

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1833.

ELECTION RETURNS.

**Iredell**—Joseph P. Caldwell, S. James A. King and William Potts, C.  
**Ash**—George Phillips, S. Jonathan Horton and T. Wither, C.  
**Surry**—W. P. Dobson, S. D. W. Courts and H. M. Waugh, C.  
**Wilkes**—Gen. Edmund Jones, S. B. F. Martin and William Horton, C.  
**Davidson**—John A. Hogan, S. Henry Ledford and Wm. Wiseman, C.  
**Stokes**—M. R. Moore, S. John F. Poindexter and Leonard Ziglar, C.  
**Montgomery**—Reuben Kendall, S. F. Locke and E. F. Lilly, C.  
**Guilford**—G. C. Mendenhall, S. David Thomas and Allen Peoples, C.  
**Cassell**—James Kerr, S. John E. Brown and Stephen Dodson, C.  
**Rockingham**—Robert Martin, S. Philip Irion and Benjamin Settle, C.  
**Town of Hillsborough**—Wm. A. Graham.  
**Lenoir**—William D. Mosely, S. Blount Coleman and Pinekey Harder, C.  
**Jones**—James Harrison, S. Nathan Foscoe and John H. Hammond, C.  
**Carteret**—Otway Burns, S. Samuel Leffers and Elijah Whitehurst, C.  
**Washington**—Josiah Collins, jr. S. Sam'l. Hardison and James Phelps, C.  
**Buncombe**—Jno. Clayton, S. Jas. Weaver and Joseph Henry, C.  
**Haywood**—Wm. Sitton, S. N. Edmohston and Wm. Parham, C.  
**Macon**—Benj. Brittain, S. James W. Guinn and Thomas Tatham, C.  
**Halifax**—Isiah Matthews, S. John R. J. Daniel and Wm. M. West, C.  
**Town of Halifax**—William L. Long.  
**Martin**—David Latham, S. John Cloman and Smithwick, C.  
**Northampton**—Harold Faison, S. Allen Pierce and Samuel Calvert, C.  
**Hertford**—John Vann, S. Sipa Smith and Isaac Carter, C.  
**New-Hanover**—Jos. A. Hill, S. L. H. Marsteller, S. Register, C.  
**Sampson**—E. C. Gwin, S. A. Monk and D. Sloan, C.  
**Greene**—Wyatt Moye, S. James Harper and Robert L. Allen, C.  
**Pasquotank**—John M. Skinner, S. William T. Reif and Nathan M. Rapper, C.  
**Onslow**—Thomas Foy, S. Daniel Thompson and Thomas Ennett, C.

FOR CONGRESS.

In this District Henry W. Connor is re-elected without opposition.  
 In the Edenton District, William B. Shepherd is re-elected without opposition.  
 In the Halifax District, Jesse A. Eynum is elected by a majority of 772 votes over Andrew Joiner.  
 In the Tarborough district, Tho. Hall is re-elected without opposition.  
 In the Newbern District, Gen. Jesse Speight is re-elected without opposition.  
 In the Wilmington District, Gen. J. J. McKay is elected by a majority of 514 votes over Lewis Dishong.  
 In the Salisbury District, Abram Rencher is re-elected without opposition.  
 In the Rockingham District, Augustine Shepard is re-elected without opposition.

A friend informs us that a letter has been received in this place from Gainesville, Ga. which states that the Cholera had made its appearance in that place. Our citizens ought to be on their guard, for we cannot expect to escape its ravages, when it has been spreading destruction in almost every section of our country.

We have received the 2d number of the 'Pee Dee Gazette and Cheraw Advertiser,' printed in Cheraw by Mathew Lyon, at \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year. It is not devoted to any political party.

We omitted to acknowledge, at the proper time, the reception of a new paper printed in Yorkville entitled 'The Pinckney Whig,' edited by Mr. N. M. Foulkes. It is printed on a super-royal sheet and afforded to subscribers at \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year. It advocates the doctrine of Nullification.

**Deadly Effects of Ardent Spirits.**—A likely negro boy, 10 or 12 years of age, the property of M. Dillard, Esq. of this county, lost his life a few days ago, by means of ardent spirits. Having been left alone at the place where they were distilling brandy, he drank freely of the liquor as it ran from the still, which soon threw him into a state of intoxication; in which condition he remained until the next morning. He was then taken with fits, which continued until sunset, when he expired in a shocking manner, the blood gushing out at his nose and mouth.  
 Raleigh Star.

