

the Senate, to authorize the President to fit out two or more vessels, to render succor to vessels on our coast, which may have suffered during the late long continued storms. There being, however, no quorum present, the House adjourned.



FIAT JUSTITIA QUAE ORBEM

Salisbury:

JANUARY 31, 1831.

REVIEW, &c.—(Continued.)

A good portion of the time, and attention of the legislature were consumed in the business of elections. They had to elect a Governor, a Treasurer, a Judge, and Senator to Congress. We were eye-witnesses of the canvassing for these appointments and had an opportunity of seeing and hearing much of what was going on. We will offer to our readers such reflections as arise from what we saw and heard.

The Governor.—After Gov. Owen was defeated in the Senatorial election, he came to the conclusion to decline a re-election for Governor. Accordingly several gentlemen were put in nomination for the appointment. Of these, Genl. Stokes, R. Dobb, Spaight, Col. Jones and Genl. McKay were the most prominent. After a number of ballots, Gen. Stokes was chosen Governor, over Mr. R. D. Spaight,—the others having, in succession, withdrawn from the contest.

Genl. Stokes is a remnant of the old revolutionary stock. He entered the service of his country at an early age,—was captured by the enemy, on the high seas, and, for many months, was confined as a prisoner in the famous prison ship, Jersey. He was for many years, chief clerk of the Senate and also clerk of the Superior court of this county. In 1818 or '19 he was chosen a Senator in Congress from this State and served out his term of six years. Recently he has been one of the Representatives, from Wilkes county, in the State Legislature. In a word, from the close of the revolutionary war to the present time, with but little intermission, if any, he has been in the public service in some capacity, or other. While some considered this circumstance, as a reason why he should retire according to the principle of rotation in office, others contended, that having been so long a public servant, he ought now to be permitted to close his political career, with the honors of the chief magistracy of the State.

Like all men who have been much in public life, the Governor has his friends, and his enemies. On the present occasion his friends say,—that the office of Governor will terminate his public life; that being, now, far advanced in years, and growing infirm, he will retire from the executive chair, to spend the remainder of his days, in peaceful retirement, in the valley of the Yadkin, where his seat is located. On the other hand, his enemies say,—that he still looks to other appointments,—that public life is a passion with him and that "the ruling passion will be strong in death." As to these matters we cannot judge, but as true reporters we present them to the public. To conclude, we have no doubt, that the Gov. will discharge the duties of his station with becoming dignity, and ability, and in all respects equal to his predecessor.

Judge of the Superior court.—A vacancy on the superior court bench was occasioned by the election of Judge Mangum to the Senate of the United States. David L. Swain, Esq. was chosen over Messrs. Seawell and Winston, to supply the vacancy. We have no personal acquaintance with either of the gentlemen, but speak of them alone from reputation.

Mr. Swain is said to be a gentleman of promising talents, and of considerable legal attainments, and it is believed, with a few years experience, will make a good Judge—equal if not superior to either of his associates now on the Bench. It is no disrespect to Judge Swain to say, that Judge Seawell is his superior as well to point of talents, as in legal acquirements,—for, if reputation is to be relied on, Mr. Seawell has but few superiors, as a talented Jurist, in the State. From all that we can read and learn of such men as Henry Seawell, George Badger and William Gaston, whatever we may think of them as politicians, as lawyers, rank with the ablest men of the profession in the United States. If we wish our Judicature to assume character and dignity, it is from the fathers of the profession, and not from the Juniors, that our Judges should be taken. This remark is a general one, and not intended to apply to Judge Swain. We understand that when Judge Strange was elected to the Bench he sought the office, with a resolution to continue in it, and not to resign after riding a few circuits. So far he has adhered to his resolution and if not already, soon will be, one of the ablest, and most efficient Judges on the Bench. We hope, that Judge Swain will follow so good an example. If he does, we believe, he too will become an able and efficient Judge and leave no regrets with the Legislature for having appointed him. We intend, at some future day, to resume our remarks upon the subject of Judicial appointments.

Senator.—We had an opportunity of learning many of the circumstances connected with this election; and believing that the people have a right to know what is going on, at the seat of Government, out of doors as well as within, we shall say more upon this, than we did upon either of the other elections. Something, we expected would have been said, upon this subject, by the Editors at Raleigh, but our "courteous" friends of the Register have been so much engaged in puffing Mr. Hill, and other great men, that they, we suppose, could not spare the necessary time to do so, and the worthy Editors of the Star are so very timorous upon matters of this kind, and have been so much engaged in printing bills, etc. for both houses, that they had either no inclination, or no time to speak of such matters.

