

Art. V. The Governor, Public Treasurer and Secretary of State shall be chosen by a majority of the two Houses. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor longer than four years in eight successive years.

Art. VI. Whenever any town in this State, not now entitled to representation, shall possess a population of one soul, such town shall become entitled to send one member to the House of Commons, and when any town, now represented, hereafter to be represented, shall cease to possess a population of one soul, then such town shall forfeit the right of representation.

Art. VII. No higher taxes shall be imposed on the Slave, than on the White, and slaves shall not be taxed at an earlier age than 12 years, nor at a later age than fifty years.

Art. VIII. The Convention shall determine on the expediency of removing the Seat of government, and if they determine on removing it, then they shall fix the place of removal, which shall become the permanent Seat of Government until removed by the people in Convention assembled.

On Motion of Mr. Davidson, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the propriety of so amending the law relative to Clerks and Masters, as to make it their duty to enroll in a suitable book, all bills of complaint, answers and original and leading processes, and to allow a reasonable compensation therefor.



JANUARY 9, 1832

We are again at our post, after looking into the arcana of legislation at Raleigh. And, as it will be expected of us, we will give our readers the result of our observations. In doing which, we cannot promise them a very rich treat, as every thing almost of importance had been disposed of before our arrival at the seat of government. The appropriation bills had both been taken up, discussed and lost; we shall not therefore be able to give them any account of the interesting debates which occurred upon them. But as they will be published in pamphlet form we hope at some future to lay a part at least before our subscribers.

We were in time for the discussion of the bill for the erection of a new county, out of Burke & Buncombe, and we were shocked at the paltry local spirit which influenced some in that debate. We were much disappointed at a speech which Mr. Gaston made on that occasion. Sentiments fell from his lips, which we thought too narrow and contracted for one of the greatest civilians in the Union. But we suppose he thought himself bound to pursue the course he did in obedience to the received way of thinking upon such subjects in his part of the State. Messrs. Mebane, Edmonston, and Broard represented the West, and did every thing which they could to have her grievances redressed. But they laboured, in vain.—The bill was rejected by a majority of eight or ten votes.

On Monday the bank bill was taken up, upon which considerable discussion arose.—It was also lost.—so there is but little probability that we shall get a bank from this legislature.

A bill has been introduced into the house of Commons, the object of which is to procure from the legislature money sufficient to make the surveys, for the routes of the central and Fayetteville railroads. That close-fisted parsimony, which has been the bane of all our state legislation, we fear will cause this bill to be lost. If this should be the case, no attempt will be made to raise the necessary funds by subscription.

The bill for an appropriation for the repair of the Statue of Washington it is feared will also be lost. Many would vote for it but for fear of losing their seats in the legislature. Such men must know but little of the people of North-Carolina.

They have too high a veneration for the father of their country, and too much state pride to prescribe any member for attempting to preserve that monument of the liberality of our State.

We have now taken a hasty view of what we see; we say at another time we will read an account of what we heard.

We perceive that Mr. Clay means to avail himself of the opportunity to make a speech upon the American System. The other day he gave notice, that when some branch of the Tarif which was proposed to be reduced should be taken up for discussion, he should oppose it and give his views at length. This will doubtless be his master effort and is intended to be used by his friends as an expose of his policy. We are glad that his views are to be placed explicitly before the people. They can then see for themselves the fatal tendency of his national principles. They will be found to aim at the consolidation of the states into one empire—at the annihilation of the State government, which operates as so many checks upon the speedy execution of his plans. What will Mr. Clay then be? President of the people of the United States? No. King of the American people *de facto*. Such is the aim of this ambitious aspirant, who was once a Republican, but who is now too proud and aristocratic to bear that humble and unassuming title, without the gorgeous epithet of *National* tacked to it. Such is Henry Clay, who asks to be made President of this free and virtuous Republic. Will the people receive him as such? We hope not. We sincerely trust that there is enough of honest unpretending republicanism among us to ward off so disastrous a blow.