**Ichabod Wetmore** has been appointed Agent of the Bank of Newbern, in this place, vice Henry M. Miller, dec'd.; and **Thomas Hogg**, Chief Clerk, in the place of Mr. Wetmore.—ib.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the decease of another of North-Carolina's distinguished sons. Chief Justice HENDERSON is no more. A correspondent at Oxford informs us that he died on the 13th instant. We hope some friend, intimately acquainted with the character of the Judge, will furnish an obituary for our next paper.—ib.

**COLUMBUS, (Geo.)** Aug. 10.—Col. Hardeman Owens, late of this place, was killed on Wednesday the 31st ultimo, by a party of U. S. soldiers, at his residence in the Creek Nation about thirty-five miles from this place.

We have heard different statements of the circumstances connected with this affair; that however which seems to be en-

gaged to most credit, is that the Deputy Marshal went to his house, accompanied by a company of soldiers for the purpose of removing him out of the Nation. After some arrangements had been made as to the time of his leaving, the soldiers having gone on, some difficulty arose between Owens and the Marshal upon which the latter rode on and overtook the soldiers and ordered them back with orders to arrest Owens. When they arrived at his house he was going from his house to a field some distance off; they pursued, overtook and shot him. As there was no person present, but the soldiers and perhaps the wife of the deceased, it is of course difficult, if not impossible, to get an entirely correct account of the affair at this stage of it. It is said by some that he was shot down while attempting to make his escape from them, but the most generally received statement is that upon their approaching him he drew a pistol and snapped several times at the soldiers, one of them observed to him that he had no cap on his pistol, he drew out of his pocket a cap, and fixed it on and raised his pistol, upon which one of the soldiers fired and shot him through the head—this we presume is the statement of the soldiers. It is proper to remark that Owens and the Marshal had had several difficulties during the day, during which they had exchanged shots.

We are not prepared to say how far the deceased may have been culpable in this affair, that he was refractory we have little doubt, but under any circumstances, we think it an act wholly unjustifiable; the soldiers were sent with the Marshal not to make war upon the citizens but to remove them—they were sent that the force might be such as to render the work of death unnecessary—but it seems that these soldiers instead of arresting him when they had it in their power and when they know that his pistol was not in a situation to do them injury chose rather to provoke him by informing him that his pistol had no cap on it, to put him in such an attitude as would give to them some justification for this high handed act.

How far the Marshal may have acted in conformity with his orders we know not, we understand that he had received orders from the Government to remove from the Nation all those of whom the Indians complained—this seems to us to be a strange mode of procedure; the government has encouraged settlements upon the territory and has permitted Alabama to extend her jurisdiction over it and those who reside upon it—the white man and the Indian are alike the subjects of that jurisdiction, and are alike protected and punished by the laws. It seems to us then that it would have been proper for the government either to remove the whites indiscriminately, out of the territory or leave them all alike to seek protection from the laws under which they live. But it seems that it is otherwise disposed, and has placed the property and lives of the citizens of that county at the mercy of the malignity or rapacity of the Indians; and has sent out a file of Soldiers to execute whatever the one or the other may dictate.—Enq.

We understand that it is the intention of Col. DRAYTON, who arrived at New York a few days ago, from Charleston, to make Philadelphia the place of his permanent residence.—Amer. Sent.

**Literary Curiosity.**—We have in our possession, and propose publishing it in tomorrow's paper, a piece of Auto-biography, which the public will be eager to see. It is a sketch of the private life of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, from his birth to the year 1799, when he was elected to Congress, written by himself. We are not bound to tell from whom we received this valuable curiosity; suffice it to say that it is genuine, as will appear on the face of it. Extra papers will be published, for such persons as may not be subscribers, and who shall be desirous to possess an authentic memoir of the early periods of the life of this most eccentric American orator.  
 N. Y. Com. Adv.

It is stated that nineteen thousand dollars worth of Swann's Panacea has been sold in Philadelphia within the last twelve weeks.

A CARD.

Mr. Holton: Permit me to acknowledge, through your paper, the receipt of Five Dollars, given by a "Young Convert," to be appropriated to the cause of Foreign Missions; and also to offer the assurance that the money shall be speedily applied according to request.

