

Mr. Stephens, from the committee on the bill to amend an act passed in the year 1830, entitled an act to prohibit the circulation of notes under the denomination of 5 dollars issued by the Banks of other States, having been referred to the committee of Finance, Mr. Wyche yesterday made the following report from that committee:

The committee of Finance, to whom was referred the bill to repeal an act, passed at the last session, which prohibited the circulation of notes issued by the Banks of other States under the denomination of 5 dollars, respectfully report, that by the acts of 1829, chapter 1 and 2, the several banks in this State are prohibited, after the year 1832, from issuing any bills or notes under the denomination of 5 dollars. Universal experience has shown that so long as small notes are allowed to circulate freely, they inevitably drive specie from circulation, and the same experience shows that if the circulation of such notes be prevented, specie will come and supply their place. Such exclusion seems, therefore, to be necessary to ensure a sound circulating medium.

The restriction on our own Banks would be utterly unavailing if such notes were allowed to come in from other States; because these, instead of specie, would fill up the vacuum in our circulation, which will occur on the withdrawal of the small notes issued by our Banks.

The bill proposes to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of small notes from other States, while it leaves the restriction on the issues of our Banks in full force. Such a policy would be obviously unwise that any comment seems to be useless. The committee therefore respectfully recommend its rejection.

The report, on motion of Mr. Webb, had been laid on the table. To-day it was called up and

Mr. Webb, moved to amend the bill so as simply to suspend the operation of the act until the 5th July, 1833.

Upon this amendment considerable debate occurred, in which Messrs. Courts, Henry, Webb, Pearson, Wyche and Mebane took part.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien the bill was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5.

On motion of Mr. Parham, Resolved, That a select committee be raised from the five western counties composing the 6th judicial circuit, to inquire whether any alteration can be made in some of the courts of said counties to suit the convenience of all, and to lengthen the terms of Haywood courts; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs. Allen, Guian, Parham, M'Entire and Brittain were appointed to form said committee.

On motion of Mr. M'Farland, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution relative to reprinting a suitable number of the Reports and Acts of Assembly for the use of the Legislature, which were consumed by fire in the State Library. The question on its adoption having been taken, it was determined in the affirmative.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.—By Mr. Dobson, a bill vesting the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within the State in the free white men thereof—ordered to be printed.

The bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol in the city of Raleigh was taken up, when Mr. Kerr moved that the further consideration of it be postponed until Wednesday next. Mr. Caldwell moved to amend the motion by postponing it until the third Monday in Nov. next.

Mr. Wilson moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion having precedence the question was first put and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Wilson subsequently gave notice that he would call for the consideration of the bill on Wednesday next.

A message was received from the House of Commons stating that they have passed the following engrossed bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate: a bill allowing compensation to jurors in the county of Brunswick; a bill for the better regulation of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon; a bill to amend the 10th section of the act of Assembly, chap. 907, passed in 1819, entitled "An act prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians."

The engrossed bill for the better regulation of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, was read the 2nd and 3rd times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill allowing compensation to jurors in the county of Brunswick was read the 2nd time, amended, and then

was sent the House of Commons asking their consent to the amendment.

Whereas, Montgomery of Orange, W'Farland, Kacy, Hayley and Sherrard were appointed the select committee on the resolution introduced by Mr. Montgomery of Orange, on Saturday last, relative to the dividends and bonus, which have been declared by the several banks of this State.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot on Wednesday for Public Printer, and stating that Ransom & Potter were in nomination for the appointment; which was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. Marshall of Anson, the names of Lawrence & Lemay were added to the nomination.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitaker presented the petition of the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company praying an alteration of their charter—referred.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing, altering or amending the law, passed in the year 1829, providing for the collection of debts out of deceased persons' estates; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer transmitting certain documents showing the result of an investigation instituted in obedience to a resolution of the last session instructing the public Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor and Attorney General, to investigate the facts connected with the drawing, acceptance and paying of sundry checks purporting to be drawn by John Haywood, Public Treasurer, by John S. Haywood, on the State Bank of North Carolina. The communication and documents were ordered to be sent to the Senate proposing to refer them to a joint select committee.