The National Republicans prate with a great deal of volubility about the unanimity of the convention, that assembled at Baltimore, to nominate Henry Clay, as a candidate, for the Presidency. Unanimity among the nationalists! How astonishing that one hundred and sixty men coming principally, from the Northern Cities, for the avowed purpose of nominating Henry Clay, for the Presidency, should be unanimous!! Prodigious!!! Was this a convention to nominate a man of the nationalists? Or was it to put Mr. Clay before the people to nominate. If the former had been the case then indeed might the nationalists boast. No man dared to vote against the nomination. What wonder is it then that Henry Clay should have been nominated, when the nationalists met in Baltimore for that identical purpose. But every thing which emanates from the nationalists is wonderful and prodigious.

It is reported that John Randolph has fallen in a duel with Mr. Crump, former Representative in Congress from Randolph's district.

We have seen in some paper mention made of the death of Stephen Girard.

FOREIGN.

From the Courier & Enquirer.
FIVE DAYS LATER from LONDON.
By the arrival of the Packet ship Sheffield, Captain Hackstaff from Liverpool on the 9th Nov. we have London dates of the 8th, Liverpool of the 9th, and Shipping and Lloyd's Lists to the latest dates. It will be perceived that the state of England continues to be alarming and that riots and burnings are the order of the day. That the Lords will again dare to reject the reform Bill we cannot believe. Until that Bill is finally become the Law of the Land there is no reason to expect the country to become quiet.

Sir Francis Burdett has placed himself at the head of the Union Clubs.

That the Cholera has actually appeared at Sunderland we are inclined to believe is but too true.—The Globe says "We learn with great pleasure that no new cases of cholera have been reported to the Board of Health; and we have seen several letters this morning from Sunderland and Newcastle, which deny that it is the real Asiatic cholera that has appeared there." And the latest Times says that but one case occurred on the day that the latest accounts left that town, and adds that its existence there in any shape, is matter of doubt.

It appears that the spirit of disaffection says the Times; has extended itself in Germany. An order of the day has been issued by the King of Wurtemberg, stating that the events of last year, which had created disturbances in so many states, had not been without their effect in his dominions—that the licentiousness of the press had employed them to act on the passions and the imaginations of German youth—and that the officers of the army had been infected. He, in consequence, commands the Generals to restrain young officers from meddling with politics, or

from frequenting societies where political views are discussed, or political opinions canvassed. This puts us in mind of the often repeated proclamation of James I. enjoining his faithful subjects to talk on politics, or to discuss state affairs, which were things above their capacity. The order of the day at Wurtemberg will be as ineffectual as the neglected proclamations of England. A similar evidence of a new excitement in the public mind of Germany, is to be found in the formation of a reform union in the free city of Frankfurt, which has begun to petition for amendments in the constitution, and the first step towards improvement for public utility in the sittings of the legislative body.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

HAMILTON.
The authority of Alexander Hamilton is so often invoked, and his name made use of by writers in support of vexatious, unnatural and oppressive restrictions on commerce, that we have really become fearful that a large portion of the American people now believe that this sagacious and enlightened statesman did actually approve, and recommend high prohibitive duties on foreign imports. It is, therefore, our duty as faithful journalists to place before our readers the most deliberate convictions General Hamilton certainly ever expressed on these important subjects. They will be found in those numbers of "The Federalist," which are given in the edition of Hamilton's works, published in New-York, in 1810, as the avowed productions of his pen.

General Hamilton brought to the consideration of these questions the same acuteness and practical sense that he did in to his inquiries on finance; and by a comprehensive and cautious induction almost uniformly arrived at sound conclusions.—It is truly remarkable how much he was in advance of the current opinions of his own day, on all topics connected with national wealth. He was not disposed to underestimate the labors of scientific inquirers, or to denounce as "theorists," men who devote the whole force of their minds to the investigation of the principles of political economy. For he observes, "there is no part of the administration of government that requires extensive information, and a thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy, so much as the business of taxation." "The man," he adds, "who understands those principles best, will be least likely to resort to oppressive expedients, or to sacrifice any particular class of citizens to the procurement of revenue. It might be demonstrated that the most productive system of finance will always be the least burthensome.