The Author expresses an interest in the subject of Missions which it is truly gratifying to find taking possession of the hearts of the young disciples of the Saviour. Alluding to the multiplicity of our religious privileges and to our unconcern for the spiritual welfare of the Heathen, the communication says "I verily believe we are guilty concerning our brother. We have many opportunities of doing something for the Heathen." That all Christians would dwell upon this subject until they should attain more just conceptions of their obligations to the perishing Pagans, and of the true import of the Saviour's commands respecting our duty towards them, is most devoutly to be wished. Were they to do this, I am persuaded that the example of our young friend would be followed, and that not a few would do as well as he.  
 A. J. LEAVENWORTH.  
 August 21, 1833.

**Another Escape!**—A display of fire works was made a few evenings since at the Rip Raps. The President was standing near a barrel of combustibles, to which, by some means, fire was accidentally communicated—when away went, with an explosion, rockets, stars, wheels, serpents, &c.—one of the missiles just grazing the President, another striking one of the ladies, &c. Fortunately no one was injured.  
 Alex. Gaz.

**The Turf.**—We learn from the New York Traveller, that the colt Midas, by Eclipse, died lately near that city. Midas was matched against Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's Jessup, by Medley, for \$10,000 to be run for over the Long Island Course in October. His death is supposed to have been produced by the ball (which is usually given at the commencement of training) sticking in his throat.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Jas. J. Allison, Mr. James McComb, of this place, to Miss Jane Oakes, of Rowan county.

In this county, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Mr. Samuel W. Wilson to Miss Ann C. Alexander.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Mr. James N. Thompson to Miss Margaret Hutchinson.

DIED.

In this county, on the 15th inst. after a short illness, William J. Wilson, Esq.

In Iredell county, on the 6th of August, Mrs. Jane Matthews, widow of the late Massending Matthews, Esq. aged 63. She was for many years a worthy and exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church.  
 Communicated.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1833.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Saturday,	5 27 6 33		For August, 1833.
25 Sunday,	5 28 6 32		d. n. n.
26 Monday,	5 29 6 31		Last 8 0 41 aft'n.
27 Tuesday,	5 30 6 30		New 15 9 18 morn.
28 Wednesday,	5 31 6 29		First 22 1 11 morn.
29 Thursday,	5 32 6 27		Full 30 1 34 morn.
30 Friday,	5 33 6 26		

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, some of them very suitable for Sunday School Libraries.  
 Memoirs of N. W. Dickerman  
 do of John M. Mead  
 do of Florence Kidder  
 do of Felix Neff  
 do of John Knill  
 do of Isabella Campbell  
 do of Reinhardt  
 Scougal's complete works  
 Select Works of Archbishop Leighton  
 Taylor's Holy Living and Dying  
 Owen on Spiritual Mindfulness  
 Advice to Young Christians  
 Lay Missionary  
 Hall's Lectures on Christian Education  
 Hall's Lectures on School Keeping  
 Letters to a Young Student  
 Biography of Self-taught Men  
 Political Class Book  
 Moral Class Book  
 Parlor Lectures  
 Donegan's Greek and English Lexicon  
 Gould's Virgil  
 Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Greek Reader, &c. &c.  
 For Sale by  
 August 26, 1833.  
 D. GOULD,  
 Charlotte.

PEN YOUR COWS

**Or I shall have to do it for you.**  
 A. I. persons owning Cattle in the Town of Charlotte, and allowing them to remain in the streets after 8 o'clock at night, after the 26th inst. may expect to have them penned and the owners fined 50 cents for each one, according to an ordinance of the Commissioners passed in 1832.  
 N. PEBWORTH, Town Constable.  
 Aug. 22, 1833.

Boyd's Line of Post Coaches,



Running Twice a week and back, between Charlotte, N. C. and Camden, S. C.

The Proprietor of this line informs the public, that he has lately furnished himself with new coaches, and he hopes that he will now be enabled to render satisfaction to those who may travel on his line. The mail leaves Charlotte every Sunday and Wednesday mornings and returns every Monday and Thursday evenings. Persons wishing to make an expeditious trip to New-York, are informed that by Charleston the shortest passage can be made, a steam boat starting for New York every other Saturday—the passage being performed in 7 days. This line intersects with the Charleston line at Camden.  
 THO. BOYD.  
 Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1833.

Wagon for Sale.

A GOOD NEW WAGON for sale. Apply to  
 Aug. 26, 1833.  
 THO. BOYD.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

The Lafayette Troop of Cavalry is ordered to parade in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 7th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.  
 JNO. G. HOSKINS, Captain.  
 August 20, 1833.

