

of the weather!! Desperate indeed, must be that cause, and also party, which resorts to such barefaced assertions, and attempts to support it. And these given also, by a gentleman of respectable talents in the rank of the Bank gentlemen, but who as a politician has always been unsound, and who belongs to the Bank—*Horae—foot and Dragoons.*

Again: This learned, small gentleman, who appears to be a giant in fancy, but of rather Lilliputian stature, who possesses, I am willing to admit, fine personal appearance, captivating manners, fascinating address, large penetrating black eyes, and, as I understand, elegant in debate in the other end of town, has made another remark I regret to see on paper.—He says I ask the citizens of Mecklenburg county, if they are willing to surrender their rights and liberties, to satisfy such a reckless politician as our chief Magistrate, General Jackson." *Fi! Fi! Fi!* Don't offer in any way to the people of Mecklenburg county, because you cannot advance argument and reason. Do not vilify our venerable President, because he supports the liberties of the people. Do not pour out your phials of wrath, abuse and satire, upon "A Citizen" also, by telling the people of Mecklenburg county, that "A Citizen" thinks he is talented, penetrating, and eloquent in debate. No, sir, he does not covet any such encomiums. He does not pretend to possess talents, eloquence, or even dry wit. He only pretends to state facts—give proofs—and offer argument to justify, through the medium of reason, inferences from those facts and proofs.

The people of Mecklenburg county (a large majority of them) are sound Republicans. They are the friends of President Jackson. Sir, it is the very spot—Charlottesville, where Independence was first declared in the United States. Yes Sir, and we voted for Gen. Jackson at last election 4 to 1, and that after he had put his veto on the Bank Bill. But your correspondent "Liberty" voted against him. The people of our county will put their veto on him who opposes not only General Jackson, but support him. I advise the gentleman when he writes again for your paper, that he take the right side of the question, he perhaps may then get along, as the Dutchman from Virginia said in a fit of derangement, when passing sentence on himself about taking too much toll, with *tan tie squeazen.*

A CITIZEN.

April 2, 1834.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

Rich Ore.—We are informed that the ore owned by the Messrs. Lewis' sixteen miles south east of this place, is now yielding with the work of four hands and a one horse mill, from seven to nine hundred dwts. of gold in the quicksilver per day—averaging from 2 to 300 dwts. of pure gold. On Friday week, they obtained from one day's working, eleven hundred dwts. of gold in the quicksilver—making 366 dwts. of pure gold for that day's work. Phifer's mine, in the same neighborhood, and with the same ore, is yielding about the same.

CONGRESS.

Nothing has been done in this body of any importance since our last paper. Mr. Webster, declaring that the members of the Senate were opposed to enter upon the whole debate in its widest extent on his bill, has had it laid on the table till the first Monday in May. On this bill Messrs. Webster, Leigh, Wright, Calhoun, Benton and White delivered speeches. In the House Representatives, the debate question continues to be the main subject of discussion. On this subject Mr. Gilmer of Georgia succeeded Mr. Calhoun of S. C. in opposition to the restoration of the deposits, he was followed by Mr. Clay of Ala., probably on the same side.

CONVENTION.

The last Raleigh Register contains the address of the committee appointed for that purpose, to the citizens of the State, on this important subject. To the address which is written with temperance and ability, are contained some startling facts, which if any thing can, ought to make the people of the west wake up from the apparent slumber with which they view this subject. When it is found that one third of the State in point of taxation, federal numbers and white population, govern by our present representation the other two-thirds, we say it is time to shake off our slumbers and awake to a proper sense of our rights. How long will the intelligence and patriotism of the east continue deaf to our just demands? How long will the west continue to be in this imposition upon their just rights? It has been said and no doubt will be said again that this is a mere struggle for power. If by this we mean that when in possession of their just rights, the west will be disposed to exercise that right in an arbitrary and oppressive manner towards the citizens of the east, we deny the charge. The power is meant that having the population, ought to have such a representation in the legislature as will give us the supremacy, we admit under this sense that it is power for which we are contending, but it is not more, than by justice and by republican principles, we are entitled to. We look however upon this question in a still higher point of view. We say that experience

has shown while the present system of representation continues, North Carolina has no hope either for her moral or physical improvement. This is owing in the first place to the sectional jealousies by which the legislative action is continually disturbed, and in the second, to the fact that power (if the term is chosen, but we would prefer right) not being in the hands of the majority of the people, the legislature does not speak as it should do the will of that majority. We will refer to but one point in our legislative history to make good our assertion. Who doubts that a majority of the people at the last session of the legislature were disposed to encourage a liberal system of internal improvement. Yet nothing was done—for what reason? Because in the first place the west were indisposed to go into the system until the representation was fixed on its proper basis. Here then was sectional jealousy. But possessing the desire (as the votes of the western members on the bill for making surveys will show) to aid the system of internal improvement, they were unable on account of the inequality in representation to carry any measure in its favor. The address of the committee will be published in our paper as soon as possible, and we earnestly commend its perusal to our readers.

