

After the time therein mentioned of Bank notes under five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States.

After the passage of the act of 1832, prohibiting the banks of this State from issuing any note under five dollars, we think the above act is not only wise and just. The policy of these acts is to drive small bank bills out of circulation and thereby make room for specie. This has been done in Virginia, and other States and we have no doubt will do the same here. We understand that the members from several of the upper counties, were opposed to this measure, under the impression that it would injure their constituents inasmuch as South Carolina and Georgia notes constituted almost the whole of their circulating medium.

If the Carolina and Georgia notes above five dollars were prohibited by the act, then, we believe they would have just cause of complaint for their trade is mostly to those States and they are obliged to receive their notes in payment; but it should be kept in mind that none are prohibited except notes under five dollars.

We believe that N. C. in one, or two years more, will have as sound and healthy a currency as any State in the Union. The Banks now pay specie for their bills; the due bills will soon be driven out in utter disgrace; and all Bank notes under five dollars, after July 1833 will cease to circulate. So that the small change of the country will be specie, while the large notes will be convertible into specie at the option of the holder.

"SEE ACT."

At the Session of the Legislature before the last, an act was passed regulating and fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sh'ffs, &c. This act gave rise to much complaint in some parts of the State. To remedy the source of these complaints, at the last Session, the whole subject was resumed and a new act adopted. We have not seen the act, but understand that on an average, there is a small reduction in the Fees.

(Review to be continued.)

Mr. Sawyer's Resolutions and the Raleigh Register.

As has been before mentioned, one of the Editors of this paper happened to be in Raleigh when the Anti-Tariff Resolutions of Mr. Sawyer came before the house and were discussed. After returning home, we noticed in a brief manner the speeches made on the occasion. It would seem that our remarks on Mr. Hill's speech were not to the liking of the Editors of the Register; and after indirectly charging us with a want of courtesy, they threaten us with the publication of the speech itself. If Mr. Hill does prepare his speech for the press, and if it is published, we have no objections to offer. All who heard it, expected nothing more or less than this; but after having heard it delivered our "courteous" friends of the Register, will excuse us from reading it. When we wish to read Tariff speeches, we know where to find them "first-hand." Mr. Hill, is said to be, it is true, (for we know but little of him,) a very clever man and an efficient member of the Legislature; he is moreover, to our own knowledge, very candid in avowing his sentiments on political matters, and is not one of that class of politicians (there are some such in N. Carolina) who are deadly opposed to Genl. Jackson's policy, and yet call themselves Jackson-men. But notwithstanding he is all this, and may be more besides, yet "the puff" of the Register cannot make him as great as the "God-like" Webster, nor give originality to his speeches. We here repeat what we before said that there was not a new idea or thought in the whole speech. Disguise it as the "courteous" Editors may, it was a Tariff speech, compiled out of materials that may be found in all the Tariff speeches, from Henry Clay's down to those of Tristram Shandy Burgess.

The Editors of the Register, of late, are much given to the puffing of certain men of a certain way of thinking. Every thing these favourites say is very fine, powerful and eloquent; but as to the poor Jackson men, they have neither honesty, sense or pretensions of any sort. If the Editors of the Register can, in this manner, help their friends to Congress, or to any thing else, why perhaps, it is in the line of their duty to do so; but they must excuse us for esteeming their puff wind, when we know it to be nothing more.

We make the following extract from a letter dated Washington, Dec. 24th, which we did not receive, from some unaccountable cause, until a few days ago. The interest we felt in its personal, impresses us with the belief that no one who reads it will look upon his time as lost.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 24.

Dear Sir,

*** The Senate, on Monday week last, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck of Missouri, for Judicial Tyranny. The House of Representatives, on their part, appointed Mr. McDuffie of S. C. Mr. Storrs and Judge Spencer of New York, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Managers, to conduct the prosecution of the Impeachment. The Senate gallery was crowded to excess expecting to hear Mr. McDuffie's opening speech. But the Court adjourned till the Monday following, in consequence of the non attendance of some of the witnesses. When the day arrived the gallery was again crowded to overflowing. When Mr. McDuffie rose profound silence reigned throughout the Senate chamber.