The choice of a Senator to Congress was certainly the most interesting, as well as, the most important of all the elections which devolved upon the Legislature. It was made so by the important crisis through which the National Government is now passing; and certainly a crisis more important has not occurred since the memorable period of 1789-9.

Genl. Jackson has taken a stand under the banner of the constitution, and he is determined to preserve that sacred instrument from further violation, or to fall in the attempt. This he plainly tells us in his last message. As an evidence of his fixed purpose, he has placed his veto upon the practice of squandering away the common fund, in making roads and canals, in a few favorite States. He holds that money, raised from taxation on all the people, should not be expended for the exclusive benefit of a few of them; Or, in other words that it is not only unjust but unconstitutional to tax the people of N. C., to make Turnpike roads in Kentucky. In taking this stand President Jackson has arrayed against him a formidable party at the head of which is Clay and Webster. This party was nearly as strong in the U. S. Senate, as that of the administration; and hence it became all important that North Carolina should elect to the Senate, a man that would stand by Genl. Jackson and sustain him in his efforts against the attempts of Congress to squander away the public money, on favorite schemes of internal improvement.

To accomplish this object, the leading men of the States right party, determined not to risk their cause, by differing among themselves about men,—but to give up any personal preference they might have for this, or that man, and support the one that they thought strongest. The individuals spoken of at the opening of the Session, as those who would, probably, be candidates were Judge Mangum, Judge Donnell, Mr. Fisher and Genl. Saunders. The two last named gentlemen, soon, put their names out of the question, by openly declaring that they could not, under any circumstances, be candidates. This left a question whether Judge Mangum or Judge Donnell should run? Many of the most active and influential members of the States right party were decidedly in favour of Judge Donnell,—alleging that his claims, on many accounts, were superior to those of Judge Mangum; but it was soon ascertained that the question, as to who should run was, already, decided by the fact that Judge Mangum had placed his name at the disposal of one or two men, who possessed no community of feeling with the States right party, and who were determined to nominate him at all hazards. The only way, therefore, to prevent a split, among the friends of State-rights, was for the friends of Judge Donnell to act magnanimously,—not to press his claims and to unite on Mangum. They were willing to do so, if they could be assured of the soundness of Judge Mangum's political opinions, upon the great question which now divides the nation. Accordingly, to ascertain that point, letters were addressed to him and answers were received. In these letters he came out openly and unequivocally against the right of the Genl. Government to pursue works of internal improvement, within the territory of the states, and generally against a *Latitudinarian* construction of the constitution. This satisfied the most of Judge Donnell's friends, but there were some who would not forgive him for certain expressions said to have been used by him, some eighteen months since, concerning Genl. Jackson and his cabinet. While his declarations, on the subject of State rights satisfied the most of Judge Donnell's friends,—they had the effect of estranging from him a few consolidators, who were, at first, in favour of his election.

Under this State of things it was that Judge Mangum was put in nomination, and the result of the first ballot was such as to surprise most of his personal friends, who, really, were so sanguine, and so badly informed on the state of parties, as to have supposed that he would be elected by a very great majority. The better informed men, however, knew to the contrary. It was also well understood that the opposition had determined to bring out Gov. Owen as soon as things could be prepared for his nomination. But some preparation was necessary before he could be openly announced as a candidate; the way had to be prepared by the removal of certain difficulties. One of these difficulties was to get Genl. Speight to give way to him. It was a current report among the members, that during the summer a correspondence took place between the latter gentleman and Gov. Owen, with a view of settling the question, as to which of them should be Senator, and which Gov. One report was, that Gov. Owen was to be Senator and Genl. Speight, Governor, but these were mere rumors. The ar-

rival of Genl. Speight, likewise, was anxiously looked for, in order, that things might go on. He was to have been in Raleigh a week before he actually did arrive. At last, however, he arrived, and after holding the necessary consultations, as it was said he did, he sat out for Washington. It was no sooner known that he had left Raleigh, than it was predicted, that Gov. Owen would be put in nomination. Accordingly, at the meeting of the two houses, it was formally announced that the Gov. was a candidate. The knowing ones at the same time predicted, that he would be the result of the Senatorial election what it might, another thing would happen, namely, that Genl. Speight would be a candidate for Governor. And such did prove to be the fact.

Gov. Owen certainly was the strongest man that the opposition could have fixed on. The fact of his being Governor operated very much in his favour, and he made the most of the circumstance. He electioneered incessantly, visited the members, in their rooms,—met them at the Taverns, in the streets and in the lobbies, and above all he rode the Nagg's head hobby; but all would not do, though at one time he nearly succeeded. The friends of state rights found that all would be lost, unless the nags-head current could be checked, and the minds of some of the members disabused. Judge Mangum was sent for, to come to Raleigh, and put down certain injurious reports. He came and they were put down. Judge Donnell also came, on other business however,—he took a stand for Mangum,—the current was changed,—and all the bright hopes of Gov. Owen were destroyed.