MR. CONNOR'S LETTER.

In our paper will be found the letter addressed by Mr. Connor to his constituents on the subject of the removal of the public deposits.

Much of this letter is taken up in expressions of respect to the opinions of the people, made in that captandum manner, for which the honorable gentleman is quite remarkable. With these we have nothing to do, our only object is to examine into his reasoning on more important matters. We say that it is a virtual denial of the right of instruction, to say that a majority of the people in the district have given no instructions. Where, we may ask, except in populous cities, where crowds may be collected together upon a short notice was it ever known that a majority of the whole voters met together for the purpose of instructing their representative? Never, we may truly say, except at the ballot box, where instructions may be given too late to remedy present evils. It is inconsistent with the habits and occupations of our people to suppose they would all meet in a body to instruct their representative on any question however important. The true rule then which we would suppose proper for a representative, who acknowledged the right of instruction to adopt, would be to judge from the general character and proceedings of the meeting, whether it contained an exhibition of popular feeling. If from this investigation, he concludes that it does contain such expression of popular will, why he has but one course to follow, that is to obey. If he thinks otherwise, he must take the responsibility on himself of acting on his own judgment, because he conceives no expression of public feeling has been given, but it does not do to give as a reason for so acting in the words of Mr. Connor, that "a larger number by far than both meetings together, have not chosen to give any public expression of their opinion at all."

In another part of his letter, Mr. Connor says, "that the removal of the deposits I regret as being in my judgment premature and inexpedient at this time." Now, with all due deference to the opinions of Mr. Connor, we conceive that this is the very question now before Congress—not the expediency or inexpediency of restoring the public deposits, but to do the reasons given by the Secretary of the Treasury justify him in the removal at the time. Mr. Connor admits the removal was inexpedient and premature at the time, therefore he does not approve of the reasons given by the Secretary for removing them and should, to be consistent, so speak by his vote, for this is the only question now before Congress. "But," continues Mr. Connor, "not because I entertain the opinion that the power does not exist to remove them. On the contrary, to my mind, it is clear and conclusive, &c."

On this question of the right of the Secretary to remove the public funds, we intend to make a few remarks and we may here say, that these remarks will as well apply to the arguments used in a communication by "A Citizen," published in our paper of the 24th ult. as to those of Mr. Connor.

The words of the charter either give to the Secretary the absolute right of removal for any cause whatever, or they are to be construed by the rules of reason, and only give him the right of removal for the causes which would operate on the pecuniary interests of the country. Now those who contend that the right of removal is absolute, are placed in the absurd position of supposing that the bank contracted to give, and that Congress absolutely gave the Secretary of the Treasury the right of removing the public funds for any reason which he might think proper; for instance, because the moon was in the wane, or because the stars had fallen, or any of the most inapplicable reasons. For if he had the absolute right of removal, he was the only judge of the propriety of the reason which led him to do so. Ex absurdo, then we say the right of removal was not absolute, and the causes of removal are only to be drawn from a reasonable construction of the charter. Now from the charter connected with the circumstances attendant on placing the public funds in the Bank of the United States, what would we suppose would be a reason sufficient for the removal of the funds from the bank. The most blind will immediately answer whenever their safety was endangered. Then the safety of the public funds was the object to be secured, and for this reason, and for this alone, we contend the right of removal is vested in the Secretary, and as long as their safety was not endangered, the Secretary

had no more right to interfere with them than any other citizen of the country. Then if we are right in this course of reasoning, the right of the Secretary to remove the public funds for the cause as he has given is not so unquestionable a matter as it is supposed to be by our honorable representative.