Every body seemed to listen with breathless attention, and none left their seats until he stopped on the first day and concluded on the next. He occupied the floor for nearly six hours, and so able, so eloquent and so chaste a speech I never before heard delivered. I would not have been in Judge Peck's stead for any consideration whatever. He writhed in his seat under the torture of Mr. McDuffie's bitter sarcasms. The little petty tyrant, as Mr. McDuffie aptly called him, made several motions to rise whenever Mr. McDuffie bore down hard upon him, but the glare of Mr. McDuffie's Tiger eye turned full upon him, killed the effort. He sat still, in horror and amazement, in his chair. Of all the outrageous cases perhaps this has few parallels in the annals of Judicial history. Surely this must be the age of Judicial tyranny and despotism. That a freeman shall be dragged to jail by a poor, pitiful, insignificant little Judge for telling him in a public newspaper that he gave an erroneous opinion is a damnable tyranny which a Turkish Aga would not dare exercise, nor the Sultan sanction without endangering his authority. But yet it is practised in the United States where we boast of our freedom and independence. The Savage brute Judge Peck would justify himself by pleading in his defence that Mr. Lawless the injured party is not a citizen of the United States! O! how mortifying to American pride and humanity to reflect that such a monster was reared in the lap and bosom of republican liberty. This is acting up to the spirit of the Alien and sedition laws, and were Jno Adams alive he might be proud of his disciple. Mr. Lawless is a very gentlemanly, intelligent man. He is a native of Ireland and has been in this country fourteen or fifteen years. I think the whole session will be taken up with the trial of this case and little or no other business will be done. The Northern members, as has been several times evinced will make Judge Peck's case a party question and acquit him. Should it be so it will leave a stain upon our National character which it will be difficult to wipe away.

We have been politely furnished by Mr. Reeves, the Post-Master, with a list of the arrivals and departures of the mails at, and from, this place. We like the arrangement very well, with the exception of the Fayetteville, Huntsville and County-Line mails. The former passes within a mile or two of the Post-Office at Jackson Hill, Davidson county, without stopping at it: To that Post-Office we used to send some dozen or two papers; in consequence of the new arrangement, our subscribers do not, now get their papers; this is a great inconvenience and might be remedied with very little expense. The other mails, above mentioned, leave here every Thursday: this is a great inconvenience to the people on both of those routes, inasmuch as all their letters, papers, etc. arrive here, on Monday. We see no reason why this should not be remedied. It would be just as easy for the contractors to leave here on Monday as on Thursday.

For the information of our readers we publish the list above alluded to.

ARRIVALS.	Time.	DEPARTURES.	Time.
Monday.			
Sherill's Ford,	9 a. m.	Sherill's Ford,	12 noon
Fayetteville,	9 a. m.	Fayetteville,	3 p. m.
Raleigh,	11 a. m.	Statesville,	12 noon
Salem,	1 p. m.	Southern,	2 p. m.
Lincolnton,	11 a. m.	Cheraw,	1 p. m.
Lincolnton,	2 p. m.		
Tuesday.			
Southern,	9 a. m.	Statesville,	12 noon
Statesville,	12 noon	Raleigh,	1 p. m.
Thursday.			
Lincolnton	11 a. m.	Lincolnton,	2 p. m.
Salem,	1 p. m.	Statesville,	12 noon
Raleigh,	11 a. m.	County-Line,	12 do
Fayetteville,	10 a. m.	Fayetteville,	3 p. m.
Cheraw,	11 a. m.	Huntsville,	12 noon
Friday.			
Southern,	9 a. m.	Southern,	2 p. m.
Huntsville,	11 a. m.		
Statesville,	12 noon	Salem,	10 a. m.
County-Line,	do do	Cheraw,	4 a. m.
		Raleigh,	1 p. m.

