

Copious extracts of Congressional proceedings will be found on the first page of our paper of today. The greater part of the time has been consumed in the trial of Judge Peck. We hope that some mode of punishing such offences will be found which will consume less time, and less money than the one which is now in use.

We regret that the smallness of our paper prevents us from publishing the documents, accompanying the President's Message. The great ability that is manifest in each of the several reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, of the Navy, and of the Post Master Gen. fully sustain the character of the present administration for talent and ability in the discharge of their duties. These documents of themselves would be sufficient to entitle the present cabinet to the enviable distinction of being the most able that we have ever had.

In vain may the opposition decry their members. They are too elevated to be reached by the shafts of such disappointed expectants.

A DIARY.

Col. Alex. Buckner has been elected Senator from Missouri in place of David Barton, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. This may be looked upon as a great triumph by the friends of the administration.

The impeachment of Judge Peck is going on. Mr. McDuffie, as one of the managers, on the part of the House of Representatives, to conduct the impeachment has addressed the court of considerable length.

A memorial has been presented to Congress by Mr. Gordon, signed by 51 of the most respectable men of Albemarle county in favour of the claims of Ex-President Monroe, upon the General Government.

A grand review of the National guard of France has lately taken place by the king. He expressed himself well-pleased with the discipline in a letter to Gen. Lafayette.

A Congress is talked of by the European powers to settle the affairs of Belgium. France it is said has acceded to it.

By the last arrivals from Europe we have received the speech of the king at the opening of Parliament. He acknowledges Don Miguel as king of Portugal. The question of Regency in the event of a demise of the crown will probably be the subject of a debate during the present Parliament.

Mr. Wilkins has been elected Senator in Congress in place of the Hon. Mr. Mark, after the 4th of March next. He is friendly to the administration. This makes a gain of two in the Senate for the administration. This will put to rest the report that the opposition has a majority.

The new French ministry is said to be more popular than any former one.

Mr. Taswell of the United States Senate is detained at home by indisposition. There never were more stage accidents in one winter than there has been this.

A Resolution has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Wickliffe to abolish imprisonment for debt, by virtue of process from courts of the United States.

A committee of delegates has been held at Frankfort (Ky.) for the purpose of denouncing the administration and of nominating H. Clay for the Presidency. After a great deal of Table Oratory had been displayed, they chose twelve delegates to meet the "National Convention" which is to meet in Washington for the purpose of nominating Clay for President.

Cooper's water witch, says the last Courier & Enquirer, is now in the hands of every novel reader in town. The Editor says it is very good.

James L. Pettigru has been elected to the Senate of the Legislature of South Carolina in place of Hugh Legare, Esq. who has been elected Attorney Genl. He beat Mr. Laurens by a bare majority. He an old lawyer of high standing, and Mr. Laurens quite a young man—it cannot be called a triumph by the opposition.

A fire was discovered to have taken place in the store of John Cox, Esq. of Edenton whose books, goods etc. to a large amount.

The Resolutions which were introduced in the Georgia Legislature, disapproving of the course of South Carolina with regard to the Tariff and internal improvement have failed.

A bill to erect a new county out of Burke and Buncombe co's, was offered in the Senate, by David Newland, Esq. the Senator from Burke, and referred to a select committee of which he was the chairman. The committee submitted the following Report to the House which was ordered to be printed.

Report of the com. for Erection of a new county out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe.

The select committee to whom was referred the bill, and the accompanying memorial, to erect a new county out of a portion of the counties of Buncombe and Burke, have attentively considered the subject, and respectfully Report:

That the new and accurate map of this State, politely submitted to the Legislature by John M'Rae, Esq.; the enumeration within the present year of the inhabitants of the several counties in North Carolina under the direction of the Marshal of this district; and the report of the Comptroller, to the present Legislature, upon the state of our finances, furnish

such clear and satisfactory evidence upon all the points of inquiry, as to leave nothing to conjecture, and nothing unknown, which can be regarded as essential to enlightened legislation.