If common fame speaks true, Judge Mangum should have been preferred, as well, on account of his talents, as for his political principles.—Gov. Owen is a man of good sense and quite a gentleman, in his manners, but decidedly inferior to his competitor, in point of talents. Reports say he will, probably, offer for Congress, in place of Gen. Dudley, who declines a re-election. In the event of his being elected, he will have an opportunity of displaying his talents in the House of Representatives instead of the Senate.

In presenting this hurried sketch of the circumstances connected with the Senatorial election, we have, by no means, detailed all that we heard on the occasion. We have, however, stated enough to let our readers know how much interest was felt in this election, at Raleigh, and why it was felt. In doing this we have been compelled to use names, this may bring down upon our heads, the wrath of some whose names we have used,—if so we cannot help it. We hold that the actions of public men are public property, and that the people have a right to scrutinize into whatever has a tendency to effect them, whether transacted on the floor of the Legislature, or behind the curtain. (To be continued.)

Mr. RANDOLPH'S Salary.

For the credit of the Nation, we could have wished that the salary of Mr. Randolph had been voted him, as is usual, without any opposition, much less an attempt made to lop it off entirely. A resolution of that character has been introduced by Mr. Stansberry, whose flaming tirade against the venerable President for his refusal to give his sanction to the *Marysville road-bill*, is yet fresh in the recollections of our readers. Of the talents and fitness of Mr. Randolph for the mission upon which he has been sent, it is not the province of that branch of Congress to determine. The President by his nomination deemed him a suitable person, and the Senate of the United States confirmed the nomination, so that it is assuming too much authority to itself, for the House of Representatives, to undertake to determine as to the fitness of a Foreign Minister, and, according as that determination may be propitious or unpropitious, vote or refuse his salary. They had as well undertake to decide that the President should not have his salary because they did not happen to agree with the people in their choice. The authority to do both the one and the other would be derived from the same source, and would be alike unprecedented. If public men were to hold their offices with their salaries at the option and mercy of the House of Representatives, we fancy very few high-minded and talented individuals could be induced to accept of an office upon those conditions.

Mr. Randolph went to the Court of St. Petersburg upon the faith of the nation to pay him the same salary and outfit which had been given to his predecessors in office, and shall then that confidence in the public faith; so essential to the regular discharge of public trusts, be destroyed by the refusal of Congress, to pay Mr. Randolph what they promised to pay him? Suppose that Mr. Randolph had never done anything more than to have himself accredited does that impair the obligation of the nation to pay him his salary to undertake the mission? He accepted the mission under no proviso as to his salary, for there were no terms imposed. It was not said that so much *diplomatic traffic* was to be carried on for this nation, for which he was to be paid so much. If you wish to pay ministers according to the quantum of their services, impose conditions before they leave the country. Have articles of agreement regularly drawn up by Mr. Stansberry, and employ Mr. Burges to take them into his safe-keeping, if you please, but fulfil all prior contracts which were unconditional and partook in no degree of brother Jonathan's trafficking spirit.

If Mr. Randolph has not been able to reside at the Court of St. Petersburg, it is only a misfortune from which none of us are exempt, and

it affords no just ground to withhold from him his salary. The choice of Mr. Randolph has been an unfortunate one for the nation, so far as his health is concerned, and could we have foreseen the result, his appointment would certainly never have met our approbation. As it is, "coming events did not cast their shadows before," and as Mr. Randolph is now in Europe upon the faith of the nation to pay him his salary, we therefore are of opinion that he ought to have it.

Having finished the publication of the proceedings of our Legislature, we, to-day, present to our readers, a more detailed account of the proceedings of Congress than we have before done.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising department, that Mr. Wheeler proposes to deliver a course of *Astronomical Lectures*, to the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, some time in the coming week. Mr. Wheeler is well known as a Lecturer, and from the expression of public opinion throughout the United States, arrived at through the public Journals, we do not think we hazard too much to say that he stands unrivalled in this country, as a lecturer upon that beautiful science. He is said to have full understanding of his subject, and his manner of imparting his information to others, is highly gratifying. Those who can, would do well to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded them to attend his lectures. The following notice of him, is copied from the Buffalo Journal:

"Mr. Wheeler's first lecture upon astronomy was delivered last evening, and was so numerously attended, that a general knowledge of his plan must have obtained among our inhabitants. His method of illustration cannot fail to be useful, as it conveys impressions at once so novel and distinct as not to be effaced from the memory. This is effected by a process similar to the exhibitions of the solar microscope, and gives at a glance, the form, position and telescopic appearance of the different planets, the orbits in which they move, and in short, the entire organization of the economy of the solar system, with surprising exactness. The advantages of this method over the usual one of books only, is precisely that which practice possesses over theory; and to youth, or to novitiates in the science, the opportunity afforded by these lectures for increasing knowledge upon the sublime subject of which they treat, should not be neglected."