In consequence of the above arrangement the Carolinian will in future be issued on Saturday. By noticing the arrivals of the mails it will be seen that there is no arrival here after Friday, until Monday, consequently we can have as late news in our paper by printing on Saturday as on Monday—the mails not arriving here soon enough on the latter day for us to insert any thing in our columns that we might receive, were we to publish on Monday.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Editors of that consistent newspaper, the Raleigh Register, and similar Priests, seem to chuckle very much at what they call the inconsistency of the House of Commons, in voting for the Roanoke Inlet Resolutions, and then voting for Mr. Bynum's State right Resolutions. This only shows their ignorance of the subject. There is a very marked distinction between the right to open old Roanoke Inlet and the right to pursue measures of Internal Improvement within a State;—and, tho' these Sapient Editors may not chose to see the difference, yet it is one, that Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe saw and acted on; and it is one, that is ably pointed out in the last Message

of Gen. Jackson. The consistency of the two votes, is susceptible of the strongest proof, and when leisure permits, I propose to show it, perhaps not to the satisfaction of these Cavillers, but to that of the unprejudiced reader.

A Member of the House of Commons

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. South Carolina DUE-BILLS.

The Citizens of Salisbury, and Fayetteville deserve much praise for the measures they are using, to drive out of circulation, that wretched substitute for money called due bills, and more especially South Carolina due bills. If they persist in their plan for a few months they will not only clear the State of this trash, but bring into use silver, and copper change in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the community.

It is really a matter of surprise that S. Carolina due bills should have obtained such extensive circulation in this State, when we recollect that,—to offer them, or to receive them, is prohibited by an act of the Legislature.

By an act of Assembly now in force, any person who offers a due bill, or any person who receives a due bill, is liable to pay a penalty of ten pounds for each one thus offered, or received, and is moreover subject to be prosecuted by presentment or indictment.

It is also made the duty of the Superior and County courts to give the act in charge,—to the Grand Jurors, and to see that it is properly executed.

This being the law of the land, the people should be aware how they continue to receive and pay out South Carolina or Georgia due bills,—for they may rest assured that the law from this time forward will be put in execution. The public need not be at a loss how to get silver coin of the denomination of one dollar. If they can get the notes of any of the local Banks of the State, they have only to call at the Branch where such notes are payable, and receive the silver for it there. All these Banks now profess to pay specie, and they dare not to refuse. If any of them do refuse; let the person so refused publish the fact in some newspaper, and the refusal will not be repeated. The Banks in North Carolina have violated the currency of the State, and they should be made the instruments to restore it to a sound condition.

Reports say that some of the Banks, are in the habit of evading the payments of specie by offering to the holders of their notes, foreign gold coins, unknown to the people, and of course uncurrent. This is in fact, evading the law and every instance of that sort should be published in the papers.

It should also be remembered that but few of the foreign gold coins are a legal tender, and therefore the Banks, no more than individuals can offer them in payment.

I will send you in time for your next paper a list of such foreign coins as are made a legal tender by the act of Congress.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. OBITUARY.

On Sunday, the 16th inst. in the Jersey settlement, after a severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. ROXANA HADEN, wife of Jesse Haden, Esq. in the 54th year of her age, leaving an affectionate family, a husband, and five children, with her acquaintances, to mourn her irreparable loss. Mrs. Haden has been a worthy member of the Baptist church, for upwards of twenty years, as a wife, mother and mistress, she was kind, affectionate and indulgent; her exemplary conduct in all respects was pious. Attentive to her domestic concerns, she delighted to dwell in the bosom of her family; as a neighbor she was generous. She appeared entirely resigned, during her sickness, to the will of God, expressing herself that she was no sinner.—In short her personal friends were many; her enemies none.

And let this feeble body fail,
And let it faint or die;
My soul shall quit the mournful vale,
And soar to worlds on high,
Shall join the disembodied saints,
And find its long sought rest;
That only bliss for which it pants
In the redeemer's breast.