The public deposits having been removed improperly, as is admitted by Mr. Connor, he says it is now a question of mere expediency, whether they shall be restored or not. Before Mr. Connor reaches the point as to the expediency of restoring the public funds, there are two important questions to be determined. The first is, as to the validity of the reasons given by the Secretary for removing the public funds, and the second is as to the chartered rights of the Bank. The first question we have already stated, we understand Mr. Connor as having decided, because he says he thinks the removal at the time it was made was premature and inexpedient; and as to the second, surely if the bank has faithfully performed her part of the contract with the government, as evidenced by the charter, a sense of justice would say she was entitled to the full benefit of the consideration on which she undertook the contract, viz: being made the depository of the public funds.

If then Congress determine with Mr. Connor in disapproving of the removal of the deposits, or say in justice the bank is entitled to them, why in either case, the deposits would be restored of course, and the question of the expediency of the measure would not arise.

But admitting the question of expediency to have arisen even on that question, we are disposed to doubt the validity of the Honorable Mr. Connor's reasons as given in his letter, but we must defer for the present, saying any thing on that subject or in more than alluding to a few of the inconsistent arguments found in our representative's letter. He assumes the question to be settled, that the bank will not be re-chartered. Yet he afterwards says that the Bank only has the power to relieve the community by continuing her business.

Now, if the Bank is not to be re-chartered, would it not be an act of folly on her own part, and one of injustice to her debtors, to continue loaning money and increasing her discounts until the expiration of her charter, and then in a few months call in the whole amount of her debts.

The shock would be such as not only to destroy the whole commercial interests of the country, but the Bank itself would sink under it. If, as the Honorable gentleman says, the Bank is not to be re-chartered, a proper respect to its own and the interests of the community requires that it should gradually wind up its business, and in doing so it necessarily will prevent the local banks from issuing upon the government discounts, which are liable to be withdrawn at any moment. Mr. Connor again says, that to restore the deposits now and withdraw them again, would but be doubling the present distress, when he immediately thereafter contends that it is not the removal of the public funds which has produced the distress, but the conduct of the Bank is refusing to make large discounts. How the honorable gentleman reconciles the contradictory statements to his own conscience much less to reason, we are unable to determine, and are charitably disposed to imagine he is only driven to them in support of a bad cause which he is mistaken in supposing a good one.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following Cases, since our last:

March 17.—DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of West v. Rutledge, from Rowan; reversing the judgment on the first count, and also, as to the damages assessed; but rendering a judgment for the debt on the second count and the costs of the Courts below, and rendering judgment against the Plaintiff for the costs of this Court.

The case of Chapman v. Van Felt was ordered to be remanded to the Superior Court of Equity, for the County of Craven, as having been prematurely sent up to this Court.

March 18.—DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Buford v. Fikington; declaring the Complainant entitled to relief, and passing upon the various exceptions made by the parties to the report of the Clerk.

RUFFIN, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Rutledge v. his next friend v. Watson, from Mecklenburg; dismissing the Complainant's bill with costs.

March 19.—GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Pool and others against Wilkinson, in Equity, from Granville; dismissing the bill of the Complainant.

RUFFIN, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Gilles and others, in Equity, from Montgomery; reversing the decree made below at the Spring Term 1833, and decreeing that the Complainants may redeem the premises on the payment of \$746.55 cents, with interest from the 1st of March 1833, (deducting rent from that day, at the rate of 35 dollars per annum,) and of the costs of the Superior Court, on or before the 15th day of July next.

March 20.—DANIEL, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case at law from Craven, Moses Jarvis v. John B. Dawson, Garnishee; affirming the judgment below, and discharging the Garnishee.

March 22.—GASTON, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Muford v. Garvan, from Bladen; affirming the judgment below. Also, in the case of Everett and others v. Wardens of the Poor and others from Wayne; affirming the decree below in all things, except so far as it sustained the 3d exception to the answers of the Wardens. Also, in the case of Godwin Jones v. Drury Jones and others, from Wake; declaring the devise and bequests in the will of the plaintiff's testator to his wife are revoked as to a moiety only by the codicil.

RUFFIN, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, upon the petition in Equity, from Lenoir, of Lassiter, v. Dawson; dismissing the Petition. Also, in the case of Whitlock Arnold v. Clement Arnold, from Randolph; Making a decree for the Plaintiff and directing an account. Also, in the case of Jones and Robinson v. Ker, from Bladen; affirming the judgment below.

DANIEL, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Susan Harris v. Thomas Jones, in Equity, from Granville; rendering a final decree for the Plaintiff. Also, the Opinion of the Court in the case of Jacob White's Admr. v. David White, from Perquimans; reversing the judgment below and awarding a new trial.

