

he could say was, that the Committee sat twice a week, and were busily engaged with the subject that had been referred to them.

Mr. Bots was glad to hear so, for he had understood that the Committee did not intend to report this Session.

The House resumed the call for petitions and after many had been presented.

The House adjourned.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.: Friday, January 28, 1842.

Congress.

We have crowded ourself out of elbow room almost, to make way for the report of Congressional proceedings up to the latest dates received.

We give a long report of the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 15th, from which it will be seen what desperate efforts were made by a whig minority to prevent the report of a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Although the House has passed the Treasury Note bill—being unable probably to resist the earnest prayer of Mr. Fillmore in behalf of the bankrupt Treasury, and more particularly, the pressing calls of their own empty pockets—the Whig majority in the Senate refused to let the five millions cut off by it from the loan, slip through their fingers, and have according amended it in such a manner that its passage must be considerably delayed.

The Bankrupt Law.

The House of Representatives have passed a bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. The vote on its final passage stood 126 yeas, to 94 nays.

It was the boast of many Whig papers that this law was the greatest and best measure of the Extra Session. What will they now say when one branch of Congress is in favor of its repeal, by a large majority, even before it goes into operation?

Gen. Harrison and the United States Bank

The Federal Whigs, denounce their President John Tyler, and abuse him with the most bitter and rancorous ferocity for refusing to perjure himself, and for obeying his conscience in vetoing the Bank Bills.

On one occasion he expressed himself in a letter to his constituents in this strong language: "I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional—it is not being one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect; and my votes in Congress will show that I will take any constitutional means to revoke its charter."

How dare the Whigs say that Gen. Harrison would, in his last days, have violated all the expressed principles of his whole life, and disregarded his solemn oath to support the Constitution, by approving what he believed to be "unconstitutional?" It is a slander on the fame of the dead President.

Why turn him out?

The Editor of the Raleigh Register in his paper of the 11th instant, seems to be actually astonished at the presumptuous intention of the Democrats to oppose the re-election of Mr. Morehead.

Again—the Editor says—"to deprive him of his office." Why, truly, after the two years expire, it will no longer be his office;—it will then be Mr. Henry's office. We "self-styled Democrats" are not about to turn Mr. Morehead out of the office before his time expires—we assure the Register that, to our knowledge, there is no such intention,—we only aim to prevent his getting into it again—that is all.

The Federal Whigs in motion.

The Federal Whigs of North Carolina have taken the alarm at the Democratic Convention which lately met in Raleigh, and they propose to hold one of their own likewise.

If the Convention which met in Raleigh under such unfavorable circumstances, has given a scare to the Whiggery as is very evident, what will become of their feelings when they see the great Convention, which is to be held in Salisbury on the 20th May next?

The Whigs propose to hold their Convention on the 4th April. The anniversary of Gen. Harrison's death. This is ominous. Mark the coincidence. Gen. Harrison after occupying the Presidential chair just one month to half an hour, departed this life of care and trouble on the 4th April.

Trial of Biddle and Company.

Proceedings have been instituted against the "great financier" and his accomplices, and their trial was progressing before Recorder Vaux of Philadelphia at the latest accounts. The witnesses prove the abstraction of large amounts of money, without the authority of the Board, in sums as high as \$20,000 at a time.

Specie in the United States.

By the laws of the United States an account is kept at the Custom Houses of every dollar of specie that goes out of the country, and of every dollar that comes in. From these books it is ascertained and communicated to Congress, that at the present time, there are upwards of 90 millions of dollars of specie in the United States. To this

must be added what our own mines have produced within the past 8 or 10 years. Yes, ninety millions of gold and silver—yet the Bank men tell us, that if we discard bank notes, there will not be hard money enough to answer the purpose of circulation.

But say the Bank people, it will never do in the world to substitute gold and silver for notes, as gold and silver are too heavy to carry. Command us to such burdens! Alas, we wish all our friends (ourselves too) had but as much of the precious weighty stuff as we could manage to move under: Too heavy to carry! One pound of gold (12 oz.) is worth upwards of \$250., ten pounds of gold is worth upwards of \$2500. We have strong doubts whether there are many of us who would have more than ten pounds of the metal to carry about at any one time.

The New York Mirror, for January.

appears in a new and beautiful dress, and is altogether a capital number. It is the beginning of the twentieth volume and promises richly for the year. This number contains a fine engraving "The Village School in Repose," and an excellently written illustration of it.

The Mirror is printed and published by Daniel Fanshaw, No 148, Nassau Street.—Edited by Gen. G. P. Morris.

A certain Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, member in the House of Representatives, lately undertook to assail the intelligence of the enlightened Democratic State of New Hampshire, and got for his pains, from Mr. Burke of that State, one of the most exhorting lashings in the way of a reply that ever fell to the lot of an honorable ignoramus on the floor of the House.