In hope of that immortal crown
I now the cross sustain,
And gladly wonder up and down,
And smile at toil and pain,
I suffer on my three score years
Till my deliverer come,
And wipe away his servants tears
And take his exile home.

O what hath Jesus bought for me
Before my vanished eyes,
Rivers of life divine I see
And trees of paradise—
I see a world of spirits bright
Who taste the pleasures there.

They all are Robed in spotless white
And conquering palms they bear.

O what are all my sufferings here
If Lord thou count me meet
With that enraptured host to appear
And worship at thy feet,
Give joy or grief; give ease or pain
Take life or friend's away
But let me find them all again
In that eternal day.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday evening the 14th inst. Mrs. Livinia Swink, wife of Mr. George R. Swink, of a pulmonary affection. She has left a husband and one child to mourn her loss.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the morning of the 26th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Col. Caswell Harbin, in the 26th year of her age. In the death of Mrs. Harbin a wide circle of friends and relations have lost an associate, endeared to them by the charm that a strong mind, a temper, amiable and conciliating, and manners at once frank, gentle and engaging, ever impart to the individual character. A husband has to mourn over the loss of a spouse tried in the best affections of the heart; and an infant son two days old has to mourn the absence of that which never can return,—a mother's love,—a mother's care.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Jan. 22.—Cotton (in seed, 82, clean 74, flour 84 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt none, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oars 30 to 33, pork 4 to 44, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 8, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 14 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Jan. 13.—Cotton 8-30 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 45, corn 65 a 65, flaxseed 110 a 120, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 30 a 32, sugar 9 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 45 what 80 a 90.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 5 a 54, whiskey 81 a 35, bacon 7 a 8, hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 25, salt 50 a 55, corn 56 a 58, coffee 11 a 14, North Carolina bank bills 14 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

As we have received no papers from Camden, Cheraw and Columbia this week, we are unable to quote the prices current in those places.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FENC. & COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

- Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
- Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
- Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marcellines.
- 3-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
- Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarin.
- Plain and Fig'd. Poppins, Algerines, Palmeynes of the newest styles.
- French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.
- Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses.
- Spiritfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdks.
- Gros de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdks, and Scarfs.
- Silk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves.
- Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles.
- Embroidered and Open work do.
- Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdks.
- Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepays, &c.
- Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps, Capes, Peleries, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 1266

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,
First Clerk Pension Office.
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bounty Land Office.

Estate of John Short, dec'd.

HAVING qualified as administratrix of the estate of the late John Short, deceased, of Rowan county, at the May term, 1830, of the County Court of Rowan. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JANE SHORT, Administratrix.

Jan. 21st, 1831.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

F. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830. 15

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th inst. The next Session will commence on Thursday, the 20th January, 1831.

This Institution has now been in successful operation five years, and continues, notwithstanding the pecuniary straits of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage. The course of studies, though liberal, is a regulated one so as to give precedence to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow of no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School, and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance:

4th Class	\$10 00
2d & 3d Classes	13 00
1st Class	15 00

Per Session.

Music 8 00
Drawing & Painting 10 00
Needle work from 1 to 3 00

Per Session.

Board can be had in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.

W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

The Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Miner's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

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State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,
OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

EVE SNOW vs. Wm. Snow: Petition for Divorce. In this case, it is ordered that three weeks notice be given in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, to take depositions on the part of the plaintiff, which depositions shall not be taken in less than twenty days after the last notice.

Test:
T. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

December 20th, 1830.

Mr. WILLIAM SNOW:

Take notice that on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the Tavern in Salem, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Joseph Holder and others, and on Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th days of March next, at the house of John L. Betting, at Germantown, in the county of Stokes, the depositions of Michael Fuhr, Philip Reed, Jacob Reed and others to be read in evidence in above suit, wherein I am plaintiff and yourself defendant, when and where you may attend to cross examine if you wish.

3153
December 20th, 1830. EVE SNOW,

Rowan County. Superior Court of Law, APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers. Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, My Gles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

3mt57
H. GILES, c. c.

BLANK WARRANTS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.