



## Tarborough,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1829.

*The Banks.*—In our last paper we gave an article, from the Newbern Sentinel of Saturday week, relative to the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of this State attributed to the operations of the Banks, and suggesting the propriety of having an extra session of the Legislature to devise some mode of relief. The last Washington Echo has some remarks on the same subject, and arrives at the same conclusion—both papers expressing the opinion that public sentiment appears to be decidedly in favor of an extra session of the Legislature. The Sentinel of last Saturday, pursuing this subject, among other remarks gives the following:

"The people of this State are indebted to the Banks in the sum of not less than \$5,000,000. It is useless now to discuss the imprudence and mismanagement by which this indebtedness accrued; the main fact of its existence is beyond dispute. The whole circulating medium of the community, being the amount in which the Banks are indebted to the People does not exceed \$1,600,000. By the late regulation, some of the Banks require a payment of 10 per cent. from their debtors at the expiration of every 90 days. The Newbern Bank calls for only 5 per cent. As the State Bank, however, has larger claims, we may call the average proportion of debt called in every 60 days, 8 per cent. Upon a debt of \$5,000,000, the sum, therefore, called in every three months is \$400,000, together with the interest on the whole debt, being about \$75,000 more."

This is truly an appalling picture, and if the subject had not fully engaged the attention of the Legislature at its recent session, no doubt could be entertained of the propriety of the members re-assembling to take it into consideration—the conflicting opinions and diversified projects then submitted, strikingly illustrate the difficulties and perplexities with which this subject is surrounded. It has been agitated but little in this vicinity, so far as we have heard—a correspondent, however, has favored us with the following remarks:

"In the very alarming situation which the Banks have placed the community at large, and where unhappily for want of union of sentiment, the Legislature have left them, it appears indispensably necessary that speedy measures be adopted for general relief. At this interesting crisis we notice some of the presses are calling aloud for an extra meeting of the Legislature, and it does verily appear that some such measure must be resorted to, and that without delay, in hopes the interposing arm of our representatives will avert the distress which otherwise appears destined for us. The Banks are now demanding 10 per cent. quarterly, or 40 per cent. per annum, equal to two millions annually, for the citizens are indebted to them five millions. Who can pretend to say where this enormous sum can be produced, or to what extent the distress

and ruin will extend when a compliance with the Bank demands becomes as it must be wholly impracticable. We say this without any feelings of hostility to the Banks, for whom although we have much regard yet we have more for an oppressed community—"Not that we love Caesar less, but we love Rome more." Delays are dangerous, and we commend the subject to general and immediate attention."

*Congress.*—In the Senate, on the 3d inst. the following resolution, submitted by Mr. BRANCH, was taken up:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum sufficient to make a ship channel from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic ocean, at or near Roanoke Inlet.

Mr. BRANCH observed, that he hazarded nothing in saying that the subject embraced in the resolution, was as important as any ever presented to the consideration of Congress. Its importance had been not only manifested in the reports of the ablest civil Engineers in the State of North Carolina, but recognized in the reports of the Engineers in the service of the United States. When the subject came to be investigated, and all the facts connected with it, submitted to the Senate, he had no doubt but the propriety of making an appropriation to effect so desirable an object as that contemplated by the resolution, would be admitted on all hands. [The resolution was then adopted.]

Mr. IREDELL submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to this House, as soon as the same shall be completed, the report of the survey made by the United States Engineers, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress to ascertain the practicability of opening an outlet from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, at or near the former site of Roanoke Inlet, and also the report made some years ago, to the War Department, by General Bernard, and other engineers, upon the same subject.

In the H. of Representatives, the following, proposed by Mr. Bryan, was read and adopted:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the survey and report of a canal route from Neuse river to Beaufort harbor, in North Carolina, (made by a brigade of United States Engineers) in continuation of the great inland seaboard navigation, from the Dismal Swamp Canal southwardly.

Mr. McKean, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made a report relative to the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, and the delivery of letters, &c. The report coincides with that on the same subject made by the Senate, so far as regards the transportation of the mail, but it concludes with earnestly recommending the repeal of the Post-Office law requiring Postmasters to deliver letters, newspapers, &c. on the Sabbath.