The facts which the committee deem material are briefly these: The counties of Buncombe and Burke, very inaccurately delineated upon the Map of Price and Strother, are shown by Mr. M'Rae to be greatly larger than any other counties in the State, and the territory out of which the new county is proposed to be erected, is equal in point of extent to the county of Orange. Strike it off, and they will remain larger than any three adjoining counties to be found in North Carolina. At present either of them shows a domain as extensive as the State of Rhode Island or Delaware, and greater than the six counties east of the Chowan river. United they are believed to be of larger territorial extent than either of the States of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

The population of the two counties is ascertained to be \$4 075; one third part of which is 11,358.

The taxes paid into the Public Treasury during the last fiscal year amount to the sum of \$2,084 23; the one third part of which is \$694 74.

With these facts before them, the committee believe that it is not difficult to demonstrate the propriety and necessity of the measure proposed by the bill. They are not disposed to enter into abstract reasoning to prove that from the nature of the thing, the end to be obtained by the creation of new counties, is the promotion of public convenience. "History is philosophy teaching by example." From the institution of the "hundred," in the days of Alfred, down to the present period, the history of civilized man leaves no room to doubt it. Our statute book in the preambles to the acts erecting various counties, affords the most ample proof. The inconvenient width of the Chowan is assigned as the reason for creating the county of Gates, and the difficulty of crossing the Alleghany gave birth to Ashe. To attribute a different motive to the founders of the government, would be a libel on their memory. The tyrant Napoleon paused in the midst of his triumphs, to divide France into circles, in order that a precise measure of control should be administered to all. In this free country, where we boast a written charter, in which the humblest peasant reads an equal inheritance of rights and privileges, with the most favorable individuals in the land, the convenience of the citizen is regarded as a matter of minor concern. That he travels thrice the distance to attend a court of justice, or to attain other objects not to be accomplished elsewhere, that is travelled for the same purpose by citizens in other sections of the State, would, in the days of the revolution, have been regarded as tyranny; and it will be difficult to persuade those who suffer, that it is not so now. Can it be believed that a citizen of the section of country in question, when he sees the State of Tennessee dividing the same extent of country of precisely the same character into six counties, establishing towns, and instituting courts to the advancement of civilization, and prepare the desert for the reception of the emigrant, will not reflect upon the nature of the government that claims his allegiance? A travel of seventy-five miles over rugged mountains, and through deep rivers, to attend as a witness, or serve as a juror, is well calculated to suggest inquiries of this nature to the dullest head and coldest bosom. If those residing in more favored sections of the State doubt it, a political experiment, which should consolidate a half dozen counties into one, might produce a similarity of views, and reciprocity of feeling.

The truth is, that if the fact could be disguised, that the creation of the county in question would not add three to the number which at present constitutes the Legislative body, all difficulty and objections would vanish. The only inquiry would be, whether the counties of Buncombe and Burke were inconveniently large? whether the citizens inhabiting the section of country situated to could conveniently submit to the rate of taxation which would be required to erect the proper public buildings? would be regarded as a matter proper for their consideration alone. Indeed, up to the year the Legislature did not permit the citizens to be intimidated even by difficulties of this nature. The wise policy then pursued being to encourage a youthful community in its outset, four hundred dollars were invariably paid out of the Public Treasury to all new counties as a public building fund. Since the spirit of the revolution has ceased to be, to what extent shall we aid an infant community? and the policy of Great Britain to the colonies prompts the inquiry, in what proportion can she pay us for an equal participation of constitutional privileges?