It was remarked, and Mr. Arnold of Tennessee, the other day, in one of his Anti-Tyler orations, "by Vulcan, or some other ancient philosopher, that men should have glass windows in their bosoms," &c. The Vulcan here spoken of, lived long before the landing of Pilgrim's Progress at Plymouth rock in Virginia—or the coming of the Juggernauts from France, upon the massacre of the Innocents by Herod, Duke of Burgundy.

Mr. Arnold quoting Vulcan!

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The Committee on apportionment have fixed on 69,000 as the ratio of congressional representation.

This will reduce the number of members for North Carolina to 9. South Carolina to 6. Tennessee to 11. The whole reduction in the House is 15. We will give a full table hereafter.

An easy question in Arithmetic.

By the time the Whigs shall have been in power one year, they will have contracted a National debt of seventeen millions of dollars;—they will have increased the taxes twenty millions;—they will have increased the expenses of the Government from 21 to 38 millions;—now,

Query.—At this rate, what will the National debt—the taxes—and the expenditures be at the end of four years?

The people are about to "pay for the whistle."

"The Scarlet Fever," says the Oxford Mercury.

"is raging with great malignity in Milton, N. C., and Boydton, Va. A great number of children have fallen victims to the disease, and all ages have felt its attacks."

PUBLIC MEETING IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

We are requested to make known that there is to be a Public Meeting at Thompson's Store (formerly Frederic Thompson's), in Davidson County, on the first Saturday in February, which is the 5th day of the month. It is understood that the acts of the Extra Session are to be discussed.—The people, without distinction of party, are invited to attend, and hear what the Democrats have to say against, and the Whigs in favor of these acts. If the weather should prove favorable, it is supposed the meeting will be numerously attended.

It would seem from the following, that the Court of Errors of the State of New York, do not hold the doctrine that the States must pay their bonds, whether they were cheated out of them or not.

In the case of Dolefield vs. the State of Illinois the Court of Errors have affirmed the act of the Chancellor granting injunction and appointing a receiver of 583

Illinois State bonds held by Mr. Dolefield. The votes stood—14 to 3.

Petitions on the subject of repealing the State debt were referred to a committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania on Wednesday. The committee was instructed to report against it, and to give unqualified assurances to the creditors of the State every where, that the faith of Pennsylvania would most solemnly be preserved. They reported accordingly, and the report was adopted unanimously by the House!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 11.

MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY BANK—CINCINNATI BANK—GREAT EXCITEMENT, RIOT, &c.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank, yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors before the usual time of closing business of the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnati Bank was refused in market. The former remained closed, and a run was commenced upon the latter, when a notice was posted upon the door in the following words: "This bank has suspended for twenty days."

The persons in the bank, fearing for their own personal safety, and finding it impossible to withstand the run, ran themselves, leaving the premises altogether in possession of the crowd, which was constantly increasing both in numbers and excitement. The furniture, counters, &c. of the concern were now laid hold of, and thrown into the street, where they were mostly broken up. We saw one individual with the top of a book-case on his shoulder and a couple of chairs in his hand, moving off. Being asked if he had got enough to make him whole, he replied "yes, he supposed so."

10 o'clock.—The crowd having completely riddled the Cincinnati Bank, broke in the doors of the Miami Exporting Company, and took it through a similar process. The mass of excited people has been steadily increasing. Main street, from Third half way up to Fourth is literally blocked up, and there are many at the corner of Third. The Miami Exporting Company's concern, we presume, had little of value left in it by the managers. Its books and other valuables had most likely been removed; of specie and other bank paper, there was probably no occasion for removal.

The Exchange Bank is still open, and paying.—We learn that demands have been made of Mr. Bates at this bank for the redemption of West Union paper, which have been complied with per force. The police and constables have made some efforts to quell the disorder, but whether any persons have been arrested, we are unable to say. We hear no sympathy expressed in behalf of the sufferers among the bystanders. The public mind is so completely outraged by the fraud and plunder of worthless banks, that even violence and riot is looked upon as the lesser evil. This is truly a deplorable state of things.

12 o'clock.—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion; however, that the attempt utterly failed, and those engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the Citizens' Guards, a military company, having paraded, were led with a few firemen, to the place, and took possession of the buildings after so no resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots were fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded, we presume to bring the whole fire corps together.

Such are the deplorable consequences of the fraud and wrong that the whole community have suffered by means of shipplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under foot, property is destroyed and perhaps life lost. We much fear that the end is not yet.

