constation to the EMPEROR for agistance in subdue | long been known that their counsels are disregarded, | le hat returning to their own lips the poisoned chalice of a paper contains the following annunciation:

"It is prolable that a Provisional Government will the organized, for the protection of the lives and properof those who nobly spore the tyrannical require the test oath and the military fall."

Having already published this 'tyrannical test-outh,' the submission-men call it, our readers need not in he told that its provinions are just like these in the onth of office in North Carolina and most of the ther States.

If the magnanimous Union Party in South Carolina had been triumphant, and prescribed an oath of allegiance to the "Tennessee Chieftain," in the true feudal form, we should have heard nothing but praise, from that quarter at least. But the Republicans, the Whigs, minion," in the present contest for principle. We feel succeeded : they have denied allegiance to the "Military Chieftain," and forthwith their free allodial lands are to be wrested from them, and granted, we suppose, Administration, we would show even a more thorough to these who will be humble vasals to the recreant reformation than Virginia will exhibit. Still we hope Chieft

Carolina, is there ! We wonder who will be the lucky | the old apostate of Richmond." Proconsul over this rich province ! Will it be some ed Hermitage, and subsequently made his fortune in the "Mistrees of the World" were wont to exercise by the Magician of Kinderhook. . Marry Lee. acts of rapino !"

MORE IDOLATRY!

The same paper from which we get the above intelsence, contains the following notice of a Book we ave pover seen, and hope we never shall see, as the securen here given of it is enough to disgust us with a fulsome and impious flattery of a frail old man :

"The Lost Virgin of the South -- We have been postely favored with a copy of this work ; and although mble, from want of time, to give it a perusal, yet the this complimentary notices taken of it by Editors in State and Alabama, fully sustain us in presenting to the public as a work of considerable historical inad of bloody death, intersperced with scenes of love by its failure ! d matrimony, which render it highly interesting to I lovers of the romantic, in history or in real life .-· following extract from the dedication, shows that author is perfectly orthonox in his political as well considered an extraordinary person-as one raised by the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to be a blesad sublumated, he shall see God in his glory, and ching as, the stars, forever and ever."

Being "a tale of battle, murder, and of bloody death. utersperced with scenes of love and matrimony," it is ery appropriately dedicated to Gen. Jackson.

But what seems first delightful to the Reviewer of he "Tale," is the orthodoxy of the author, by which of course meant devotion to the Idol of the day.

Can any of our cotemporaries tell us who the autho I Judging from the morality of the dedication, and the quarter whence the book comes, we would guess it S. C., and heretofore conducted by N. M. Foulkes, Eeq. to be the production of the notorious Gwynn, who was will in future be under the Editorial charge of Nelson thrice nominated to an office by the Dictator, and who H. Munger, Esq. showed his devotion by comparing his patron with the or We have received the first No. of a super call-"Rock of Ages !"

blessing to the American People," may possibly be be- able looking paper, and we are sorry the Editors avow is the second time, within three months, that the pripete hered by those who have fattened upon the offices at their partiality for the " powers that be," mangre the mail from Cabarrus has miscarried, up to our part of his disposal; but we are inclined to think that the great admitted stretches these powers have made. But de it _Ed. West. Car.] mass of the People already consider him, like the gustious and disputandum.

of their lawful rulers. We protune the proyers of set saids for those of Kendall & Co. As they cannot tioners are heard and granted, as a late Ten- serve their country, then, in their present positions, do they not own it to their own characters to withdraw, and not give cause to be anspected of participating in rain 1

"When vice prevails, and nicked men bear sway, "The post of honor is a printe station."

AN UNKIND CUT :

The " Lynchburg Virginian," in noticing the demon-strations in this State against the Administration of the General Government, somewhat encoringly remarks, "Old Rip is waking up."