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Jan. 29.—Cotton [in seed, 8 1/2, clean 7 1/2, flour 54 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt 1 1/2, 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 4 1/2, wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 53, iron 5, butter 6 to 8.
—South Carolina Bank bills 1 1/2 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20.—Cotton 8 50 x 9 1/2, bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 40, corn 60 a 65, flaxseed 1.5 a 1.10, flour, new 4 1/2 a 5, molasses 30 a 30, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 80, whiskey 40 a 42 1/2, wheat 75 a 80.
Cherock, Jan. 20.—Cotton 8 a 9 flour, 4 1/2 a 5, corn 62 1/2 a 75, brandy peach 40 a 50, do, apple 50.
Columbia, Jan. 22.—Cotton 7 to 10, Flour 54 a 6, whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.
Charlotte, Jan. 22.—Cotton 9 a 10 1/2, flour 5 a 5 1/2, whiskey 31 a 35, bacon 7 a 8 1/2, hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 50 a 55, corn 56 a 58, coffee 11 a 14 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 1 1/2 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.
Not having received the last Camden Journal, we are unable to quote the prices current in that place.

ASTRONOMY.



MR. WHEELER,

PROPOSES to deliver to the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country, a course of *Astronomical Lectures*, illustrated by the Globes, Orrery and illuminated Diagrams. For plan and terms, see hand bills. 564
Salisbury, Jan. 29th, 1831.

PROPOSALS.

For building a *JAIL* in Charlotte. THE subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for building a *JAIL* in this place, until the 28th day of February next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of brick, on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 35, broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered by the 15th of November next, and the contract completed by the 15th of November, 1832. The Contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1830, soon after the contract is closed, which amounts to about \$2,000, and a similar amount annually, until the whole sum is paid. Bond with approved security, will be required of the Contractor. Those wishing to offer proposals can see the plan and specifications of the building, by applying to William Smith or John Irwin, in Charlotte.

JOHN STITT,
JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
JOS. McCONAUGHEY,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN IRWIN,
Contractors.
Charlotte, Jan. 28, 1831.

WANTED
A quantity of good Walnut, Cherry and Curled Maple, plank, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be given. Apply to
ALEX. BOYD
AND
GEORGE FRALEY.
N. B. Two or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,
A. BOYD
AND
GEORGE FRALEY.
Sohamby, Jan. 28th, 1831. 364

Beef Accounts!!
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, for beef, are requested to make immediate payment, as he is compelled to have the cash. Those who fail to comply with this request will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection. CHARLES L. BOYD, Esq.
Jan. 26th, 1831. 358

Committed
TO the jail of Lincoln county, on the 31st day of December last, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself *Giles*, and says he belongs to Thomas Turner of Granville, and that he left the gold mines in Burke, where he was working under a Mr. Hix. *Giles* is a stout built negro, about 40 years old and of a common colour. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away. JACOB REINHARDT,
Jan'y. 22d, 1831. 3158
Parca for adv. 75 cts.

Jailor's Notice.
TAKEN up and committed to the jail of this county, on the 13th inst. a negro man, who says his name is *Durham*, and that he belongs to Col. Wm. Davis of Chester District, South Carolina. *Durham* says he is 48 or 49 years old, is five feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a full face and small forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.
Lexington, N. C. Jan. 21, 1831. 564

Wanted, immediately,
1000 lbs. of good, Corn-fed Pork, for which the highest market price will be given. Apply at this Office.
Jan'y. 27th, 1831. 257

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,
FERGUS 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.
S. A. Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarines.
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.
French Prints and Gingham, and Foulard Muslins.
Pangees and many other articles for Ladies dresses, Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hd'ks.
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hd'ks, and Scarfs.
Blk. 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, English and French Silk Hose, and 1/2 Hose, Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Gambrias and Cambria Hd'ks.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepoly, &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, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 1/2 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. 1265

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 first page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War,
J. L. EDWARDS,
3rd 66 First Clerk Powers Office,
WILLIAM GORDON,
First Clerk Bonyon and Office.