

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—Amendments to the Constitution, Article I.

Number 13 of Volume 22.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 4, 1842.

Whole Number 1,107.

TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday Morning, at \$2 per annum in advance—or \$2 50 if paid within three months—otherwise \$3 will invariably be charged. No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement. Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements beat in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters addressed to the Editor on business must come FREE OF POSTAGE, or they will not be attended to.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River, formerly Pearson's Mills.

Also—A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds. Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar, of a regular size, and require no planing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw.—Price \$3 per 1,000 at the Mills.—WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent. December 31, 1841.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it derogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivaled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be first in the van of the American Newspaper-Weekly Press, will be increased expenditures and renewed attention to the coming year, 1842, not the least an addition to an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best talent in any similar Journal in the world. The Courier is a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics, and an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

Every one should be proud to patronize the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its untrodden series of Original American Tales, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Miss St. Leon Loui, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingraham, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the American Family Newspaper.

Foreign Literature and News.
Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.
Particular care is taken to procure the earliest and most reliable intelligence to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c. the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Funds, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our Prices Current of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of
TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,
and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department at us fully discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as
Mrs. C. Lee Hentz, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Caroline Dickens, (Box), Professor Douglass, Thomas Buchanan, M. M. Michael, T. S. Arthur, Miss Ellen S. Rand, J. S. Knowlton, Miss E. S. Rand, George P. Morris, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loui, Mrs. G. G. Jones, Dr. J. W. F. Garrison, Joseph R. Chandler, Miss Lettie, Wm. E. Burton, Professor J. Frost, Louis G. W. Patten, Lydia H. Sigourney, Miss Campbell, Hon. Robert F. Conrad, Miss Mitchell, Robert Morris, Professor Wines, Mrs. C. H. W. Esling, E. J. Baker, A. Green, Jr., Joseph C. Neal, John Neal, Thos. G. Spear, Countess of Blessington, Capt. Murratt, R. N., Lucy Segesser, R. Penn Smith.

TO AGENTS—TERMS.
The terms of the Courier are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will facilitate to procure for new subscribers, and send us \$15, per money and postage free, we will accept for one copy three copies for \$10, three copies for \$5, or one copy three years for \$5.

CLUBBING.
Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$5.
Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for \$10.
Address, M'KIN & HOLDEN, Philadelphia.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER. February 18, 1842.

MILL IRONS.
THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

STOVE AS.
Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeons all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.
WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.
December 31, 1841.

SILAS HUIE, 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; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, \$2 00.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.
Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842.

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted.—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish.—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.
T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.
January 14, 1842.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate New Cooking Stove on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.
December 17, 1841.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and condition of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of aiming, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.
According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comply in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective State Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albemarle comprises the two State Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.
H. POTTER, Judge of the States for District of North Carolina. Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.

POLITICAL.

From the North Carolinian.

MR. HENRY.—THE WAR BEGUN.
The last number of the Federal Bank sheet printed in this town, the Observer, has opened its puny battery against the Democratic candidate for Governor, and although this attack is perfectly characteristic of its author—weak and puny, we will, for the sake of truth and fair dealing, notice it, for the purpose of correcting some of its misrepresentations and falsehoods.

Mr. Henry is charged with being a stockholder and attorney for the Bank; to this very grave charge we presume he must plead guilty, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his competitor, John M. Morehead, is also an owner of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, and possibly may hold stock in the Bank of the State; if he never was a Bank attorney, we guess it was not his fault. The charge of Bank attorney, shows the confidence the Bank has in Mr. Henry's honesty and fidelity, when they prefer him to a Federal lawyer, to attend to their suits, notwithstanding he has been battling under their noses against the abuses of the Bank for eight or ten years. Now this is the very man we want, so true and honest that his very enemies put their trust in him. The very man for Governor in these days of Bank abuses. John M. Morehead goes for a United States Bank and a turnpike from Raleigh to his factory in Guilford—for his own interest.

