

it affects the country by too much legislation; it engenders two evils where it corrects one. The statute book is laden with laws which three men were permitted by courtesy to pass for the county represented by them, without debate among the rest of your representatives, merely because they were local. Unless some prudent check is applied, a few more years will give each county a code of its own. Local legislation has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. We may be deceived, but we think it proceeds from County representation in both branches of the Legislature. The people are not informed of the acts of one Assembly, before another Assembly has met and may have repealed or modified them. They are never able to test the sagacity of their Representatives by the results of experience, under the laws they have been the instruments for making, before a new election. Even the Sheriffs of the State are not unfrequently ignorant of material alterations made in the laws for collecting the revenue, until after they have incurred the forfeiture of neglecting their provisions. These, we confidently assert, are some of the legitimate fruits of annual Legislatures.

[Remainder in our next.]

Fayetteville, March 19.

**Kidnapping.**—We learn that this infamous business is carrying on to a considerable extent, near the lines of the counties of Sampson, Wayne and Johnston, and that five free persons of color, have been abducted from that neighborhood, by a set of daring outlaws, and most probably have been sold in bondage. If these things be so, it is time for citizens of that neighborhood to be active in their exertions to bring the offenders to justice. The cause of suffering humanity, calls upon them for a generous effort in behalf of this unfortunate class of our population. The violated laws of the State require them, as good citizens, to use every possible means to vindicate its humane and merciful provisions, by ferreting out and bringing to punishment its invaders.

**Postage.**—From an official document, it appears that the amount of postage received during the year ending 31st March, 1833, at the offices hereafter named, was as follows:

New York city	\$179,732 77
Philadelphia	112,789 45
Boston	69,893 76
Baltimore	58,643 22
New Orleans	34,361 93
Charleston	29,339 60
Cincinnati	20,140 31
Richmond	19,778 80
Albany	15,685 11
Pittsburg	15,237 02
Savannah	14,596 44
Augusta, Ga.	14,202 78
Providence	9,954 59
New Haven	7,743 50
Hartford	6,818 71
Portland	5,195 67
Newark	4,483 74

**A Remarkable Meteor.**—A recent letter from Brun, in Moravia, gives an extraordinary account of a meteor, said to have been visible in that town. Just after night-fall, a very vivid streak of light was suddenly visible, the effect of which was, to lead to the belief that many houses in the immediate vicinity were in flames. A continued noise was heard, and the heavens appeared to be completely on fire. A small round body of fire was observed at Poscowitz, Anserlitz, Raiz, and many other places. This gradually attained the size and appearance of the moon, but continued to increase until it was the size of a house. It created great alarm not only among the superstitious, but among the country people in general. The rays of light are said to have been as strong as those of the sun, so that it was impossible to look at the meteor with the naked eye, and the noise accompanying it was at times as loud as thunder. Although luminous rays were seen to dart from it, there was no fall of atmospheric stones, or aerolites, at the time, but Dr. Reichenback found some a few days afterwards near Blansko.—*Athenaeum.*

The number of militia in the U. States, according to the latest returns, is 1,346,116.

RECIPES.

**To take ink stains out of Mahogany.**—Dilute one teaspoonful of oil of vitriol in one table spoonful of soft water, apply it to the part stained with a small piece of Rio flannel, rub rather light and quick until the spot disappears, then wash off with a little milk, rub quick until dry, then apply your polish, &c. Spirits of salt will answer the same purpose.

**Molasses for preserving Fruit.**—Receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c. which renders it much better suited for that purpose than a syrup prepared from the loaf sugar, as it is not liable to candy, nor if well prepared to ferment: Take eight pounds molasses, bright New Orleans or sugar house, 8 lbs. pure water, and 1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal—boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, and strain again.

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

**Mr. Holton.**—You will confer a favour in giving the following communication a place in your paper.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN CHARLOTTE.