We earnestly entreat the good people who may have been concerned in these disorderly proceedings to desist—to regard the laws—to respect the authorities—to retire peacefully to their homes, and set their faces, like good citizens, against their transgressions of order, as well by means of the issuing of shipplasters as the resort to violence in their suppression. What is gained by such proceedings?—We implore every reasoning individual to put this question to himself. The property, books and vouchers of these banks, have, to a great extent, been destroyed; it may be utterly impossible, in consequence, for them to pay any portion of their notes; whereas, something might have been realized.—Blows, wounds, have been inflicted—what has been gained? Admit that you have been wronged, defrauded, outraged—are you redressing yourselves? Are you righting your injuries by these means?—Are you not rather destroying the protection of your own property—the protection of the laws—and giving countenance and support to a spirit that regards neither property, law, nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in great haste. At this (one o'clock) it is ascertained that one man has had his leg broken, and one or two others slightly wounded—no one killed. It is stated that the crowd had possession of the buildings. The Exchange Bank has been taken possession of, and completely riddled after the fashion of the others. We have not learned whether it had stopped payment or not. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank still continues payment. It is said to have but little paper out. Attempts are being made to get out a strong force of the military, and disperse the crowd, but such is the feeling among those who compose the military, that we know not how it is to be done. Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to-night, which we trust may prove unfounded. At present, however, the multitude appear to have complete control.

Half past one.—The Office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in numbers and excitement.

We earnestly hope that here this violence may be stayed. Whether such will be the case or no remains to be seen. An exceedingly angry spirit

has been caused by the ill advised attempt to suppress the disturbance by military force. The military, we hear, were compelled to leave the ground, and made to take refuge in the Mayor's office. We must here close our account of these unhappy proceedings—as the paper must go to press. Pray God we may not have worse consequences to record to-morrow.

New York and Virginia.—Governor Seward has discharged his annual huge cargo of small potatoes upon the New York Legislature. In overhauling it, we find nothing of special interest, except that he makes the tempting offer, if Virginia will repeal her non-intercourse law, that he will resume the discussion of the negro-stealing controversy; as if the Old Dominion wanted any more of his shack! Contrary to his usual garrulity he dismisses the complaint of his "worthy contemporary" of Georgia, on the same score, with a brevity almost contemptuous.—Mercury.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 25th inst., by Col. Jeremiah M. Brown, Esq., Mr. RICHARD THOMASON to Miss MARY E. KRIDER.

Salisbury Male and Female Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday in February, (14th) under the direction of the subscriber, in the large room, at present occupied by the Rev. John D. Scheck.

TERMS:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic, \$5 00 English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, including the former branches, 7 00 Pupils will be charged from the time they enter. JACOB CRIM.

Being personally acquainted with the character of the Rev. Mr. Crim, and his qualifications as an instructor of youth, I cheerfully recommend him to my former patrons and the public, as one of the best Teachers. JOHN D. SCHECK, Pastor of the Lutheran Church. Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25, 1842. 3w

Temperance Notice.

The public are hereby informed that Mr. Jas. P. Carey, a delegate of the "Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore," will commence a series of public addresses, on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus County, on the 3rd Monday in February next, to be held at the Court House. Mr. Carey has been, for sometime past, going to and fro, and up and down on the earth, "laboring in that good cause;" according to the opinions of some has been turning the world up side down, and according to the opinions of others, has been turning the world right side up. The public are invited to attend to hear, and to judge for themselves. The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society, and Auxiliaries, are requested to attend. J. PHIFER. January 25, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber will sell, at the house of Robert N. Craig, by Virtue of a Deed of Trust, on Thursday, the 17th day of February next, stock of HORSES, MULES, HOGS, and best kind of household and kitchen furniture, also SOME

7 or 8 Negroes,

and a large quantity of farming tools of first rate kind. Also, corn and other articles of crop of the last year, together with

TWO WAGGONS AND GEAR.

Also, the half right of a Blacksmith, named Elijah, and half the interest in the tools and furniture of a Blacksmith's shop, together with an interest in

208 ACRES OF LAND

on Deal's creek, adjoining Chambers-Winders, Lewis Jacobs, and others.—Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES DWENS, Trustee. Rowan County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 4t.

STRAY SHEEP.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the 1st of September, 1841, Forty head of Sheep—mostly wethers,—marked as follows:—some with a slit in each ear and an under-bit out of the same, and the others have a smooth crop in each ear and an under-bit in left ear. Any person giving information concerning them to Elias Lee, or John L. Shaver, Salisbury, N. C., will be liberally rewarded. DAVID WORTH. Ashe County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3t

SILASHUE, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jacks coats, and all kinds of thin coats, \$1 50; Cloth coats, \$3 50; Vests, 75 cents. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price. Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in front of the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday, the 7th of February next, it being Monday of Rowan county Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

conveyed by Burton Craige to Sam'l. Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good house-servants, field hands and

A GOOD BLACKSMITH.

Terms.—One fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negotiable paper in Bank with not more than sixty days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months. ALEX. W. BRANDON. Atto. in fact for SAN'L. LEMLY. December 24, 1841. 1s. The Cherokee Gazette, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and Greensboro Patriot, will insert 3 times each.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the Administrator of Joseph A. Cowan, dec'd., by note or otherwise, are hereby requested to come forward and make payment between now and February Court, or else they may expect to settle with an officer, as the business of the estate must be closed. R. LOCKE, Agent. Rowan County, N. C., January 21, 1842. 13

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG negro woman and child;—she is first rate Cook and a good washer. Apply at this office. Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. 3t