Placing the argument, then, upon this ground, admitting the convenience of the citizen to be totally unimportant and irrelevant to the inquiry submitted to the committee; and also assuming as the true principle, the basis of representation, are the citizens of that section of country

entitled to the relief? What constitutes the true basis of representation? Is it territorial extent? They have it three times told. Is it for white population, as in two thirds of the States of this Union? Is it federal population, as recognized by the Constitution of the United States? Or is it the aggregate of all classes and casts? Assume either basis, and they are entitled to the privileges which they claim, and are withheld. A third part of the population of the counties of Burke and Buncombe has been shown to be 11,358. Multiply the present number of counties (64) by that sum, and you have, as the population of the State, 726,912, in all, possibly not far from the real number. But reduce the aggregate number to the white population, or to the federal number, and the average population of all the counties in the State will fall greatly below the number, resulting from the division of the population of the two counties before named into three parts.

But is the universal principle which prevails in the Constitution of the United States, and the individual States, of no application here? and shall it, with us, be regarded as exclusively a matter of interest? What would be thought of the statesman, who should refuse for Arkansas admission into the Union, until she contributed to the coffers of the General Government the revenue of New York, or even of North Carolina? But suppose this principle, which, by all other civilized societies, would be scouted as absurd, to be congenial to liberty, and in unison with our Constitution. Even then, these free men that petition us, have bought this privilege. One third of the amount of taxes paid by these two counties (\$694 74), is greater than the average amount paid by more than one half of the counties in this State, (as will be seen by reference to the annexed schedule) many of which have enjoyed all the rights, privileges and immunities in all other counties in this State for more than a century.

The claims presented to your Committee are simply these: The petitioners labour under inconveniences unparalleled in any other section of the State—perhaps of the Union. One third of the population of the two counties has been shown to be greater than the average population of all the counties in the State; a third is proved to contribute more to the general welfare than one half of all the counties in the State; and the day may yet arrive that will test the proportion in which they are able and willing to contribute to the common defence.

To an infant community of so much present promise and future hope, who ask at our hands that equal participation of rights, intended to be secured by the Constitution, which constitutes our bond of Union, what answer shall be returned? Your Committee believe that the only appropriate and most impressive response will be, the passage of the bill referred. Respectfully submitted.

DAVID NEWLAND, Chairman.

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DAVID NEWLAND, Chairman.

Ashe	\$37 0	Richmond	603 28
Anson	497 16	Ferrill	457 9
Brunswick	499 12	Washington	556 6
Caldwell	612 19	Wilkes	574 56
Carteret	438 08	Durham	915 46
Catawba	478 99	Hertford	976 87
Camden	570 40	Johnston	951 86
Columbus	301	Nash	904 42
Cabarrus	790 29	Person	927 01
Gates	812 23	Randolph	94 26
Greene	78 12	Samuelson	911 62
Hyde	473 66	Davidson	978 90
Haywood	231 92		
ones	741 43		
Lenoir	670 51		\$ 3,287 97
Macon	540 71		
Wacon	410 03	Buncombe	\$1,005 56
Montgomery	731 63	Burke	1,078 25
Mecklenburg	865 98		
Rowan	613 10		\$2,044 23
Perquimans	785 12		

Divide \$3,287 97 (the amount of taxes paid by the first 34 counties mentioned within) by 34, gives \$96 97.

Divided \$2,084 23, the amount of taxes paid by Burke and Buncombe, by 3, gives \$694 74.

When the bill came before the house, Mr. Newland addressed it at considerable length in favour of the passage of the bill. He deserves great credit for his endeavours to put the West on an equal footing with the East by adding to the number of the Western Members. The bill has passed two readings in the Senate and we have been told will probably pass its third. We are sorry to add that it will probably be lost in the Commons by a considerable number.

When shall we have a convention? Will nothing be done to repair the rotten fabric by which we are governed? Shall we always see such an inequality in the Representation of different parts of the State? We hope not. We trust something will be done when the Census shall have been completed to change such an unjust system.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

At a meeting of a part of the officers and troopers of the Regiment of Cavalry commanded by the late Col. John Zimmerman, for the purpose of testifying their respect to the memory of their deceased friend and commander. Lt. Col. Henry Fulenwider was called to the chair and Lt. J. A. Ramsour appointed secretary. The following resolutions were offered and adopted.