He is right-Old Rip is waking up; and we should not be surprised yet to find him ahead of the "Old Doconfident that, if the elections in North Carolina were to take place now, and turn upon the measures of the that the "Virginian," the "Whig," and the other able

We think it rather impolitic and unkind in the 'Vir-Verres, in the person of William B. Lewis or Amos ginian,' especially at this time, to taunt "Old Rip" Kendall !--or will it be some still more infamous Clo- with his efforts to throw off lethargy. It will be time us, such an one as once found an asylum at the Saint- enough for the good People of the "Ancient Commonwealth" to talk bir, when they shall have recovered Laws trampled in the dust, that it may be prematurely me of the very regions where east the Proconsuls of from the influence of the soporific drugs administered crushed. All the patronage of this Government, and the immense popularity of Genl. Jackson, have been

May they speedily have such cause to exult ! These

MORE BROKEN BANKS!

The letter from our Washington Correspondent, pubished below, confirms the report of the failure of four Banks in the little ten-mile-square District of Colum-

Thus has the folly and wickedness of the KING'S political experiment upon the credit of the country been demonstrated under his very eyes! One of these broken Banks is a "Pet," a depository of the public moand information. It is a tale of battle, murder, ney, and the Government has lost, it is said, \$20,000

Will the men who were sent to Washington as Representatives of the People, and guardiants of the People's rights, persist in their idolatry until they shall his colorous sentiments : " Notwithstanding the oc- have sacrificed every thing dear to Freemen, to gratify and moral and political errors in the long and very the institute ambition and revenue of a Despot ! We entful life of Andrew Jackson, he ought to be, and will have too much reason to believe they will. Our Autocrat has issued the decree that the public money shall by the Almighty Rater of the Universe, to be a bles-ng to the American People. And we are proud to call not be restored to the place where the laws ordered it. m Brother. The generations to come shall call him to be deposited ; and his trusty subjects tell him. These, seed. And when he shall retire to the fomh, and his O King, hast made a decree-stick to it, and we will al shall have been washed in the 'Blood of the Lamb,' adhere to thee, though commerce, credit, and the Constitution itself, should be the victims !

BANK OF THE STATE.

A meeting of the Stockholders in the above institution is called, to be held in Raleigh on the 22d instant, for the purpose of entering into the necessary preliminary arrangements for commencing the operations of Hon, H. W. Conner, and to our Senators. the Bank. This is cheering information

for The "Pinckney Whig," published at Yorkville,

which they have made others drink to the very dregs. It was truly distressing to witness the crowd that surrounded the doors of these broken Banks. Peo-ple of all classes had flocked there to secertain their loss. Merchants, farmers, mechanics, common labor-ers, widows, and orphane, made up this melancholy group of misory and distress. One of these Banks was a Depenite Bank, and held a

large amount of the public money. These are the first fruits of removing the public money from the Bank of the United Statos, where it was known to be safe. I wish I could believe it would be the only fruits. Is my opinion, this is only the beginning of evils.

You will perceive the Regency party in the city of New York have received a tremendous shock. Indeed it may be considered a defeat. Last fall they had a majority of more than als thousand votes ; they now have lost the city council, and were able to carry the election of Mayor by a majority of less than two hundred! Such another victory would ruin them. On Monday, in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Clay had the cruelty to compliment Mr. Van Buren upon the result of this election. It was a very subcy thing, but done with grace. The election for Members of Congress comes on in the full. The opinion here is, that the Van Buren party are destined to a complete overthrow And there is to be a Provisional Government in So. free papers of that State, have been successful against in that State. If beaten at home, they must be beaten very where. Recent intelligence from Virginia is very cheering. That Comnonwealth will und ly sustain the patriotic stand taken by her Legislature last winter, against the usurpation of Executive power. Much as she is opposed to the Bank of the U. States, she will not consent to see the Constitution and the brought to hear upon her elections in vain. She will not consent to be hitched to the car of New York. In In we will cheerfully join in ascribing to them the graise due to victors in so noble a struggle. nistration, meing them, does not change the measures which have produced them. The President, under the influence of designing men and base sycophants, seems to be influtuated. He declares his determination to persevere, if every Bank in the Union fails! "Perish credil, perish commerce," rather than restore the public money to its legal costody ! -----

FOR THE WESTEEN CAROLINIAN.