I received with avidity and read with delight, another communication in your last paper signed "A Citizen," which, I presume, from the circumstances, and not the communication, was intended as a reply to a former one signed "Liberty." It is sufficient to humble the stoutest heart, and melt down the most stubborn and obdurate feelings, to witness one of our friends and fellow creatures, labouring under either a personal or political Hydrophobia; and still more are our sensibilities aroused into action, when we have incontestible evidences, that such a state of things must continue. It is admitted, that this vain, pompous, and unfortunate gentleman, acquitted himself quite creditable, and satisfactory to the small party to which he is attached, anterior to the melancholy catastrophe, created by his "bursting." When this convulsive effort of nature took place, accompanied by a violent abdominal muscular contraction, all the accumulated political information was ejected, like the lava from a volcano. Unfortunately for this book worm he has undergone all the writhing agonies of disappointed ambition, and hence it is, he rants and raves with the "fury of a maniac." "A Citizen" having bursted himself at the outset, the powers of nature combined with art, have proved insufficient to bring about reaction, and hence he remains a monument of wonder.—It is a lamentable fact, and one over which I am ready to shed tears of compassion, that "A Citizen" has to remain in this unfortunate dilemma, with his sensibilities obtunded, his understanding engulfed in political midnight darkness and delusion, and his judgment enveloped in such a depth of prejudices, that a restoration, I fear, will be as unpracticable as that of the deposites.

"A Citizen" in his last production, which required (I presume) 3 days labour for its completion, asserts unequivocally, that he is unable to understand what "Liberty" means. I have no doubt but that "A Citizen," is sincere in this declaration, and it goes to prove conclusively, what I have before touched upon in relation to the powers of his mind. Deep and lasting indeed would be the astonishment of "Liberty," if he believed "A Citizen" could understand any part of his production under the existing state of his intellectual faculties. Having exhausted all his own resources, extracted all he could from "Liberty," and finding still an insufficiency, he flies with the rapidity of lightning, to the ludicrous dialogues, which occurred between a lady and a gentleman, touching the display of oratory used upon that memorable occasion—in the simple transfer of a pinch of snuff. I have no doubt, but that "A Citizen" has vanity enough, to console himself under the idea that he has taken a course, which will secure to him, present applause, and future aggrandizement. Is he not mistaken?

"A Citizen" complains heavily, because "Liberty" has not answered a solitary argument advanced by him. "Liberty" could find no argument to answer, naked newspaper assertions and party declamations, were poured forth in floods, and "Liberty" conceives it to be a loss of time and waste of words, to use many arguments against such naked assertions, which emanate from the Executive himself, and circulated by his miserable pensioned presses around him. "A Citizen" must extend his researches beyond the President's political book case, if not, he never can conceive an intelligent community that his empty assertions should be received as facts.

Again: "A Citizen" is fully determined to go against "light and knowledge," he even denies what the Executive admits himself, in relation to the removal of the deposites. He says, that the Executive removed "Duane" and appointed "Taney," which he ought to have done. Why was this done? I answer, because "Duane" would not violate his oath, go contrary to law, and against the dictates of an honest and upright conscience. He refused to do, what neither time nor circumstances required at his hands, as a faithful and honest officer. When the cry was raised against the Executive for his conduct in this transaction, he became furious and said, he would take all the responsibility upon his own shoulders. Was this not an open admission, that he was the cause of the removal being made? I ask the freemen of this county, why was this act done at this time? only 60 days before the meeting of Congress.—I answer, it was done for the express purpose of gratifying the most predominant passion in the breast of the Executive, viz. a vindictive and malignant disposition. He was determined to put down the Bank, and prostrate all the prospects of the enterprising and industrious citizens of America. Was not the removal of the deposites an act of open hostility to the Bank? was not this blow inflicted to break down this institution? and was it not followed by customary practices and vindictive annunciations of a highly malignant warfare? Is not this act of the Executive standing without a parallel in the annals of either ancient or modern history. It is. Has he not virtually the reins of government in his own hands?

has he not command of the sword and the purse? Can liberty repose in safety under such circumstances, when the Executive holds the keys of this nation in his own iron grasp, interprets our laws, and assumes to himself the sole power of making his appointments, holds control over our Army, Navy, Post Office, &c.