THOMAS DENNIE, JR., a merchant of respectable standing, in Kilby street, Boston, has absconded from that city, in consequence of having committed the crime of forgery, on a firm in which his father was connected. It is said the amount of notes of this description, will reach \$30,000. The father had paid about \$3000 of the amount, under the belief that he had settled all.

Charleston Courier.

Fatal Occurrence.—On Monday night last, William Donaldson, a young man of this village was stabbed by E. B. Gaither, a carpenter of this district, and died on Tuesday night. The circumstances we forbear to detail as we might do injustice to the parties, but more especially as it will be the subject of judicial investigation at the next October term of our Court. Gaither is in prison.—*Yorkville Patriot.*

Cohen, the Chemist.—This gentleman was an avowed atheist, and one of the contributors to the New York Free Inquirer. On the very day that he was destroyed, he wrote for that paper the following sentence: "For my part, I should say, I can attach no idea to the word of God, and cannot consequently believe in him." A short time after penning the above words an explosion took place in his laboratory, which in a moment launched him into eternity. So dreadful was the explosion that no part of his head was discovered. Cohen was originally a Jew.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		
APRIL, 1834.	Sun. (Sun.)	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Saturday, 5 43 17	risen 19	For April, 1834.
6 Sunday, 5 41 6	19	
7 Monday, 5 40 6	20	
8 Tuesday, 5 39 6	21	New 8 11 26 a.m.
9 Wednesday, 5 38 6	22	First 16 7 4 a.m.
10 Thursday, 5 37 6	23	Full 23 3 22 morn.
11 Friday, 5 36 6	24	Last 30 11 19 morn.

THE MARKETS.		
COLUMBIA, MARCH 29.		
Bacon 9 a 10; Pork 10 a 12; Brandy, Apple 40 a 50; Peach 75 a 90; Butter 12 1/2 a 18; Cotton 10 a 11 1/2; Cotton Bagging, Hemp 22 a 25; Tow, 17 a 18; Coffee 14 a 17; Corn 81 a 90; Flour, Country 50 a 74; Iron, Swedes 5 a 6; Country 4 a 5; Lead 9 a 10; Lard 9 a 10 1/2; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails 8 a 9; Oats 6 1/2 a 7; Rice 2 1/2 a 3; Salt in sacks 2 1/2 a 3; in bulk 75 a 90; Steel, German 16 a 18; Blister 10 a 12; Cast 25 a 30; Sugar, loaf 16 a 20; Brown 8 a 12; White Havana 12 1/2 a 14 1/2; Tallow 10 a 12; Whiskey 45 a 50.		

CHERAW, MARCH 25.		
Bacon 10 a 12 1/2; Butter 15 a 20; Deeswax 16 a 17; Bagging, tow 22 a 25; Dunder 24 a 25; Coffee, prime green, 16 a 18; 2d and 3d qualities 14 a 15 1/2; Cotton 10 1/2 a 11 1/2; Corn 87 a 90; Flaxseed 81 a 91; Flour 6 a 7 1/2; Feathers 32 a 35; Iron, Swedes 5 a 6; English 4 1/2 a 5; Lard 10 a 12 1/2; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails 7 1/2 a 8 1/2; Oats 50 a 60; Linseed Oil 81 a 91; Rice 4 1/2 a 5; Rope 12 a 14; Sugar, Muscovado prime 11 1/2 a 12 1/2; common 9 a 10; Loaf and Lump 15 a 18; Salt, Liverpool 75; in sacks, 4 bushels, 3 a 9; Teas 14 a 15; Tallow 10 a 12; Steel, blister 8 a 10; German 14 a 15; Wheat 90 a 91.		

CREDIT SALE.

Great Bargain to be had.
BY Virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday the 12th day of May next, a valuable palantation lying on the great road leading from Charlotte to Statesville and well known by the name of the Virgin Springs, being an excellent stand for Store or Tavern, and sold for the Benefit of Partition among the Heirs of James H. Houston and William Allison, deed, on a Credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bonds with approved Security.

N. B. The place contains 250 acres more or less.
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
April 1st, 1834. 83/88

New Tailor's Shop

In Concord, N. C.
THE subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has removed to Concord, where he has opened a shop, in which the Tailoring Business in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business and his constant personal attention in his establishment will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

Who receive the LATEST FASHIONS regularly both from New-York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems.