CABARRUS COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, APRIL SESSION, 1831

We, the undersigned, Members of the Grand-Jury e Cabarras County, having discharged the duties devo ved upon us, cannot, in justice to ourselves, separate without expressing our opinions upon the present state of Public Affairs.

We believe that the present condition of our country. and its pecuniary embarrossments, have been produced by the unwarranted act of the Executive, in removing e public funds from the Bank of the U. States.

We believe that, in doing so, he has acted in deraga-tion of the Constitution and of Law ; and, entertaining ch opinions, we fearlessly express them.

We disapprove, in decided terms, of the conduct of the Executive in relation to the removal of the public funds; and we likewise disapprove of the conduct of such of our public men as have been and still are sup-

We respectfully request the Editors in Salisbury and Charlotte to insert the foregoing in their respective papers, and forward the same to our Representative the

SAMUEL MORI	LISON, Foreman ;
GEORGE MILLER,	ROBT, PURVIANO
MICHAEL STOUGH.	WALTER BELL.
IOHN LYTAKER,	WILLIAM WHITH
NATHAN PHILIPS,	SOLOMON BOST,
CHAS. HAGLER,	ALEX. MCLARTY.
W. S. McCLELLAN,	JAMES 8. WHITE
	Alexandre de los subtra

105 Our friends in Cabarras will excuse us Rock of Ages." ed the " Danville Observer," published at Danville, Va., publishing the foregoing last week, when they are me tion of the House; when That General Jackson has been "raised up to be a by Mess Jackson & Richardson. It is a very respect-formed that we were not furnished with a copy. This Mr. Peyton withdrew t

before the question could be settled, the grilleries a Rule of the Senate required that every motion were cleared, and the motion withdrawn.

Mr. Leigh then resumed and concluded h

Mr. Wilking mored that it of the present, and Sr. Forsyth then sent to the Chair the originals of the documents; which the Chair (Mr. King, of Ala.) decided to be a compliance with the rule.

Mr. Wilkins moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

This motion was resisted by Mr. Clayton, on the ground that it did not become the Senate to transact any other Executive business until the present debate should have terminated, and the communication of the President he disposed of.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Sprague followed on the same side, and Mr. Wilkins explained that his only object was to consider a treaty which would require ratification in a few days. He subsequently, withdrew his motion.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE .- Mr. Wise, of Virginia, asked leave to introduce the following resolutions, in relation to Raleigh Register. the powers claimed in the Protest :

Resolved, That the custody and control of the moneys of the United States, not appropriated by law, are, by the Constitution, placed under the order and direction of the Congress of the United States,

Resolved, That no change of the Constitution of the United States is necessary to authorize the Congress of the United States to entrust the custody of the public money, not appropriated by law, whenever or howsoe-ver obtained, to other agency than that of the Execu-tive Department, and that the custody of the public noney sump nor as, necessarily, under the Constitu-ion, entrusted to the Executive Department.

Resolved, That Congress can take out of the hands of the Executive Department the enatody of the public property, without an assumption of Executive power, or a subversion of the first principles of the Consti-tution, by the repeal and emactment of such laws may be necessary to that end.

and navae

After much desultory conversation, and an unsuccessful attempt to adjourn, (lost by four votes,) the yeas and mays were taken on suspending the Rules of the House, and were as follows, viz : Yeas 103-Navs 93.

Two-thirds not having voted in the effirmative, he Rules were not suspended. Mr. Wise then gave notice that he should renew

the same motion every day until leave should be given to introduce the resolutions.

following resolutions:

Resolved. That the President of the United States, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has not assumed "upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Lawa," but that he has acted in conformity to both.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, a late resolution passed by that body, in the words folporting him in his lawless and permissions war against lowing, to wit: "Resolved, That the President, in this the Bank of the United States." late Executive proceedings in relation to the Public Rovenue, has assumed upon himself authority and pow-er not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," have, by that resolution, not with a view to legislative action, but as a soletan consure on the President, infringed upon the rightful and legitimate powers and prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Resolved, That Congress have the power, by lase, to

select the places of depositing the public money and providing for its safe keeping. The resolutions having been read, a very strong

sensation against them was evineed by a large por-Mr. Peyton withdrew them; but gave notice that

he should continue to offer them whenever those of. Mr. Wise were offered to the House.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1834.

to amend a written proposition, should be submitted in writing.