We should feel and manifest alarm at such a state of things. I am ready to say, O that I had the voice of thunder and lungs of brass, that I might raise a voice that would fill every hill and valley with alarm. Citizens of Mecklenburg you should sleep no longer, it is high time for you to awake; the progress of Executive power should be arrested—you should arise from your slumbers, and not suffer yourselves and your posterity to be buried in this common ruin. Are not your eyes open to the fact, that there now prevails great distress and ruin all over our country? Can you behold the suffering women and children, produced by this act of Executive usurpation? Can you reflect upon these facts, and say, the President has done right? No! No!

Six months ago, our country was looked upon as the most flourishing and enterprising—prosperity crowned the efforts of her industrious citizens. But the Executive has seen proper to blow his chilling breath over the land by which our country is laid in waste, nothing but "war, famine and pestilence" stands before our view. Does the Executive breathe the language of a pure patriot and friend to his country, when he asserts that all men who are doing business upon a borrowed capital "ought to break?" I think not.

As regards the conduct of the Bank, I would say she stands acquitted and excused before the American people, in the course she has been forced to take. She has been assailed, abused, vilified, and slandered severely—and all those connected with or interested in the affairs of the institution. She was therefore bound in good faith, to sustain the character and standing long enjoyed. She came out publicly, and fearlessly in her own defence and self-preservation. All her acts have been known and seen, and came under the observation of the Stockholders, Directors and Congress, by those tribunals, she should be judged, and not by the Executive, Secretary, nor "A Citizen."

Again: "A Citizen" has resorted again to the immense amount of loans, which took place as he asserts a short time preceding the last Presidential election and was done to defeat Jackson's election. This is nothing but assertion, and has its origin in the hot and infatuated brain of the Executive himself. But let us examine this point for a moment. The last election took place in the fall of '32, the greatest extension was in '31 and up to April '32: in this month, the discounts were greater than at any other period since the Bank came into existence, amounting nearly to 71 millions. Certainly from this time the contest became hotter and hotter, the nearer the approach, the more heated and inflated the parties became, and notwithstanding all this, from April until the canvass was over, there actually was a reduction of near 7 millions. I ask, how could the election be effected while these reductions were going on? The assertion is too base ever to be repeated again. Furthermore, in '31, when these immense extensions were going on, why was no complaint made then, was the Secretary asleep, did the fact escape his vigilance? If it did not, why were not the deposites removed then? Was the Chief Magistrate slumbering in the cradle of ease and luxury, unaware of those facts; why was he not awake to duty, and why did he not inflict the punishment then? I now ask, how has "A Citizen" proved his allegation, I answer by inferring a bad motive from an act lawful in itself.

In my former production I gave the reasons why the meeting was not called in Charlotte and therefore will say nothing more at present on this point. But I wish here to state a fact, which will go to show, the sole cause and ground work of the first production, signed "A Citizen." It is this, so soon as this eagle eyed gentleman observed the notice for a meeting, he fell to work, all the powers of his mind were called into action, newspapers collected (I presume) and notes taken down; he laboured so excessively to be in readiness, for the awful approaching contest, that his body sufficed, and his mind being somewhat dependent upon a vigorous state of the body for the discharge of its proper functions, necessarily sustained an injury in a corresponding ratio;—he was deprived of the privilege of delivering his views upon the subject, and hence the ecstasy and joy which he had anticipated from the display of his eloquence upon that occasion not being realized, he fell into a "trance." In a short time however, these lethargic feelings were removed, he became a combatable body, blazed up, and ignited the atmosphere around him, which commenced spreading itself through the medium of the Journal, in the communication signed "A Citizen."