CUTTING OUT and orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. And last, though not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON.
Concord, March 29, 1834. 189

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of April, 1834.

A—Robt. Arnold, Moses W. Alexander, E. L. Alexander, Silas Alexander, David Albright, D. Almond.

B—Nathan Beatty, John H. Brawley, Endicut Beames, David Bryan, Robert F. Barnett, Miss Sarah Button, Marcus M. Brawley, 2, Joseph Berryhill, Samuel Berryhill, A. P. Bailey.

C—William Cook, Polly Capps, A. F. Caldwell, H. W. Connor, Letitia Cunningham, Alfred O. Cannon, Alexander Cooper, Mrs. Mary Carruth, James L. Catheart, E. Caldwell.

D—Joshua Dinkins, Dr. M. D. Dougherty, George W. Dunlap, George Deatur, 2, Samuel F. Dunlap, Samuel Davis, Geo. W. Davis, Jno. H. Davidson, Jane C. Davidson, Robert I. Denton, John Davidson.

E—Ezekiel Elus.

F—William Ford, William Flinn.

G—E. Gentry, William Graves.

H—Jno. M. Happoldt, Jno. Hips, Harvie Howie, Absolom Holbrooks, Henry Hawley, Thomas Hodgson, John Harrell, Harvey Henderson, Jas. A. Harris, Laird H. Har-

ris, Jacob Helms, Richard Hickman, Thos. Henry, James M. Hunter.

I—George M. Icehour, Robt. M. Jamison, Andrew Jones, 2, Philip Johnson, Reuben Johnson.

K—Jno. M. Kerr, 2, Robt. Kirkpatrick, Isaac Kirminger, Thomas Kernes, John W. King, Valentine Kestler.

L—Saml. Lowrie, Jesse D. Lane, Saml. Lawing, William Lucky, Robert Latta, Charles Leonard.

M—Neel McCoy, Harriet McGinn, Chas. Matthews, John B. McCawley, Hugh McDowell, Joseph McCulloch, John Means, William McJimsy, Hugh McDonald, J. L. Martin.

N—William C. Neely, Alfred Noel.

O—Nathan Orr, John H. Orr.

P—Robert Parks, sen. Raford Porter, Patrick Parker, John Parks, Green Porter, 2, Miss Martha Parks, 2, Mrs. Eliza Parks.

R—E. B. Revels, Edwin Reeves, Thos. K. Russell, Paul Rosich, Thomas Russell, William Reed.

S—George S. Shaw, 2, Seth Sexton, Col. John Sloan, Isaac Spencer, Eliza Sanders, Ananias Sing, Mrs. Susan Snarrt, Thomas J. Shelton, Bartlett Shipp, John Symonds, Joseph Starns, Thomas Searcy, Asa Stephens, Augustus Stueffer.

T—Samuel Taylor, James Todd, Neel Taylor, James G. Torrence, Danl. Towle, Miss Harriet Tyler.

W—John Walker, sen. Susan Williams, John Wright, W. L. Wallace, J. W. Wellburn, 2, James A. Wallace, Hannah Williamson, Robert Willoughby. 136

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1834.

John Rankin

vs.

Ephraim Hargrove.

Original Attachment.

Levied on the defendant's interest in the

lands descended to him from his father, ly-

ing near the Catawba river, adjoining

the lands of Robert Wilson, John

Hargrove and others.

ORDERED by court, that publication be made six weeks, in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there pleads or replevies, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in Feb. A. D. 1834. B. OATES, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1834.

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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1834.

Washington Morrison

vs.

John Penman.

Original Attachment.

Levied on 2 lots, the property of defendant,

lying near the Methodist church, in the

town of Charlotte:

Also, on defendant's interest in a tract of

land formerly owned by Sampson Wolf

on the waters Twelve Mile Creek, con-

taining about 176 acres, and known

and distinguished as the Pegwan

Gold Mining Tract.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there pleads or replevies, judgment will be rendered against him by default. Witness, Braly Oates, clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in Feb. A. D. 1834. B. OATES, c. c. c.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of this county, on the 21st of March last, a negro woman named NANCY, aged about 28 years, four feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, and has one of her ankles swelled. She says she belongs to John Hammonds, of Kershaw District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. McCONNAGHEY, Sheriff
April 4, 1834. of Mecklenburg county.