Mr. Calhoun took an appeal against this decision ; but before the question could be brought to a test, the Senate adjourned. -

In the HOUSE, the resolutions offered by Mr. Wise and Mr. Peyton were received ; and both of those gentlemen advocated their respective resolu tions, at considerable length.

A motion was finally made to lay the resolutions on the table, which prevailed a and so they rest for the present, so far as the House is concerned. - Sereph decides

The Central Committee on Internal Improve-

ments, will hold an adjourned meeting, in this City, on the 23d of May, and will be gratified to receive Communications from the County Committees .---

EXCELLENT !

The New York Evening Star says:

"Preston and McDuffle, by the force and power of eloquence, are making the Philadelphians nulli-fiers. How strange things work in this world ! Col. Drayton ran away from the Charleston nullifiers, and took refuge in Philadelphia. To escape contagion, he will probably move to New York ; and here he may find the State Rights disorder quite the go."

By Friday Morning's Mail.

The Richmond Whig, of the 26th of April, contains a recapitulation of the votes officially received from sixty-one Counties of Virginia, which Objection being made, Mr. Wise moved to mis-pend the Rules of the House, and asked the year show the result of the recent elections, thus far, to be as follows : Opposed to the Administration, 49 -In favor of the Administration, 24. The Coun-

ties yet to be heard from are considered decidedly opposed to the "powers that be;" so that the Old Dominion may be set down as completely disenthralled." Hurra for Freedom !

In Philadelphia, sixty thousand Freemen attended the celebration got up in honor of the victory of the Whigs in New York. In Boston, a salute of one hundred guns was fired on the receipt of the same intelligence from New York. In the City of Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, then asked for a sus- New York, an immense number attended a fete gipension of the Rules, to enable him to offer the yven in hopor of the same event. Alas for Despotism !-- Hurra for Our Country !!.

> In Baltimore, a Public Meeting has been held. consisting of from 7,000 to 10,000 Freemen, who passed very strong resolutions denving the recent extraordinary claims of our PROTECTOR to un-limited power. So goes on the good cause !

> The Girard Bank of Philadelphia has voluntarily refused to receive any more daposites of the public money ! This is creditable to the stockholders in that institution, and worthy the name of the able financier whose name it bears.

The nomination of John H. Eaton, as Governor of Florida, hus been confirmed by the Senate. OT The Mail papers speak of the Davidson Co.

Presentment in terms of high commendation.

UNPTED IN WEDLOCK.

In Salem on the 24th ultime, by the Rev. John C. Jochler, Mr. JACOB F. SIEWERS to This MATLL-DA WINKLER.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. JAMES A RENNADY, in the 38rd year of his age. In Mecklenburg county, on the 5th ult., Mr. JAMES MOORE, aged 63 years.

ryption Monarch of old, a scourge, raised up to show coss, except in supporting the present dangerous Adhe power of G.d. And although, like Pharaoh, he is ministration of the General Government. owed to pursue his mad career for inscrutable purs. wars, yet heavy will be his responsibility.

han would be "a curse to the country." . The prodicy receive attention in our next." tion has been literally falfilled ; but, wonderful to re-

late, the auostate prophet'is now one of the high-priests alw dails offer up the incance of praise to the "corse." When and how will this IDOLATRY terminate !

07 A North Carolina Editor, devoted to Jackson and Van Buren, finds much fault with the conduct of the Davidson Grand-Jury, in presenting Gen. Jackson. He calls it a "ridiculous, futile measure."

That it will be futile to put an immediate stop to the career of Executive assirpation, we have not the least doubt ; nor do we doubt that it may afford amusement to the Kitchen Cabinet, and the whole party, who are they do the principles of sound logic or political seaso in the habit of laughing at the calamities of the People, and treating their remonstrances and petitions with contemptuous ridicule.