The American Farmer,

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, is issued every Friday, in Baltimore, at \$5 per annum, in advance. Contents of the 22d Number, XV Volume.

Editorial: Prices of Wheat, &c.—Culture of Silk—On the Management of Hay; Stacking, Salting, Feeding, &c.—Account and Description of the Gamma Grass, with experiments made with it, by Wm. B. Meares—Experiment to test the possibility of Wheat Degenerating to Cheat—Planting Irish Potatoes—Account of the May Exhibition of the Horticultural Society of Charleston, S. C. by John D. Legare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist—On Live Hedges; Varieties of Plants best suited for that purpose, &c. by Dr. Joseph Johnson—Advice to Young Men in making Choice of a Pursuit—Preventive of Poison by Ivy—Clover and Trefoil Seeds—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

support was yielded. As a speaker in the Legislative Hall, it may be questioned if he ever had a superior. On every subject, and at all times when the public good required it—when any of the interests of the State were in danger, he was ready—always ready either with explanation for the candid enquirer; or with logic, wit and eloquence to confront a respected adversary; or with withering sarcasm and bold rebuke to awe and chastise vulgarity, pertness, ignorance and self-conceit. He was emphatically the terror of blockheads and wittlings.

His tact in the management of a debate resembled intuition. On the instant he shaped, adopted and pursued the very course which most effectually answered his purpose. One instance among hundreds which occur to the memory at this moment, may be given as illustrative of this extraordinary quickness. When General La Fayette was expected to visit North-Carolina, resolutions were introduced of a very liberal character, authorizing the Governor, without regard to expense, to receive him as the guest of the State. The General Assembly contained its full proportion of those economists and calculators who seek to ingratiate themselves with the People, by voting against every expenditure of money, and it was exceedingly feared that if the question were taken by the yeas and nays, all these—however willing that the resolutions might pass—would record their votes against them. It was the fixed policy and earnest object of those who trembled for the character of the State to prevent that mode of taking the question. To their dismay, a demand was made for the yeas and nays by a leader of the illiberal junta; and if this were seconded, the Constitution enjoined that the question should be so put. Mr Stanly instantly arose—his clear blue eye bright with unusual fire—his outstretched arm directed to the member who had just resumed his seat—and his noble voice deep and full beyond its ordinary richness—"Mr Speaker," he exclaimed, "I thank the gentleman for his motion. I rise to second it. It is due to the honor of North Carolina to show in the most solemn form, that there is not a man amongst us who hesitates to do all which that honor enjoins; or, if there be such a miscreant in our body, it is right that there should be an opportunity of gibbetting his name high on the pillory of infamy." Not a word more was said. The question was taken, and all—even the mover of the yeas and nays, recorded their votes in favor of the resolutions.

It was in the Legislative Hall, the great field of his fame, that he received his death-blow. In January, 1827, the House had gone into a Committee of the Whole purely to afford him an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on a subject in which it was known he felt a deep interest. It was a Bill that he thought menaced the permanency of our Supreme Court, an institution which he cherished as inseparably connected with the honour of the State and the character of its jurisprudence. Public expectation was excited to a high pitch, and the lobbies and galleries crowded to excess. He rose with his usual dignity and self-possession, and uttered a few sentences, when his speech became difficult and incoherent.—He paused,—endeavored to proceed,—again paused,—again attempted to speak,—but in vain. The melancholy truth dashed upon every mind, he was struck with palsy! The Committee instantly arose; he was conducted to the Speaker's chair; the House adjourned in confusion,—and he was carried off in the arms of his friends. Since that memorable day he has lingered, sorely smitten, the wreck of his former self, sinking day by day, mind and body, strength and intellect, under this grievous infliction, until Friday last, when the lamp of life, long flickering in the socket, blazed up for a moment, and was then extinct for ever!

