counties within the State, and require the attendance of witnesses, and the attendance and services of officers of the law, under rules analogous to those which apply to other suits and proceedings in law and equity; and with a view to the speedy decision of the particular investigation herein directed, the Judges of the Supreme Court aforesaid are hereby authorized and directed, to hold an extra session of said court, to commence on the first Monday of February next, and continue in session from day to day until the said investigation be terminated.

Be it further enacted, That upon a judgment or decree of forfeiture of the franchises of any corporation being had, or that the same is dissolved, it is hereby declared that such dissolution shall not work an extinguishment either of the debts due to or from such corporation; but all the property, real and personal, of such corporation, and all the debts due to the same, shall and are hereby declared to be vested in the State, to be disposed of for the benefit of the parties concerned in the manner hereinafter provided; and commissioners, who shall forthwith take into their possession all the property and effects of every description whatever of such corporation, and proceed to wind up the affairs thereof, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the court, always having due regard to the rights of the stockholders, the claims of the creditors, and the condition of the debtors; and in the mean time, to prevent injury, which might otherwise accrue to persons holding the notes of the State Bank aforesaid, the Governor is hereby authorized and requested, as soon as this act shall be ratified, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the causes of this prosecution, declaring the solvency of the State Bank aforesaid, and pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of its notes.

Be it further enacted, That the commissioners, appointed in pursuance of this act, before entering on their duties, shall under the direction of the court, execute a bond or bonds, with good and sufficient security, payable to the Governor for the time being and his successors in office, in such sum as the court may require, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duty; and it shall be in the power of the court, at any time, to remove such commissioners, or either of them, from office, and appoint others under like condition, in their stead, or at any time to require a renewal of their bonds; and when said commissioners shall have finished their duties, they shall make out and deliver to the court, a detailed statement in writing of their proceedings, and shall swear to the truth of the same; and for their services in this behalf, they shall, from time to time, receive such compensation as the Court may allow.

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Be it further enacted, That if any officer, stockholder or agent of any corporation, against which a decree of forfeiture or dissolution may hereafter be had, shall fail or refuse to deliver or surrender to the commissioners appointed for that purpose, all the property, debts and effects of said corporation, in his or their hands, the Court, on the fact being made known to it shall cause the person, or persons, so offending, to be brought before it, and punish him or them in like manner as for a contempt of court.

And be it further enacted, That every assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, by any corporation, or officer, or agent thereof, of any property, debt or evidence of debt belonging to such corporation, made with a