But let us see what were Gen. Hamilton's opinions in relation to exorbitant duties on imports, and whether he really approved of forcing industry from its natural channels, to build up an American system of monopolies. In the xxxv. number, "concerning taxation," when alluding to the frequent temptations which might beset the federal government, from not having the power of direct taxation, to extend duties on imports to an injurious excess, he remarks, "there are persons who imagine that this can never be the case, and that the higher they are the more, it is alleged, they will promote domestic manufactures." But such an effect, he maintains, would be pernicious in various ways, and productive of the greatest inequalities among the States. But we will detain our readers no longer from his own excellent observations.—they are copied from the same number of the Federalist, on Taxation:—

"Exorbitant duties on imported articles, serve to beget a general spirit of smuggling; which is always prejudicial to the fair trader, and eventually to the revenue itself. They tend to render other classes of the community tributary, in an improper degree, to the manufacturing classes, to whom they give a premature monopoly of the markets. They sometimes force industry out of its most natural channels into others, in which it flows with less advantage. And, in the last place, they oppress the merchant, who is often obliged to pay them himself, without any retribution from the consumer."

U. S. Senator from Indiana.—As some of our contemporaries favorable to the election of Mr. CLAY to the Presidency claim the Hon. JOHN TIPTON, recently elected to the Senate of the United States, we submit to their perusal the following resolution of the Jackson Convention together with Mr. Tipton's letter recommending E. A. Hammezan to occupy the seat in the Convention vacated by his absence.

Resolved, That this convention do hereby appoint the Hon. John Tipton, Hon. Rathil Boon, Hon. Jonathan M. Carr, Hon. John Carr, and General Samuel Milroy as delegates of the State of Indiana, to attend the meeting of the proposed convention to be held at Baltimore during the ensuing spring, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be run for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Andrew Jackson."

"The President laid before the convention the following communications:

INDIANAPOLIS, 11th Dec. 1831.
To the Jackson Convention.
GENTLEMEN.—Having been appointed to represent Cass county, and unable to be present, and now unexpectedly called off on public business; permit me to request that E. A. Hammezan, Esq. be admitted to take a seat in this convention or my place, as the representative of the friends of General Jackson in Cass county. With great respect, your Obedt. servant,
JOHN TIPTON.

After reading the foregoing, the editor of the Evening Journal may as well write the paragraph headed "Evangel" which he so modestly recommended to us last evening.
Courier & Enquirer.

DEED.
At his residence, in Davidson County, on the morning of the 1st of December last Col. John Moore. The dec'd. was a native of North Britain, but has been a resident of Davidson County, for nearly sixty years. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He was a correct and upright man and in his death society has lost a valuable member. The dec'd. was aged about 76 years.
(Communicated.)

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, JAN. 7, 1832.

| | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Cotton in seed | 1.02 1/2 to 1.75 |
| Clean do. | 7 to 7 1/2 |
| Corn | 25 |
| Oats | 20 |
| Pork | \$11 to 4.50 |
| Sugar | 9 1/2 a 11 |
| Coffee | 16a 20 |
| Salt | \$1.25 |
| Iron | 5 |
| Molasses | 50 |
| Peaswax | 18 |
| Fallow | 8 |
| Flour | \$8.25 |

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 28.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Flour | \$11 a 4 1/2 |
| Bacon | 9 a 10 |
| Corn | 40 a 50 |
| Cotton | 7 1/2 a 7 7/8 |
| Salt | 65 a 75 |
| Iron | 4 a 5 |
| Sugar, brown | 7.50 a 8.50 |
| Coffee | 15 a 20 |
| Molasses | 25 a 37 1/2 |
| Flaxseed | \$1.50 a 1.05 |
| Wheat | 80 a 85 |
| Whiskey | 40 a 60 |

