

to execute the decrees of an arbitrary monied faction against themselves and their neighbours? We were gratified to hear that Mr. Maxwell Chambers, the President of the Board of the Branch in this place, seeing the servile dependency in which they proposed to place him, immediately resigned. This does him great credit, and we hope his motives will be properly appreciated and his course followed by the Directors. We hold ourselves to be fully justified for these remarks, since the late proceedings of the State Bank deeply concern the people of this section of the State of North Carolina. It is not the stock-holders nor the debtors alone who suffer under the rigid regulations and unjust operations of the present policy of the Bank, but every man in the community feels their inconvenience. The creditor no less than the debtor—the buyer in an equal degree with the vendor—each and every one suffers from the selfish measures of the Bank. Without noticing any other inconvenience which results from the same selfish and illiberal practices of the Bank we would remind our readers, who are interested in this subject, that all notes except those of the State and United States Banks are excluded in the payments made to the Bank. Already has this rule operated oppressively upon the debtors to the Bank. The greater proportion of the money in this section of the State is upon the South Carolina Banks, none of which will now be received. An almost entire stop has been put to the circulation of money by the adoption of this rigorous rule. For the present these remarks suffice.

Many subsidized presses of the country, entirely controlled by the Secretary of State, have united in vilifying the Vice-President, and in misrepresenting his political opinions—some by calling him a Federalist, others by denouncing him as a nullifier. Among others engaged in this vulgar and slavish practise is the New York Courier and Enq. It attempts to identify its course with the democratic cause, but it is in truth opposed to every thing democratic. It is not democratic, if we know what Democracy is to abuse in foul and impure language an innocent and persecuted man whose services to his country have been of the most valuable and lasting kind. It is perpetually preaching up democracy; but its course is not consistent with its professions. It is not democratic, we are sure, to pervert the language of a man against whom a serious accusation is brought, and which was uttered in his defense and give it a different signification from that designed by its writer. This is treacherous in an Editor to whatever party he may belong. It is a flagrant abuse of the liberty of the Press. Many conductors of presses are made to suffer for publishing the truth but those seem to fare best and prosper most who follow the practice of detraction and slander. The New York Courier and Enquirer in the most respectful language applied to Mr. Calhoun in a long article upon the subject of the correspondence call him a Federalist and a nullifier. Now, how a man can be a Federalist and a nullifier at the same time we are utterly at a loss to conceive. We are very sure that a Federalist and a democrat bear not the slightest resemblance to each other and we are equally sure that the dissimilarity is far greater between a Federalist and a nullifier. The two characters are incompatible in the same person. But Mr. Calhoun is neither a Federalist nor a nullifier. He is a republican—he is a democrat. We say so with a knowledge of the fact. He is an avowed opposer of internal improvement in any shape—he is opposed to the tariff and is in favour of a strict construction of the Constitution. These are the political sentiments of Mr. Calhoun and such as we consider to be the very essence of republicanism and democracy. We have no motive in misrepresenting Mr. Calhoun's political opinions, the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer has. He is a hired servant—we are free agents, at liberty to think and act as we please. We will do more justice to the master of the Courier and Enquirer. We will say he is essentially a republican. He has opposed some measures of a republican stamp, but that by no means makes him a Federalist. He is, for example in favour of internal improvement where the work is of a national character. He thus far departs from the republican doctrine. But he is an intriguer. He comes from New York which gave birth to the only traitors in the United States: Arnold, Burr and Armstrong only recollect at present.

We insert in our paper this week a most vivid description of the State Rights' Ball given in Charleston to Governor Hamilton. We do not know when our sensibilities have been so powerfully awakened as when we read the glowing account given in the Mercury of the festival in honor of Governor Hamilton and his political principles. It is the first time, says the Mercury, that the same honor has been paid to a citizen of South Carolina; and it must be the more gratifying to Governor Hamilton when he brings to mind the number of highly distinguished individuals of the same State who are enlisted with himself in the defence of the same righteous cause and that he has been chosen as the one whom the citizens of South Carolina most delighted to honor. But when the eloquent Editor of the Mercury came to nominate the Patriots of the land, civil and military, and to recount their glorious achievements we could scarcely refrain from pouring forth a flood