It is related, of the most remorseless and despicable of Roman tyrants, that, from sheer wantonness, he caued the city to be fired at several points simultaneously, and, during the conflagration, sat on an eminence, exulting at the scene, and playing upon his harp!

Our "old Roman," on his lofty eminence, hears the tries of the People from all quarters, but persists in his mad experiment with a spirit worthy of Nero. But tioned and approved this improper soizure of the public that we might be charged with high treason, we would remind our oppressor of the ignominious death which Department-a union which, if acquiesced in by the the injured Romans prepared for their tyrant, and which he only escaped by taking his own life.

if the People of the United States feel as Freemen what, they will not be deterred, either by ridicule or turents, from expressing their opinions; and, what is more, if they deserve to remain free, they will speak in a voice not to be misunderstood.

We suppose the Juries of Rowan and Cabarras will ome in for a share of Royal ridicule, and be consignsuy by MEN

"For all are not mus, who bear the human form."

0.7 What can keep such men as Louis McLane and Lewis Cass about the person of the King !

The former first attracted our youthful admiration by the able and gallant defence he made of the Rights of the States, and especially of the South, on the great Missouri Question. Ever since then we have entertained a high regard for him : and, though differing with him on some occasions, we have never yet doubted his integrity of purpose.

Of Mr. Case we know less, as he has been not so too as yot enjoys a spotless character.

If these gentlemen could be of any service in the Cabinet, by restraining His Majesty, it would be a duty 87 Two Communications on the subject of Tempe

Some ten years ago a prophet appeared in the Capi- rance, and an Obitanry notice, are on hand, but have til of Virginia, who foretold that Gen. Jackson's elec- been unavoidably crowded out this week t they shall President of the United States, under the title of a

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 16th, 1834. To the Editor of the Western Carolinian.

-DEAR SIR: The Debate in both Homes of Co. upon the deposite question, has ceased, for the present at least. In the House of Representatives, it has been cut off by enforcing, a second time, the Gag Law, now as familisr to the Regency party in the House of Representatives, as any other word in their political soca-bulary. It has become a common household word, which they understand the force of much better than my. On this occasion, the Previous Question answer-ed a double purpose. It suppressed the freedom of de-bate, always odious to the advocates of power, and it presented a false issue to be decided. The true issu before the Country and the House was, the sufficiency of the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for re-moving the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it had been placed by law. By the Pre vious Question, the majority, who were determined to sustain the Executive will, whatever it might be, carefully and adroitly avoided that question. But it is a more technical evasion. In substance, they have sance

money, by which the power of the purse and the sword have been concentrated in the hands of the Executive people, must, at some future day, prove fatal to the li-

berties of this country. But we need not speak of future or remote const oences. We are realizing, with a vengeance, the disastrous effects of this ruinous experiment upon the currency of the country. The evil is at hand, and is seen and felt all around us. For some time, we heard of its ravages like the rearings of distant thunder. Criss of distress reached us from every quarter of the Union, imploring Congress to avert the approaching to the fate of the Burke remonstrants. Neverthe-les, we trust they will all survive long enough to see the high places of the country filled by men; yes, we At length the threatened storm has burst upon their own heads. On Friday the Bank of Washington fail ed. On Saturday the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Georget, wn likewise went by the board. The Bank of Alexandria followed suit. And on yesterday (Tuesday) the Patriotic Bank of this city sunk under the general distrust and want of confidence which has heen created by this fatal experiment. I have never witnessed so gloomy a picture as is now exhibited in this District. These disasters tread so close upon the heels of each other, that people of all classes are as-

tounded and dismayed. No one can say that the mo-ney which he holds in his pocket to-day, will be worth loud plaudits in the gallery. any thing to morrow. Even the men who have advised, and now supp rt, the measures which have prodummediately and so long before the public eye. But he | ced this and state of things-the authors of this tragic scene-lave lost confidence in their own Pet Banks

to which they have confided the public money. If members of Congress who have supported this measure Cabinet, by restraining His Majesty, it would be a duty were compelled to receive their pay in the depreciated directed to take inti-they owe their country to remain there. But it has currency which their own folly has produced, it would turbed the Senate.

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings IN RELATION TO THE PROTEST.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1834.