CAMDEN DEC. 31.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| Cotton | 7 a 8 1/2 |
| Corn, per bushel | 53 a |
| Wheat | 75 a 80 |
| Flour, Camden Mills, bbl. | 86 |
| Bacon, lb. | 10 a 13 |
| Whiskey, per gal. | 40 a 62 |
| Brandy, Apple | 35 a 45 |
| Peach | 40 a 62 |

A LIST OF LETTERS

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st Jan. 1832.
- As follows:—
- Ames
 - Burke
 - Brown
 - Burge
 - Bringle
 - Barringer
 - Barringer
 - Hillis
 - Cook
 - Cowan
 - Coles
 - Smith
 - Cauler
 - Miss E. A. Cantren
 - Major Carson
 - George Crider
 - Elizabeth Crider
 - Willie Coats
 - Daniel Cort
 - James Craig or Mrs. Mary Swink
 - John Dickey
 - Townsend Dickenson
 - Henry Dowland
 - Jay Dent
 - Joe E. Dobbins
 - John Elliott
 - Anderson Ellis
 - Anton Ewalr
 - Thomas Evans
 - J. L. Edmonds
 - George Fraley or Jacob Lyre
 - John Fraley
 - William Fultz
 - Burgess Garner
 - William Gray
 - Charles Griffith
 - George H. Gheco
 - Joseph Graham
 - John F. Gensky
 - E. R. Gibson
 - John Hart
 - John Z. Hammond
 - William Haden
 - William A. Hicks
 - Washington Healy
 - Richard Haley
 - Mrs. Sophia Hampton
 - Christena Harries
 - J. A. Hall
 - Dr. W. T. Henderson
 - John W. Hilton
 - Jersey Heuch
 - Faekiel Jones
 - William Judkins
 - N. Jones
 - A. W. Jimes
 - John Johnston
 - Robert Johnston
 - Luce Jacobs
 - Peter Koon
 - John Kanop
 - W. Watts or L. Kates Philip Year
- C. W. Clarke & others
- M. or A. Lamb
 - George Locke
 - Mathew Locke
 - Charlotte Leyman
 - John Leach, jr.
 - Daniel Lively
 - Daniel Lerch
 - David P. Morary
 - Robert Murphy
 - William Mudgett
 - Wm. B. Means
 - Charles D. Malony
 - George Miller
 - James M'Cracken
 - B. E. Martin
 - John W. Moyer
 - John F. Miller
 - John Markland
 - W. Hester
 - J. Norton
 - James Neenan
 - James Owens
 - Ann Owens
 - William O'rage
 - John J. Oliver
 - B. Pardee
 - Priscilla Foster
 - E. Porter
 - Anne Park
 - Thomas Phillips
 - Jesse Pinkston
 - Williams and Rainey or William Morgan
 - John W. Raynes
 - John Reed
 - William Rough
 - William Rainey
 - Eug. Rousseau
 - N. B. Rountree
 - A. C. Smith
 - Peter Smith
 - William Strickland
 - Chas. A. Stack
 - Richard Shaver
 - James Smith
 - Henry Stoner
 - Sarah Smith
 - Isaac Scott
 - Y. W. Simpson
 - Nancy Miller
 - Sam Sears
 - Jacob Trent
 - Miss Mary Williams
 - Peter Whitman
 - Mr. Weasmer
 - William Williamson
 - Elam Whitmore
 - Edward Wade
 - Charles Willie
 - Z. Warren
 - Catherine Wade
 - Rob. Wood
- GAML, BEEVES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina on the 1st January, 1832.
- John Adams
 - Mary Armitage
 - John Anderson
 - Jacob Arny
 - Paul Anthony
 - Samuel Bingham
 - Henry Boone
 - Henry Basinger
 - Capt. Bram
 - Robert Blackburn
 - G. B. Barlett
 - Edmund P. Conter
 - John Coopers
 - Daniel Coover
 - John D. Clark
 - Samuel Cox
 - William Cobb
 - Andrew Derr
 - Joseph J. Daniels
 - Susannah Derr
 - William Duncan
 - David & Henry Derr
 - Jacob Erancy
 - Isaac Ervine
 - John G. Fritchey
 - Henry Folenwider
 - Nicholas Fry
 - William Folenwider
 - Edward Ganung
 - George Hoover
 - James Hanel
 - Henry Hoyle
 - John H. Huns
 - Henry Hoke, jr.
 - Anthony Hollman
 - Sarah James
 - Jacob Keister
 - Abraham Keister
 - Michael Keener
 - Wm. Little
 - Isaac Lefever
 - Adison C. Love
- G. C. HENDERSON P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS

- REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina on the 1st January, 1832.
- Thomas Brown
 - Wm. Brown
 - Henry Burke
 - Elizabeth Ballard
 - Nancy Brandon
 - Solly Burke
 - Jonathan Brown
 - Peter Brown
 - Rev. T. Brumby
 - Pinckney Beard
 - Edward Burton
 - Maggie B. A. Brown
 - Mrs. Chipley
 - Rachel Campbell
 - James Callahan
 - A. F. Caldwell
 - Pinckney Caldwell
 - Wm. McJimey
 - Ephraim Davidson
 - Thomas Denton
 - Milus Dobbins
 - Joseph Davidson
 - Ely Erwin
 - Geo. Flowers
 - Henry Follick
 - Daniel Finger
 - R. S. Gracy
 - Edward Hanson
 - Wm. Goodman
 - Robt. Grant
 - Alfred Guy
 - Miss Maria A. Gaither
 - Wm. Head
 - James Hest
 - Thomas Hague
 - David Hamilton
- Tobitha Jacobs
- Miss Lucille M. Kerr
 - Andrew Kerr
 - Enery
 - Thos. C. Leach
 - John M'Calland
 - Jan. Miller
 - Alex. Moore
 - Elijah Marlow
 - Geo. M'Henry
 - High McLean
 - Geo. McKay
 - Alex. McLaughlin
 - Jan. McLeary
 - Abner McHenry
 - Ham. McHenry
 - Wm. McKay
 - James H. Neely
 - Wm. Quillen
 - Matthew Roberts
 - Wm. Smith
 - John Smith
 - Thos. P. Simpson
 - Geo. D. Walls
 - Alex. Williams
 - Rachel Watts
 - Wm. Walker
 - Adam Webber
 - Isaac Workman
 - Jan. H. Watkins
 - James N. Whitlow
 - A. J. Work
 - John N. Young
 - Col. F. Young
- W. KERR, P. M.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber appears to publish a notice at the late residence of John Monitor Deceased on Thursday the 26th inst. the whole Estate of said deceased is TWO TRACTS OF LAND, containing a 230 Acres more or less TWELVE NEGROES, men, women and children, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. One good road WAGON and many other articles too tedious to mention. A Credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is exchanged. All those indebted to said decd. will make immediate payment. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be lead in bar of their recovery. JOHN M. THOMAS, WM. BODENHAMER, Esq's. January 3d, 1832

NOTICE

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail, in Rowan County, N. C. on the 29th of December, 1831; a negro man named Ben, and says he belongs to Thomas Roberts, in Burke County, N. C., and was bought by said Roberts of Capt. Wiggins, in Granville County, N. C. Said negro Ben is about 30 or 35 years of age, common size, and says he left the Gold Mine in Burke County, on the 17th ult. The owner is requested to prove property; pay charges and take him away. F. SLATER SAFF. Salisbury, Dec. 29, 1831.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY THREE FOUR JUNE named Tallars of study habits, for which constant employment and good wages will be given. THOMAS DICKSON, Salisbury, Jan. 7th 1832.