The great men of every free State constitute its richest possession and highest glory. It is they who give tone and direction to its measures, and impress on it the character by which it is known abroad. Unlucky seems the distinction to which such men are raised; but it is a distinction of times dearly bought. The light which radiates all around consumes and wastes itself. He who devotes anxious days and sleepless nights to meditations for his country's good, has indeed a noble sphere of action, but his attention is necessarily withdrawn from those domestic and personal concerns which, without attention, must all in confusion and run to ruin. Distress, pecuniary perplexities and all their train of heart-corroding cares, the ingratitude of the base, neglect of the unfeeling, forgetfulness of the unthinking, and a thousand unnumbered ills, too often invade his repose and prey upon him, broken with the storms of State, old, "weary and worn with service."—Often indeed does the darkest gloom of melancholy darken his brow, whose noon-day hours were hailed as blessed for himself and his country. Yet all this is right; for it is so by the ordinance of HIM whose ways are over-wise and just. "Vanity of vanities! vanity of vanities! and all is vanity."—Such is the sentence which inspired wisdom pronounced upon generation after generation as it sweepeth away, and on the sore travail which is done by the sons of men under the heaven. But however deeply this truth ought to be impressed on our hearts, yet hard and insensible must those hearts be if

they do not love to dwell on the memory of him at whose grave the solemn admonition has just been repeated. It was for this community that he toiled, and it was in our service that he fell a sacrifice. Surely at least those amongst us will cherish his recollection, who have especially experienced his deeds of beneficence. Where is the poor man that told John Stanly a tale of distress, to which he did not lend an ear, and at which he did not open his hand? Where is the widow—where the orphan—that ever needed help and did not find in him the prompt counsellor and zealous advocate? Where the oppressed being, however low his condition or whatever the complexion of his skin, that turned to him for relief from wrong, and was not cheered and upheld by an efficient and zealous protector? These at least—and certainly there are many, many others—but these at least will join with him who takes a melancholy satisfaction in "doing these fair rites of tenderness"—and exclaim, truly a great man has fallen amongst us—peace be to his ashes, and a generous oblivion to his infirmities—but let it live—long let the affectionate and grateful remembrance live, of his genius, his learning, his courtesy, his eloquence, his virtues, his personal charities, and his public services!

SECESSION—MR. MACON'S OPINION.

The following letter from the venerable Nathaniel Macon, to the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, states concisely the opinion of that gentleman on the subject of secession:

Buck Spring, 9th Feb. 1833.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 24th ult. There can be no doubt that the U. S. are in a deplorable situation, and that the publication of the opinion you desire would be useless. It has never been a secret, and always stated to those who wanted to know it. In the year 1824, the Constitution was buried in the Senate—the Senators who were then present will, it is believed, recollect the fact—and never afterwards quoted by me while I continued in the Senate. The opinions of Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson and Gov. Clinton are known, but not respected. I have never believed that a State could nullify and remain in the Union, but have always believed that a State might secede, when she pleased, provided she would pay her proportion of the public debt, and this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice that could be devised, and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South—oppression.

The proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the constitution, as nullification. It is the great error of the administration, which except that, has been satisfactory in a high degree, to the people who elected the President. When confederacies begin to fight liberty is soon lost, and the Government as soon changed. A Government of opinion, established by sovereign States, for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force. The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a Government. The case of South-Carolina is as different from that of Pennsylvania as any two cases can be. In 1816 the System that now oppresses the South was begun. In 1824 the Constitution was buried. Senators who were then in the Senate, will no doubt recollect—(Repetition—old age will show)—Time to quit.

Yours, very truly,

NATHL. MACON.

In the Boston Transcript we find the following Advertisement:

"John B. Bigelow, Watch-maker and Jeweller, has great pleasure in announcing to his friends and the citizens of Farmington, that (having purchased the stock and stand of Mr. J. G. Pierce) he is on the 'verge' of commencing business in that place. Impressed with the idea that 'time' is a 'jewel' of the greatest value, that punctuality is the 'main-spring' of business, and the 'key' to success in any enterprise, he will endeavor to 'regulate' his actions so as ever to 'escape' the charge of 'tardiness.' He thus opens his 'case' to the public, and invites them to examine his 'works,' and if it be his good fortune to rise in public favor, he trusts it will be on the 'pinions' of merit alone. He will 'wind up' by saying, he hopes he shall receive such a share of patronage as is the 'maintaining power' of all honest efforts, and the 'pivot' on which his success must 'balance,' as will keep the 'wheels of his industry in motion' and prevent the 'cham' of his affairs from 'breaking or coming to a stop.'"

**Temperance.**—The following certificate, signed by seventy-five Physicians of Boston, has been published for general information:

"The subscribers, Physicians of Boston, having been requested by the Directors of the Boston Society for the promotion of Temperance, to express their opinions in regard to the effects of ardent spirits, hereby declare it to be their opinion, that men in health are never benefited by the use of ardent spirits—that, on the contrary, the use of them is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causes more difficult of cure, and more fatal in their termination."