Mr. Polk, from the committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill to repeal part of an act, passed in the year 1806, chap. 703, entitled an act to revise the militia laws of this State relative to the Infantry, reported the said bill with an amendment. The bill was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Internal Improvements, which was instructed to enquire whether the Cape Fear Navigation Company had not forfeited their charter by an abuse of its privileges stated that no evidence had been submitted to the committee to prove the charge, and he prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending the law of mailing in this State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Haywood presented the memorial of R. M. Saunders, in relation to changing the time of holding the Superior Courts of the third Judicial Circuit; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Haywood ordered that it be sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be referred to a joint select committee, composed of the representatives of the several counties of said district.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Anson, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the practicability of so amending the criminal law, as to make it larceny to take carry away, or steal grapes from any vineyard cultivated with a view to make wine; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. M'Farland moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot for a Governor of the State; which was agreed to, and Monday was the day appointed for that purpose.

Received from the House of Commons a message transmitting a communication from the public Treasurer, together with sundry documents, accompanied with a proposition from that house that the same be referred to a joint select committee, which was concurred in, and the following gentlemen were appointed to form the committee on the part of the Senate, to wit: Messrs. Boddie, Sneed, Rowland, Cooper, of Martin, and Martin of Rockingham.

Mr. Sewall, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the consideration of the resolution respecting the expediency of appointing an agent to collect evidence relating to the lands which are the subject of a suit now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, &c. made a favorable report thereon, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested and empowered to appoint some intelligent person to act on the part of this State in collecting the testimony, and causing such surveys as may be necessary to the just prosecution of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court of this State, in the name of the Attorney General, for vacating certain grants made to this State.

The report and resolution were read and laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed: By Mr. Whitaker, a bill to establish an entry Taker's office in the county of Macon—referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to alter the time of holding two of the terms of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, and for the better regulation of the same; a bill to limit the time within which actions may be brought against bail; a bill to provide for the collection of costs in certain cases.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to extend the laws of the State over that part of territory now occupied by the Cherokee nation of Indians, and included within the chartered limits of this State, reported the said bill to the House, and stated that he had been instructed by the committee to recommend its rejection.

The bill was read, and on motion by Mr. Leake laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Glenn, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to the settlement of testator's and intestate's estates, as to authorize the sheriffs in their respective counties, upon the refusal of an executor or administrator to qualify in a limited time, to enter upon and perform the duties of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, so far as it may be necessary to pay the debts of any such estate, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Mr. Hart presented the petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Anson and Mecklenburg, praying that a new county may be established out of a portion of the territory of said counties; which was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to refer the memorial of Romulus M. Sanders to a joint select committee composed of the representatives of the 3rd Judicial Circuit.

The balloting for Solicitor of the 4th Judicial district commenced on Friday last and was continued from day to day.—On the 10th balloting, John Scott was today elected. The following is a statement of the several ballotings:

1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Scott	52	49	43	51	58	77	76	79	94
Peterson	77	77	73	68	74	75	80	72	76
O'Brien	39	38	42	38	38	withdrawn			
Waddell	29	29	32	25	26	40	31	37	21

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.—By Mr. Spaight, a bill to repeal the 8th section of an act passed in the year 1828, entitled "An act to amend the law with respect to the collections of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law, in relation to the levying of executions issued by the justices of the peace"—referred to the committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Dobson, a bill to authorize Judges to grant writs of *ne exeat* in certain cases therein mentioned—referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Guilan, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill directing the Governor to convey certain lands to the county of Macon, and to establish Franklin Academy, reported the same with an amendment, which was read and agreed to—ordered that the said bill be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sneed from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of receiving payment on the bonds for the purchase of the Cherokee lands, made an unfavorable report thereon, stating that it is inexpedient at this time to make the change proposed by the resolution; and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, in which report the Senate concurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Senate, proposing to ballot on Monday next for Governor, and informing that Monfort Stokes is in nomination. The proposition was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmonston, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in all actions on bills, bounds or notes, whether instituted before a single justice of the peace or in court, to which the general issue no debt shall be pleaded as to compel the defendant to verify the same by oath or affidavit.