The Observer also charges Mr. Henry with being a Bank Director—now, though there is nothing criminal in being a Director of a Bank, if its affairs are managed honestly, yet we have authority for saying that the charge is unqualifiedly FALSE. The charge that he is an aristocrat, is almost too ridiculous and childish to notice, particularly coming from the quarter that it does. If to have realized a comfortable independence by a long course of industry and economy constitutes an aristocrat, then we incline to believe that he of the Observer, and many of his clique, would like to be classed with such an aristocracy. We shall notice at this time, but one other of the Observer's charges—his arithmetic wit is like his attack, it is too flat and vapid. He charges Mr. H. with being opposed to the late war with Great Britain—what ever diversity of opinion might have existed as to the policy of the war, few, we suspect, in this section of the country, entertained a doubt about the propriety and necessity of a vigorous prosecution of it, after it was declared.—That Mr. Henry was of the number of those who publicly advocated its vigorous prosecution, we are (fortunately for the cause of truth) abundantly able to prove. The following extracts from a speech delivered by him, in this town, on the 4th of July, 1814, will show what were his sentiments on this subject:

Extract from AN ORATION delivered by Mr. Henry during the last war, 4th July, 1814.

But sufficient that our country's honour is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now, let no unhallowed tongue of traitor be heard among us. Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves as much the right of him who hangs over his plough, as him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts all are bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federates; all Republicans. Our country's property is the property of every one of us; and he who willlessly desert her in the hour of tribulation, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to show the world we will always repel aggression on our rights. As policy we ought to unite to put an end to the war (no matter how unjust in its cause, if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our armies reflect disgrace on our national character.—I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you, that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, "lay as such flattering unctious to your souls," lest hope might liken you to the foolish Carthaginians at Cannae, who lost that by inattention which necessity might have gained them. In war, we must seek peace at the mouths of our cannon. In peace we must avert war by a wise and virtuous representation.

"This is the first serious war since our revolution it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of union and valor, to protect us against insult in future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness or misery as a nation. Surely we want not courage to the task? We have before measured swords with our adversary and foiled her in the field! The heights of Charleston where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody onset of the revolution, and the plains of Princeton, where it sat perched upon the British standard will ever testify the valor of Americans. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birthrights, and we were too base to defend them. Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this present war, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievements of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The skill and intrepidity of our tars in every engagement have confounded their adversaries; the disproportion of our loss, the superiority of our maneuvering, and the dispatch of the victory have forever broke the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her sensibility wounded to the quick. In all the warfare she has ever engaged in—this she appears to dole over as the most grievous and lamentable; yet she mourns and grieves over it as a mother over her lost child.

"To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, allied with a savage people sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity and that conducted in a manner hardly attainable in the practice of civilized nations; seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and sup-

plies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of, hence our armies have met with defeat; but such cannot long be the case when time shall have given us experience and preparation, we a people so fertile in resources and vigorous in constitution, if united, must meet with success."

Would to Heaven, the same spirit of patriotism, the same love of country, animated the bosoms of some of those who are ready to revile him—then we should see American citizens more ready to maintain their country's rights than to be the apologists of its enemies—and particularly this Federal sheet, the Observer, which supported an administration, that appointed that old Federalist, Daniel Webster, to the highest office in the Cabinet, who denounced the war, and applauded the victories won by his country's enemies.

We caution the public against any thing the Observer shall say about Mr. Henry—its editor had a personal quarrel with Henry, and we all know, a weak head and malicious heart never forgives.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1842.

Mr. Clay remarked that, a few days ago, he intimated his intention of submitting a series of resolutions to the Senate on matters of great public importance. He rose then to fulfill that promise by presenting several resolutions. His object was not to press their consideration then, but to fix a suitable day for action on them. He had in this case, as on other occasions before moving in matters of grave importance, consulted with some of his friends on the step. So far as he had consulted with them on this occasion, there was a general concurrence as to the propriety of some of the resolutions, but on one or two others there was a diversity of opinion; but he hoped that when they came to be considered, and after an interchange of opinion, on full deliberation, the resolutions would be made to assume such form as would be acceptable to all sides. He asked that the resolution might be read, and printed. The resolutions were then read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or Treasury notes, to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and most lead to pernicious consequences.