SENATE .- A message was received from the Protest against the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolu tion on his usurpation of power, declaring the mea-sure of introducing, considering, and adopting that resolution; wholly unconstitutional : declaring it to be the independent and unconditional right of the President, vested in him by the Constitution, to re-

more from office all officers subject to executiv appointment, except judges ; and asserting his independent and unlimited custody over the the public money, to be managed and controlled at his will beyond the concurrence or the reach of Congress, except when express appropriations are made; which power over the public purse he claimed as directly and expressly derived from the Constitution. To these powers he added, in most explicit terms, the right of the President to act as a DISPENSER of the law and Constitution. The message was read, and occupied an hour

and a quarter in reading. Mr. Poindexter moved that this paper, signed by

ndrew Jackson, be not received.

A vigorous and animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Poindexter, Sprague, Frelinghuysen, Benton, Southard, and King of Alabama, took part, and which continued till near five o'clock.

Mr. Leigh said he felt that the occasion was too ema for him to venture, with the indignant feel. ings which the extraordinary document had arous ed, on its discussion. He wished to treat it with that calm solemnity which the occasion domanded -which became the dignity of the station be ocupied as a Senator of one of the sovereum members of the confederacy ; and which he felt it would be difficult to observe under the exasperated indignation which such a proceeding had excited in hi breast. He therefore moved that the Sonate should

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1834.

SENATE-The Senate resumed the consideraion of the unfinished business of vesterday, being the motion not to receive the message of the President of the United States on the subject of the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ult ; when Mr. Leigh addressed the Senate for about two hours. He had (in reply to Mr. King of Alabama, who had glaimed for the President the merit of ad-fusting the Tariff question) just incidentally paid a compliment to Mr. Clay and Mr Letcher, for the agency they had in compromising the Tariff ques-tion at the last session, when he was interrupted by

The Vice President suspended the discussion and ordered the galleries to be cleared.

While the Sergeant-at-Arms was in the learing the galleries, the noises were repeated. Mr. Benton moved that the Surgeant-at-Arms b directed to take into custody the persons who dis

HOUSE .- Mr. Wise asked the consent of the House to offer, in a modified form, the resolutions he had desired to offer yesterday.

Objection being made, a vote was taken to susend the Rules; and it was decided in the negative. -Yeas 99, Nays 91.

Mr. Peyton also made an unsuccessful attempt to introduce the resolutions offered by him on the previous day. The vote was, Yeas 90, Nava 95.

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

SENATE .- A message was received from the President, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, calling itself explanatory of the "Protest" of Thursday last ; which supplementary message was read, and proved to be a concession that Congress might designate where the Executive should keep the trea-

motion in regard to this supplementary Message, that he had made in regard to the original Mes-sage, that it should not be received by the Senate.

lowing resolutions : Resolved, That the President, in transmitting the paper which he did to the Senate on the 17th instant, which he requested to be placed on its journals as an executive protest against the resolutions passed by the Senate, made a communication not authorized by the Constitution, nor warranted by that mutual interchange of communications which the discharge of official dutes remiers necessary and proper between the Legislative and the Executive Departments of the Government. *Resolved*, That the President, in the paper above re-ferred to, assumes powers in relation to the Senate not constitution, and calculated, in its consequences, to destroy that harmony which much to paper which he did to the Senate on the 17th instant, consequences, to destroy that harmony which ought to

a convecter, with the declaration that accompanied it, is a plain and open breach of the constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate; and that it cannot be re-ceived by the body, without a suprender of the just pow-ers confided to it by the Constitution, in trust, to secure the liberty, and promote the prosperity, of these Statess and which the members are bound to maintain under the sacred obligation of an oath.

Resolved, therefore, That the papers be not received by the Senate.

Mr. Poindexter moved, after the resolutions were read, that they should be printed for the use of the Sepate.

A long and interesting discussion took place upon this motion, and the Senate eventually adjourned without coming to any decision upon the subject.

Mr. Ewing addressed the Sonate for a co able time in relation to the President's Manif

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolution MP. Foreyth moved to amend the resolutions, so as to introduce into the body of them the original Protest of the President, and also the Supplement-ary Message, and asked for the yeas and mays on the motion.