Again: "A Citizen" has attempted to give a description of "Liberty," as to stature, manners, appearance, &c. I regret I cannot return all these compliments. I willingly admit that "A Citizen" in debate, is boisterous clamorous, pompous and very lengthy, but unfortunately, seldom touches the subject with effect, his manners are agreeable, address not objectionable, and

appearance gentlemanly; but when I come to speak of his stature, he very much resembles a certain King named Belshazzar, whose knees smote together.

Again: "A Citizen" says "Liberty" must not insult the people, because he cannot produce facts and arguments. No sir: but if a want of these two materials constitute insult, I would say you have added insult upon insult, and injury upon injury.

Once more, "A Citizen" towards the close of his 3 days production, finding his facts and arguments, as he is pleased to style them, about to fail in producing the desired effects, he attempts to excite the feelings and sympathies of the people, in behalf of this much abused and persecuted President, he appeals to them in the most pathetic strains but such attempts will be abortive.

Again: "A Citizen" asserts, that the citizens of Mecklenburg (a large majority) are Republicans. Why? is it because they support the present Executive, who is imbued with and in the full exercise of tyrannical and despotic principles; and surrounded by men whose principles are notoriously and avowedly Federal. This is strange Republicanism to "Liberty;" such assertions are like a "sounding brass and a tinkling symbol."

Hear him again; he says that Charlotte was the first place to declare independence. Granted, and I say, she was among the first to arrest Executive usurpations, and furthermore, she will be the last to surrender the privileges and liberties fought for and achieved by our forefathers. Lastly, "A Citizen" has flattered and crowed in the conclusion, and says, he has stated facts, adduced proofs, &c.—I will leave the people to say whether or not. In conclusion I ask "A Citizen" which side of the question he prefers—he can have choice.

LIBERTY.

**Mr. Holton.**—The following is from the Presbyterian of July 27th, and by giving it a place in your paper you will much oblige  
A FRIEND.

MISSIONARY PROJECT.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the General Assembly, made at its session to May last, that the churches under its care should observe as a "season of special prayer for the conversion of the world," the first Monday in January, 1833; and also a resolution "that other christian denominations be respectfully requested to unite in the observance of the same day; a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, in Mercer, Pa. The meeting was numerously attended, by individuals connected with the various churches of the place, and among other exercises, an address was delivered by the Rev. Andrew W. Black, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on the subject of the diffusion of the Gospel throughout the world. At the close of the religious exercises, an interchange of opinion took place between those present, as to the means most likely to further the object for which they had especially united in prayer, by corresponding exertions. The project was then suggested of procuring and sending a Missionary, to be supported by Mercer county, and a committee was accordingly appointed to devise means for carrying this measure more fully into effect.

In compliance with the solicitations of a number of the friends of the cause, and in pursuance of previous public notice, the Rev. A. W. Black delivered a Missionary Sermon in the Presbyterian Church on Thursday the 6th inst. from the words, "And who then is willing to consecrate his service this day unto the Lord." 1 Chron. 29. 5.

Previous to the public exercises of the day, a private conference was held between the Rev. S. Tait of the Gen. Assembly, Rev. Isaac Beggs of the Associate, Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie of the Associate Reformed and Rev. A. W. Black of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches. After some consultation and the most friendly and harmonious expression of sentiments the following arrangements were entered into. The Rev. Messrs. Tait and Dinwiddie, were appointed to confer with the Western Foreign Missionary Society on the subject of receiving a Missionary under its care, such person to be selected and supported by the citizens of Mercer Co. Rev. Mr. Beggs was appointed to correspond with certain young men of the Seceding body and procure an expression of their willingness or unwillingness to serve as a Missionary in some foreign station in the event of one of them being selected as the object of support. Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie was appointed to correspond with several young men of the Associate Reformed Church for a similar purpose, and the Rev. A. W. Black, with members of the Reformed Presbyterian church. The Rev. Isaac Beggs was appointed to preach a Missionary Sermon, on Friday the 28th inst. in the Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie's church at which time and place it is expected that satisfactory information on the subject will be laid before the public.—*Mercer Luminary.*

On Sunday, the 10th ult. the venerable ex-president, James Madison, entered upon his eighty-fourth year. His health is remarkably good. A feebleness in his movements, which lessens his activity, and debars him from exercise on horseback, are the only marks of his advanced life.