2. Resolved, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent. as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a net revenue of twenty six millions of dollars—twenty two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the Extra Session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. Resolved, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. Resolved, That the expenses of the Judicial Department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. Clay rose to suggest a day for the consideration of the resolutions, in doing which he would be happy to accommodate that motion to the suggestion of any member of the Senate. He suggested this day week, it would meet the approbation of the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that the resolutions were of the gravest importance, and should be fully examined, and acted upon with great deliberation. He rose to suggest the propriety of so disposing of the resolutions as to afford to Senators an opportunity of discussing them doubly if they thought it necessary. He would, therefore, suggest that the Senate would on the day proposed for their consideration, resolve itself into Committee of the Union to consider them. The resolutions, he believed, went for an entire change of law, was a violation of the Compromise act, and went for

increasing the burdens on the people. Therefore, to ascertain what retrenchment can be made in the expenses of the Government, all the subjects proposed for action should be discussed with great deliberation. He would, when the day arrived for the consideration of the resolutions, make the motion indicated.

On his motion the resolutions were postponed till Thursday week next; and offered to be printed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. King, proposing to fix the 30th day of May next for the adjournment of Congress sine die, came up for consideration.

Mr. King made some remarks showing the importance of passing such a resolution, and leading to the House; contending that it was not done, action on the business of the most importance to the country would be procrastinated, and at last be totally neglected, by the discussion of matters of no public importance. If a day was fixed for the adjournment, the legislation would be shaped with reference to that day; useless debate would be prevented, and the business of the nation would be more fully and better attended to; but if a day was not fixed, they would go on in the usual way of discussing small matters, and thus procrastinate action on the important business, and extend the session to an indefinite period. The session, he said, had become almost perpetual—had become a great burden to the people, and a public nuisance. He for one wanted to go home and attend to some of his private affairs, which had suffered total neglect by these protracted sessions.

Mr. Clay made some remarks in opposition to fixing a day for the adjournment so far in advance of the time proposed in the resolution. He wished to see the important public business disposed of before any period was fixed for the adjournment. He could not see the slightest advantage or utility in the movement, and therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Calhoun thought that if the Senators would put themselves to work in earnest, they would be prepared to adjourn on the day proposed, and all the public business could be as well, if not better transacted than if the session was protracted to an indefinite period. He believed the only way to put a stop to the interminable discussions on unimportant matters, was to limit the length of the session by fixing a day. He would give his vote for it cheerfully.

Mr. King demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Clay's motion to lay the resolution on the table; which were ordered, and were—

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—15.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.
Mr. Benton was anxious to have the sense of the Senate on his bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law to the 1st of July next; and with that view, on his motion the bill was taken up for consideration. The bill was considered as in committee of the whole, and there being no motion to amend it was reported to the Senate, and

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—15.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—23.

So the bill was rejected.

The Senate then took up Mr. King's resolutions to amend the Constitution, by restricting the veto power, &c., and

Mr. Morehead made a speech of two hours in support of them. After he had concluded,

The Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several memorials and other documents were presented and after some time consumed in discussion on motions not important.

The House, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Briggs in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill to amend the Bankrupt act as follows:

1. To confine the operations of the act to the trading and mercantile parts of the community.
2. To confine voluntary bankruptcy to a declaration of insolvency, leaving it to the creditors to proceed upon that declaration, or not, just as they please; and in the event of their proceeding upon it, then all the subsequent proceedings to be precisely as in cases of compulsory bankruptcy.

3. Banks, and all money dealing and trading corporations, to be subject to the act, and a day fixed for it to take effect upon them.
4. The assignees of the bankrupt's estate to be chosen by the mass (say two thirds in number and value) of the creditors—to be removable by them; and their orders in relation to the management and disposition of the estate to be followed in all cases by the assignees.

5. Each creditor to have the right of attending the examination of the bankrupt, and of putting all interrogatories which may tend to elucidate the nature and character of his bankruptcy, and the management and disposition of his property, and the present condition of his estate.

6. Persons suspected on probable reason to have goods property, or effects of the bankrupt in possession, or to be indebted to him, to be examined before the commissioners.
7. The distinction between innocent and culpable bankruptcy, to be recognised and established; the former to be limited to cases arising from casual losses in trade; the latter to include all cases in which the bankrupt has lost above the sum of