Mr. Bragg, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill to regulate costs in certain cases, reported unfavorably thereon, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Henry, from the same committee, made a report recommending the rejection of the bill declaring in what manner notes or bonds given for trade or specific articles shall be collected. Concurred in.

Messrs. Gaston, Wyche and Haywood were appointed on the part of this House to constitute the committee on the Library, and Messrs. Hogan and Little on Enrolled Bills.

It was suggested to the house by Mr. Morris that the spirit of the act of Assembly

by which authorized the holding of Anson County Court for two weeks, has been violated by a certificate having issued for holding the said Court two weeks; and that in his opinion the Hon. Robert Strange, who held said court, is not in truth entitled to have more than one week's pay, it was, on Mr. M's motion,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the said suggestion, and report the facts to this House.

Mr. Haywood, from the Judiciary committee, report a bill more effectually to prevent slaves from hiring their own time, and from being allowed to go at large without employment; which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.



DECEMBER 10, 1831.

We this day lay before our readers the annual Message of our venerable Chief Magistrate. It is written in a plain easy manner and gives us an exposition of our national affairs at which every American Citizen must feel the profound exultation. In our view it is the best of his communications of the kind to Congress and must add another laurel to his civic crown. Our relations with foreign powers, it will be seen, are on a better footing, than they have been for many years past, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the present administration, for its splendid diplomacy. We regret that our limits will not permit us to speak of this interesting document, more in detail. We may recur to it again.

Legislature.—Since our last the appropriation bill has been taken up and lost in the Senate by one vote. The passage of the bill was advocated by Judge Sewall and opposed by Judge Tomer. It is thought that a bill making an appropriation for the rebuilding of the State House will be introduced into the House of Commons and carried. A protracted debate arose in the House of Commons on a bill to hire out free negroes for costs and charges where they should be convicted of any crime, and unable or unwilling to pay them. Its passage was advocated by Weaver, O'Brien, Outlaw and Henry and opposed by Haywood, Gaston, Daniel and Mebane. It is said to have been the ablest debate which has arisen in that body this session. Our present Governor has been elected: The vote was for Stokes 98 for Spright 83 and several scattering.

Mr. Gaston has introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of incorporating a central rail-road company. It is thought that it will pass.

The President's Message has excluded much original and miscellaneous matter from our present paper—Our readers will be amply compensated, however, for the loss by getting that interesting document entire.

The legislatures of Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Alabama are all now in session. Laws ought to be *dey cheap*.

The Hon. Andrew Stephenson has been re-elected Speaker, of the House of Representatives.

Root, Herb and Steam Doctor, has been received. He shall have a hearing in our next.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Craig, During the week of our county court a piece appeared in the Journal signed "Spectator" which rumor attributes to the pen of a noted personage, who is not a citizen of N. Carolina, nor indeed of any other State in this Union. He occasionally, however, comes among us, and has the vanity to think that he has some influence over the public mind. His piece at the time it made its appearance, was not considered of sufficient importance to merit a reply; but since it has been republished in a Fayetteville paper, no doubt by special request, it may not be amiss to notice it, more at length than you did in your last, not for the purpose of refuting its argument—for argument it has none,—but to expose its folly and absurdity.

The "Spectator" says, that when the idea of a central Rail-road, was first suggested by "Carlton" it was "sneered at by all the knowing ones." That it may have been sneered at by such men as the author of "Spectator" is very probable; but it never was, nor never will be sneered at by any enlightened man who has the interest and welfare of the State, at heart. All admitted that the central railroad was the only plan of internal improvement that would benefit the whole State, and make us prosperous at home and respected abroad. It is true that many thought the work too magnificent, for our means and therefore were opposed to going into it when first proposed.

The venerable author of the plan, Doct. Joseph Caldwell of the University, contended that the scheme was practicable. The fact is, he had just returned from a trip to Europe where he had seen rail roads in successful operation, and he was ahead of us on the subject. That he was right, and others wrong is now clear.—The experience of the past four or five years, in this country has put the question to rest. With all the lights of experience before us ignorance may be opposed to a central railway but enlightened patriotism never will.

But says "the Spectator" it is generally

admitted by the friends of the West, that the interest of the West requires that the seat of government should be removed to Fayetteville, and says he, if the central rail-road be given, it will have a powerful influence to bring the seat of government to Salisbury.—Should we as a matter of logic, then central rail-road should be opposed.