THE BANK OF MARYLAND STOPPED.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, MARCH 24, 1834.  
The following notice was handed for insertion by the Cashier of the Bank of Maryland, last night, when this paper was about going to press:

TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF MARYLAND, 24th MARCH, 1834.  
The Board of Directors of this institution, having ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to the Trustees, for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop the business at once, is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is, not to sacrifice their claims. The directors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposit, and the open accounts due by the Bank, and these alone they hope will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all, if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order: R. WILSON, Cashier.

Baltimore, March 24, 1834.

The announcement in the papers of this morning, of the stoppage of this Bank, came like an electric shock upon the City of Baltimore. We do not recollect at any period to have witnessed such a general excitement among all classes. The streets all the forenoon have been filled with groups of citizens. What this event will lead to, no one can tell. All the other banks have been called upon, more or less, for payment of their Notes in specie, which, of course, have been met. We hope, in this matter, a cheering spirit will be manifested, and that the public will not withdraw that confidence that has been so long and so well deserved.  
Patrol.

Letters from Baltimore, received this morning, state that on the failure of the Maryland Bank, the whole town was in uproar, all classes of people in motion and commotion, a run on all the Banks; such a day of excitement, one writer says, he never witnessed before. The stockholders in the Maryland Bank, will, it is said, lose all. The following facts are stated in one of the letters—our readers will make their own comments on the use thus made of the public moneys.

"This Bank has been circulating vast numbers of its notes in the West; last week a draft for the West for \$150,000 was presented through the Branch Bank—the President Poultony asked one day. It was granted—an express was sent with Secretary Taney, who drew on the Branch for \$200,000, thus the draft on the Maryland Bank was paid, and the other \$50,000 were deposited in the 1st Bank, the Union, which has done every thing in its power to sustain Poultony's Bank, but all in vain, though aided by the Government to the sum of \$150,000."

Where does Mr. Secretary Taney find authority thus to sport with the public funds for the support of local banks?

In the Senate, Mr. Webster on presenting the Boston Memorial, signed by nearly 7000 respectable citizens, made a series of very impressive and apposite remarks, among which are the following:

"Where were the public treasures of the United States? No man in the Senate knew; no man in the other house knew. The last time that the Senate had heard of them, they were deposited in certain banks not fixed or created by its will. They might be changed, for aught the Senate knew, within the last half hour, to some other place, which it knew not. What was, (said Mr. W.) the condition of the treasury six months ago? Was it situated as it is now? Did not every member know where the money was then?—and had not Congress an account of it, and could see that it was all there? Had Congress any such right now? Had that House, or the other, the power to go to the Bank of the Metropolis, or to the Manhattan Bank, in order to see that the moneys deposited in those places were safe?—The Executive had now the preservation of the public treasure, and Congress had no control over it.

"It was a fact not to be denied, that every dollar of the public money—ordinarily eight or ten millions—between the moment of its receipt at the Custom House and the Land Offices—from the moment of its appropriation under the authority of law, was under the entire, exclusive government of the Secretary of the Treasury.—Congress knew not where—Congress declared not how."

**Presidential.**—Col. R. M. Jones was some time since, nominated as a candidate for the next Presidency, by a number of the members of the Kentucky Legislature, styling themselves "Republicans." In reply to the letter, informing him of his nomination, Col. J. says:—"To any thing beyond my present situation, I have never aspired. So far as my humble ability may be useful, I am at the service of my country. Beyond the public good, of which others are more competent than myself to judge, I have no desire ever to be named; for public employment has always been a burthen, and where responsibility is increased and enlarged, that burden must be proportionably increased. I have uniformly thought, that the office of President was neither to be sought, declined, nor desired."  
Carolina Watchman.