ARRIVED AT WILMINGTON

April 12. Schr. Darius, L. F. Baker, from Baltime 16. Schr. Frances Withers, Rumley, fr

 Washington, N. C.
April 17. Schr. Gazetta, Joyo, from Charleston.
20. Brig Pavo, Reed, from Norfolk.
21. Brig Cumberland, Darling, from N. York;
Schr. Amonis, Babcock, from N. York; Brig Opulence,
St. John, from N. York; Schr. Estell & Son, Baymore, from Philadelphia ; Schr. Ward, Atkins, from Cha tion.

ARRIVED AT FAYETTEVILLE

April 10. Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goeds, & for Dissonberry & McRorie, McRorie & Du Foster & Cowan, J. B. Troy, of the interior.

April 20. Stosmor Henricks, and Steanter John Walker, with Dry Goods, &c., for J. B. Troy, H. & Smith, Underwood, Marsh, & Co., J. M. & J. Allen, Allen & Kendall, W. H. Strong, E. B. Stedman, Ga-vin Hogg, Thompson & Hanks, R. E. Hines, of the interior.

Prices Current.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

SALISBURY.

Brandy, aprile, 30 a 347, 60. petern, 45 a 367, Elecan, 10; Butter, 10 a 000; Cotton in seed, 21; do. clean, 9 a 00; Coffice, 17 a 18; Corn, 221 a 0; Funthers, 30; Floir, (scarce) \$3 a 64; Flaxmed, \$1; Molasses, 50 a 00; Nafla, 8 a 10; Oata, 35 a 374; Rye, 40; Sugar, brown, 10 a 124; do. loaf, 38 a 20; Salt, \$1,124 a 1 25; Tal-low, 9 a 10; Tobacco, 8 a 20; Whuat, (bushel) 60 a \$1 00; Whinkey, 45 a 30.

CHERAW, S. C. [April 22, 1834. Bacon, 10 a 10]; Butter, 15 a 20; Beeswax, 16 a 17; Conec, 14 a 15]; Cotton, now, 11 x 12]; Corn, 57, Corry scarce;) Flaxweed, 81 00 a 1 25; Flour, 86 00 a 7 50; Mackerel, 86 50 a 9 00; Iron, 44 a 5; Ifour, 86 00 a 7 50;
Mackerel, 86 50 a 9 00; Iron, 44 a 5; Lard, 10 a 12;
Molessee, 40 a 50; Sugar, prime, 111 12], do. common, 9 a 10, do. loaf and hump, 15 a 18; Sult, in sacks, \$3 00, bushel, 75; Tallow, (source) 10 a 12; Wheat, 90 a \$1,00.

PANETTEVILLE: [April 22, 1834. Brandy, peach, 55 a 60; do. apple, 28 a 33; Bassan, 6 a 9; Beerwax, 17 a 16; Coffie, 12; a 14; Cotton, 11 a 12; Corn, 55 a 90; Flaxand, 31 00 a 31 10; Flour, 54 75, a 55 75; Feathers, 34 a 36; Iron, 44 a 64; Molames, 31 a 33; Naile, (out) 6 a 64; Sagar, brown, 8; a 10; do lump, 14; do losf, 10 a 18; Sait, 56 a 65; Wheat, 95 a 31 00; Whiskey, 30 a 35; Wool, 16 a 18;

A Youth of stondy and industrious habits, of m

adjourn, that these feelings might be calmed.

consequences, to destroy that harmony which ought to exist between the co-ordinate departments of the Gene-ral Government : to intoffere with the Senate in the discharge of its daties ; to degrade it in the public opi-nion ; and, finally, to destroy its independence, by sub-jecting its rights and duties to the determination and control of the Chief Magistrate. *Resolved*. That the communication of a paper of such a character, with the declaration that accompanied it, is a claim and ocen branch of the constitutional rights

sure of the country. Mr. Poindexter said he would make the same

He afterwards moved to lay this motion on the table, which was done, and he presented the fol-