of tears, such was the tenderness and pathos of the description. It must have been truly a magnificent spectacle, to behold eighteen hundred persons, male and female, assembled to do honor to a distinguished fellow citizen and to testify their high sense of his public services and private worth, whilst they could at the same time do reverence to the great principles of civil government which they believed to be the basis of our political institutions! The Sons and Daughters of South Carolina have a right to be proud of their zealous, impassioned and unceasing patriotism. Her devotion to the principles of Mr. Jefferson must put her Sister States to the blush if they have any of the pride of patriotism left. But the Spirit of Freedom no longer animates the bosoms of our citizens. The sons have lost that ardent attachment for constitutional liberty which fired the souls of their fathers. The inspiration which they breathed became exanimate with their decay. They imparted nothing of the fervor of their own feelings to their offspring. But we are mistaken—the sons of South Carolina have inherited all that zeal for the good of our country which glowed in the minds of the Fathers. They have not dishonored the patrimonial inheritance. It has not degenerated into the most slavish passion. They have not stood as silent and unmoved spectators of the effort which is making every where to rivet the chains of our political thralldom. They have not encouraged our oppressors by a backwardness and unwillingness to engage in the defence of our rights, unjustly usurped. They have not countenanced the efforts of our enemies to hold us in political vassalage by a total neutrality and the most perfect indifference as to the issue of the struggle between the violators and defenders of the Constitution. But they have been active and vigilant protectors of our constitutional rights. They were the first to place themselves in the breach and to defend the shattered ramparts round the constitution. If they were not victorious they were not subdued. How have they been rewarded for their generous and gratuitous support of the tottering liberties of their country? They have been calumniated and reviled, and yet they have borne it with the utmost meekness—without a murmur—every remonstrance being rather in sorrow than in anger. But such is the fate of a party that laboured zealously for the good of the country. The patriotic exertions of the leaders are attributed to selfish and interested motives whilst the whole party has to share the odium which their enemies seek, and too often, successfully, to cast upon them.

Before we make any response to the courteous Editor of the Camden Journal we would beg leave to correct a misnomer in his replication to some remarks of ours upon his announcement of Judge Smith as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We are not the Editors of the "Salisbury Carolinian" but the Editors of the "Western Carolinian." We are much indebted to him for his good opinion of us, notwithstanding the late hour at which he has thought proper to advertise us of it. We have differed in our political notions from the Editor of the Camden Journal, but we can assure him that it has not made the slightest change in our good opinion of him. We do not quarrel with those who differ with us, even when it is of their own seeking. When we differ with our respectable brethren it gives us great pleasure to measure arguments with them, and when we find no cogent enough to shake us in our belief we make the most of it and turn to be "rational men," and if we chance to be inemperative "moderate men" likewise. We are short-sighted and cloudy minded, we candidly confess, and we search every where for a remedy to rid us of this intellectual conviviality and to dispel our mental opacity, both of which we find exceedingly troublesome in our present vocation. When a ray of light shines in upon our minds, the effect is such that we cannot conceal our joy and felicity. The discovery of a hidden treasure could not afford a miser a greater share of satisfaction than fell to our lot when we learned, for the first time from that "library of useful knowledge" (the Editor of the Camden Journal, we speak in sober seriousness) that "physical energy" meant "nothing more than ability to knock down a Kentuckian!" We are under obligations to the Editor of the Camden Journal for this information which can only cease with our definitive quietus.

But the Editor of the Camden Journal misapprehends us if he understood us to call his "the irrational party." Far from it. We only complained that he should have bestowed so illiberal an epithet upon the party opposed to his own in South Carolina. There are a number of highly gifted men belonging to that party who have multiplied the honor and glory due to South Carolina. Judge Smith is an able and enlightened politician—but we do not think his talents at all suited to the office of the Vice-Presidency. There are many other men, in our opinion, better qualified, and therefore we would postpone him until all those are out of the way. The people of North Carolina will determine whether we or the Editor of the Camden Journal are right in the views we have severally taken of their estimate of Judge Smith.

We publish this week the circular of Mr. Carson which we find appended to his speech in Congress upon the Russ Mission. We have omitted the calculations which we find in the Circular but give the result which will be found upon reference to the opposite page. We are very sorry our limits will not permit us at present to publish the speech of Mr. Carson above alluded to. It was a very fine effort notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored at the time of its delivery.

March 7th, 1831.

At a meeting of the Merchants and other citizens of the town of Concord, the following resolutions were entered into on the subject of the currency.

Resolved, that after the first day of May next we will neither receive nor pass any bill of any other than our own State, of a denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, further that after the same period we will not pass any of the treasury notes of this State, and after the first of September we will not receive or pass any bills of any denomination less than one dollar.