The Petersburg Intelligencer notices this subject as follows:

"We give to day the report of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, on the numerous petitions which have been presented this session against the carrying the mails on Sunday. This document is somewhat remarkable for the inconsistency of its reasoning.—While the committee consider it inexpedient and improper to order the discontinuance of carrying the mails on Sunday, they declare it unjust that a portion of our citizens should be compelled, by law, to perform certain duties on that day, which such persons may consider morally wrong; and therefore recommend that the postmasters should be relieved from a small portion only of their Sabbath duties. If it is unjust to require from postmasters the performance of duties on that day it would appear equally so not to relieve the mail contractors also; nor is it easily perceived how the injustice is removed in the case of the former by dispensing only with the least part of their labors. We notice this novel mode of reasoning for the purpose of showing the flimsy grounds upon which the opinion of the committee is formed, that the law requiring letters, &c. to be delivered on the Sabbath should be repealed. The mails would still have to be made up at, and dispatched from the post offices on that day, and we cannot see the force of the arguments advanced why the delivery of letters should be suspended, the more particularly as releasing the persons employed in the offices for the few minutes which need be occupied with that duty, might be attended with evil consequences to the commercial community. We are opposed to the interference of the National Legislature in matters of this description; and, tho' we respect the motives of the petitioners, we must be permitted to doubt the utility of their efforts."

*U. S. Senate.*—The National Intelligencer says: "We understand that Mr. Adams has convened the new Senate to meet on the 5th of March, agreeably to the usage in such cases. They will have to pass upon such appointments as the new President will be pleased to submit to them."

[It is supposed that in the next Congress the parties will stand thus: In the Senate, 27 for Jackson and 21 opposition—in the H. of Representatives, a majority of about 30 for Jackson.]

*From Washington.*—Letters from Washington represent that the city is all alive with the intelligence that General Jackson is expected there every moment, and all are preparing to give the old hero a hearty shake by the hand, not exempting even the Adams men. On his arrival at Cincinnati on the 24th ult. the shore was lined with people waiting to behold and congratulate him, and he was saluted with a heavy firing of cannon from the Cincinnati shore and the steam boats at anchor. Three steam boats lashed to each other crowded with the citizens of Cin-

cinnati with strains of national music played by a band on board, and a hickory broom at each flag staff, arrived with him. The brooms were pointed out by one of the gentlemen to the General, who replied that he had seen a great many of them on his journey and supposed they must be very useful. His appearance is said to show how much he has suffered by his late domestic affliction.

A Committee of the Senate consisting of Messrs. Tazewell, Sandford and Webster, was appointed on the 3d inst. to join a similar Committee of the other House, for the purpose of agreeing on a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President and of giving notice to the persons elected.

We learn that heads of the different departments, with the exception of the Secretary of War, are prevented by indisposition from attending personally to their official duties.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The *Supreme Court* of North Carolina adjourned on the 6th inst. The Raleigh Register states, that the sickness of the late Chief Justice, (whose lamented death is noticed under the proper head,) prevented judgments from being entered up in a number of Causes which had been argued and submitted to the Court.

During the recent term of the Supreme Court, Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. was reappointed Reporter of its decisions for the ensuing year.

*Internal Improvement.*—We copied from the Raleigh Register, a few weeks since, a notice of the proceedings of a meeting of Members of the Legislature and others friendly to Internal Improvements, at the Capital in Raleigh, by whom a Society was formed to collect and disseminate among the people information on this all-important subject. The Register of Friday last, contains the Report made to that meeting by Wm. B. Meares, Esq. of Wilmington, from a committee previously appointed for that purpose. This report provides for the appointment, by that meeting, of County Committees, to consist of five persons in each County; the objects to be effected by which, are, to inform and interest the public mind on the subject, by conversation, by Addresses, and by furnishing written communications for the newspapers of the State. Also, to ascertain the amount of produce & manufactured goods, sent to market from each county, to what places sent, and the expense of their transportation. A general meeting, composed of Delegates or members of the County Committees, to be held in Raleigh, annually, on the 1st Monday of December, where gentlemen will be expected to enter into a free and full comparison of their sentiments on the general subject of Internal Improvement, with a view to union and co-operation. Such meeting to decide by vote to what particular object or objects they will recommend that the energies and resources of the people should be directed, and also to apply to the Legislature for acts of incor-