Resolved, That whereas by the unanimous recommendation of the officers and troopers of the Regiment of Cavalry at

tached to the 16th Brigade of the 5th Division, Col. John Zimmerman accepted the command of that regiment and fulfilled the honourable trust reposed in him to the evident and entire satisfaction of all under his command—and feeling deeply impressed with the loss they have sustained by the dispensation of Providence in calling him from among them they will wear the usual badge of respect for thirty days.

Resolved, That publication of this meeting be made in the Rutherford Spectator, the Miners Journal, the Western Carolinian and a Catawba Journal, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the relief of the deceased.

HENRY FULENWIDER, CA'S.
J. H. RAMSOUR, Secy.

Married.

MARRIED, in this county, on the 21st ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. John Troutman to Miss Mary Ritchie.

Also, in this county, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. William A. Hall, Mr. Joseph Owens, to Miss Rebecca Dent.

DIED.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 26th of November last, Mr. Daniel Orrell, in the 66th year of his age. He has raised a respectable family of children, he was an indulgent parent, an affectionate husband and an obliging neighbour.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at his residence in Lincolnton, on Friday the 17th December, after a severe illness which confined him to his bed for three weeks, Col. John Zimmerman, in the 41st year of his age; leaving an affectionate family—a wife and five children to lament with all his acquaintances this afflictive dispensation of Providence. Col. Zimmerman was a worthy member of the German Reformed Church, a useful citizen and a good neighbour. The loss that his interesting family, the citizens of the village and of the county, have sustained in his death is incalculable. As a husband and parent he was kind, affectionate and indulgent, attentive to his domestic concerns, he delighted to dwell in the bosom of his family. Liberal in his views he was devoted to his education of his children. As a neighbour he was generous; as a citizen he was vigilant in the promotion of every thing calculated to impose the morals of the community. And in short his personal friends were many—his enemies none.

\$40 REWARD.

REWARD in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCHD. G. CARTER
January 1st, 1831. 3217

N. B. The Northern Sentinel will please insert the above four times and forward their account to this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

ROUAN COUNTY.
November Sessions, 1830.

JEFFERSON ROBERSON and others vs. John Rutledge and wife. Petition for sale of negroes for distribution. On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6157 JNO. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

ROUAN COUNTY.
November Sessions, 1830.

RUEL WALLICE vs. John Buck; Attachment levied, &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiffs demand and cost. 6157 JNO. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law,
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELLEANOR ROBERTS vs. William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 5m63
Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law,
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD vs. James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown on the third Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 5m63
Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.
In Chancery.

HENRY BONE vs. Jas. Bone and others. It appearing to the court that the defendants, William Bone, John Wason and Wife, Arctemisia, Josiah Wason and Wife, Margaret, William Barker and Wife Susannah, William McDonald and Wife Elizabeth, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1831, and answer, plead or demur to the Bill of complaint of Henry Bone, or the Bill will be heard ex parte and decree made accordingly. Witness John M'Nhat, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831.
6157 JOHN MUSHAT, c. c.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods, consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, bear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.
Sept. 7th, 1830. 6m150

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE next Session of the Wilkesboro' Academy will commence on the first Tuesday of January 1831, under the care of Mr. Richard K. Hill, a gentleman who has been sometime engaged in the institution, and who is a graduate of our University.

He has acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the trustees, and all concerned in the youth under his care. The Academy is situated in Wilkesboro', the climate delightful and healthy; and board and tuition at a moderate charge. Board can be obtained in private families or public houses, at not exceeding sixty dollars per annum.

TERMS OF TUITION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, per annum,	\$30
English Grammar and Geography,	14
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	10

JOHN FINLEY, Pres. of the Board.
December 11th, 1830. 3m33

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGMAN,
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.
November 20th, 1830. 461

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Nov. 17, 1830. }
PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION. }
THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War.
J. L. EDWARDS,
3m160 First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

BLANK WARRANTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.