Resolved, further that as soon as practicable we will procure specie change to supply the place of the cent bill currency.

A DIARY.

It has become quite the rage to pay up old scores through anonymous letters. It is said in a New York paper that fifty one dollars was enclosed by some unknown person to the Adjutant General in the following words: "Due for Military Fines evaded by illegal excuses." We should guess he was a Catholic.

"Ned has run away with your wife," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow" replied the forlorn husband. What stoical indifference!

Senator Noble lately died in Washington. He was interred in the Congressional burying ground.

Rumors at Washington say that Gov. Branch, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien are to be dismissed because they take the part of Mr. Calhoun. It is likewise reported that Mr. Berry is to go to Russia upon the return of Mr. Randolph and that Mr. Wickliffe is to be put into the Post-Office Department. Of these reports we do not believe a word.

Major JOHN A. CAMERON, of Fayetteville, late editor of the North Carolina Journal, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, Consul at Vera Cruz Mexico, in place of William Taylor, Esq. of Virginia, resigned.

An insurrection at Martinique, broke out among the negroes. Many of the dwellings of the white inhabitants of the Island were burned and some persons killed. In an engagement with the whites the blacks were defeated, and the insurrection quelled. The motive assigned was a desire to imitate the French in their successful struggle for liberty and independence.

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this County, on the 24th ult. by Adam Roseman, Esq. Mr. Daniel Hens, to Miss Lena Shuping.

DIED.

In Lincoln County, John Mull on the 25th February last, aged 86 years and 7 months. He was a very respectable citizen and one of the first settlers of the County in which he lived. He settled in it in early life when not more than 20 or 30 persons inhabited the County.

Communicated.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury. March 18.—Cotton [in seed, \$1.8 clean, 7½, flour \$4½ to 5, corn 75 to 80, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 to 50, lard 8, salt 1 25, sugar 10 to 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 40 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 45 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8-10, 50 feet \$3, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. due Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville. March 2.....Cotton 7 to 8½; bacon 6 to 7, apple brandy 40 to 45, corn 70 to 75, flaxseed 1.18 to 1.20, flour 5 to 5½, molasses 30 sugar 10 to 11, salt 75, whisky 40 to 42½

Cheraw. March 10.....Cotton 7½ to 8½, flour 4½ to 5, corn 62½ to 75, brandy peach 40 to 50, apple 50.

Charleston. March 7.....Cotton 7½ to 9½

flour 6½, whiskey 37½, bacon 6½ to 7 cents.

beans 9 to 9½, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 55 to 60, corn 58 to 60, coffee 10 to 12....North Carolina bank bills 1½ per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

Columbia. Feb. 26.....Cotton 7 to 9½. Flour 7½ whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50

50, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, 87 50.

Camden. March 12.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 8½, wheat 81 1-8, corn 75, oats 50, salt 75, whisky 50 to 62½, bacon 9 to 10.

[C] A letter has been recently received at Baltimore from Liverpool which caused flour to advance twenty five cents on the barrel.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

CIRCULAR.

Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims, No. 49 WALL-STREET

New York, JANUARY, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it concerns, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency been established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the principal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered, when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall street, New York.

AARON H. PALMER, Actuary.

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE

Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd, I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.

PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

Notice.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of George Turner dec'd at last January session of the County Court of Lincoln in this State, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, dues, debts or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN WILFONG.

March 17th 1831. 3:55
P. S. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to come forward and make payment as no indulgence can be given.

P. W.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
Superior Court of Law,
SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others vs. Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery in the Court House in Lawrenceville on the first Monday in September next and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, c. m. e.
PRICE ADV. \$1.75. 6168

The Examination of the Female School in Statesville, will take place on Thursday the last day of March. Commencing at half past 9 A. M.

Patrons and friends of the School, are respectfully invited to attend.

M. A. CALDWELL.

Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed, by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are requested to make immediate payment to.

5165 R. MACNAMARA,
Administrator with the will annexed.

March, 5th 1831.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$1.50 per ream, a few reams at \$2 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

47

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY-DRY-GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Partnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 139 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:

Bik. and Col'd. Italian Lustrengs, Imitation, plain and changeable do.

Bik. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.

Col'd. changeable, bik. and blue bik. Mac. celluline.

5-6 Bik. and Col'd. Bombazines.

Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarine.

Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmerynes

of the newest style.