Now I say that it is generally admitted that the interest of the West requires that the seat of government should be removed to Fayetteville, and I call upon "Spectator" to prove, by good reasons, how the interest of the West is to be promoted by the removal? The West wants something else. We are laboring under great grievances—we want our due weight in making the laws—we want our equal rights given to the people. When the State House was destroyed, the idea was put out, that now we might get a convention by the aid of the Cape Fear counties and that if they would go with us to get a convention; we would go with them to remove the seat of government. This was all well, but how has the matter turned out? Why, we now learn from Raleigh, that the Cape Fear members, are willing to go for a limited convention, for the single purpose of removing the State House but they will not have a general one, to redress the grievances of the West. They have raised eyes to vote for a new county in the West. So here is a great deal of truth in the remark of Mr. Swain, when he says,—that the Cape Fear members are willing, to have their legs rolled by the West, but will not help us to roll up logs.

In no other point of view has it been considered the interest of the West to have the seat of government removed to Fayetteville. There is another remark in the piece signed "Spectator" at the same time that it requires notice, merits contempt. A sinister policy dictated the meeting at Mr. Slaughter's. This *intende* could not be well understood, but for the whisper, passing about. To be plain, an attempt has been made to produce the impression that Charles Fisher, our member, got up this meeting to aid his election for speaker. Now, nothing can be more ridiculous than this supposition. How could that meeting possibly benefit Mr. Fisher? I can easily see how it might be to work against him in the election, but not help him. Indeed, Mr. Fisher said on several occasions, that he expected the meeting at Slaughter's would defeat his election, and he gave his reasons.—He said that it would alarm the Fayetteville and Cape Fear interests, and that his enemies about Salisbury, would seize hold of it to produce that effect, but notwithstanding this he said he would do what he thought would be for the good of the State. Was he not right? Does he not deserve credit for his magnanimous independence?—Did not the Fayetteville interest turn against him as he said it would? but they failed in defeating him as they will in getting the State House.

This is not the only insidious attack which has been made upon the meeting in this piece, and upon our Townsman, Mr. Fisher. In one of the last Fayetteville papers, the Editor is still more pointed and personal, put up to no doubt by "Spectator" or by some of those who act with him.

It is time that the public should be made acquainted with the real persecution that has been and still is carried on against our Townsman, Mr. Fisher, particularly by certain men in the Western part of this State, and the men engaged in it should be pointed out, and their motives laid bare. You know them Mr. Craig, for you have had a spore of their bitterness. The citizens of Salisbury and many of the citizens of Rowan, begin to understand the game of foul play that is going on, and the authors, aids and abettors will, in the end, receive their reward.

It is not my purpose to eulogize Mr. Fisher for he does not stand in need of it, but allow me to ask where is the man in North-Carolina, who, in the councils of the Legislature, for the last eight or ten years, has more uniformly and more zealously supported all public measures looking to the honor and prosperity of the State than Charles Fisher? Where is the man in all the Western part of the State, who has been a truer friend to the interest of the West, or more zealously supported that interest than he has done?

If we come down to our own County, I ask where is the man who has done more for the County, both before and since the division, than C. Fisher? If there be such a man, will you find him among the present representatives of Rowan, or among any of his political enemies elsewhere?

Again, I ask the people of Salisbury,—who has been more forward and more active, on all occasions, in devising and promoting plans for the good of the Town? Let the people of Salisbury answer this,—may they have answered it by their votes at the polls, on many occasions.

It is time, then Mr. Craig, that the people should know the schemes made use of to prosecute Mr. Fisher, and also, the men engaged in it and their motives. They have been defeated up to the present time, and they will always be defeated, but still they ought to be dragged to light, and unless their persecution soon ceases they shall be dragged to light, from the prime mover down to the little agents that do the dirty work in the dark.

A CITIZEN.

New Firm
IN LEXINGTON.
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henry & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphreys, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS
of Henry Humphreys & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS
will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction. P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods,
2d
Dec. 17, 1831. JOHN H. HENLY, ANDREW HUNT.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual prices.