cel . Are they Republicans?

GEORGE E. BADGER, of this State, Secretary of r the common people.

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portion of the Whigs of the South. We expected which charge, there was no shadow of foundation. ome such an offering to the Abolitionists for their ordial support of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Granger an active, bold, uncompromising Abolitionist :tionists for the Vice-Presidency:-the Abolitionas in the New York Legislature last year tried to m him for the United States Senate, because Mr. allmadge was not enough of an Abolitionist to ters and speeches have all been so many proclama-Post-Office Department, where he can use the an this could the Abolitionists ask at this time? If "coming events cast their shadows before," it clear that these appointments are a declaration war by the new Administration, upon all the

UNITED STATES SENATE.

uth holds dear. So we regard them.

This body, which was summoned to hold an exsession on the 4th inst., to enable the new Presint to submit his Cabinet appointments, &c., is emposed of the following members—the Demo-ATS in italics:

NEW JERSEY:

Samuel L. Southard,

PENNSYLVANIA:

Daniel W. Sturgeon,

DELAWARE:

Richard H. Bayard,

William D. Merrick,

VIRGINIA:

William C. Rives,

NORTH CAROLINA

Willie P. Mangum,

William A. Graham.

SOUTH CAROLINA

William C. Preston.

GEORGIA:

John C. Calhoun,

Alfred Cuthbert,

John M. Berrien.

MICHIGAN:

Augustus S. Porter,

Wm. C. Woodbridge.

ALABAMA:

William R. King.

Clement C. Clay.

MISSISSIPPI:

Robert J. Walker,

INDIANA:

ILLINOIS:

Samuel M'Roberts,

Richard M. Young.

John Henderson.

Albert S. White,

Oliver H. Smith,

(Vacancy.)

MARYLAND:

Thomas Clayton.

John L. Kerr.

Jacob W. Miller.

James Buchanan,

MAINE: uel Williams, eorge Evans. W HAMPSHIRE: evi Woodbury, anklin Pierce. VERMONT: muel Prentiss, muel S. Phelps. SSACHUSETTS: ac C Bates, Rufus Choate. ODE ISLAND: than F. Dixon, nes F. Simmons. NNECTICUT: rry Smith. W. Huntington W YORK: as Wright,

P. Talmadge *OHIC Illiam Allen. amin Tappan ENTUCKY: mry Clay, nes T. Morehead. NNESSEE: O. P. Nicholson. acancy.) UISIANA: cander Mouton, exander Barrow.

ARKANSAS: William S. Fulton. zander H. Sevier. mas H. Benton.

is not likely that any of the vacancies above be filled before the meeting of the regular sesf Congress in December next, unless the mad et of an extra-session should be adopted-there-Gen. Harrison will have, to ratify his Cabinet appointments, a majority of FIVE. And, when the regular session meets, he will, to present appearanhave a decided majority of adherents in вотн Houses;-then the new dynasty will have a fair opportunity to fulfil the many golden promises they made to the people during the late contest.

We hope it will not be expected that we ould notice the illiberal and impertment articles hich appeared, some time since, in one or two nums of the Charlotte Journal, relative to the establishent of this press. We have stated elsewhere, that our editorial course, we shall eschew as much as ore especially with our brethren of the press, and rive to render our paper useful and interesting, forthy the patronage of an enlightened liberal brig Forrester.

We think, from our relations hitherto with the proprietor of the Journal, we had a right to have expected from him more liberality. However, we do not complain ;- 'tis said, a breach of courtesy generally indicates a want of sense.

British outrages upon American Scamen .- It loes really seem as if Great Britain is endeavoring become mistress of the world, as well by land as g success, while with France, she is on the eve of war. On this side the "big pond," she has been hsultingly dallying with our Government for a ong series of years in regard to the North Eastern Boundary, hoping, no doubt, to gain that by delay nd intrigue, which is not hers by right.

an citizens, on the high seas, and in British ports; at Lockport, New York. nd for which no reparation or atonement has ever

and imprisonment the holder of any office under | Slaves, was driven into that port by stress of weather. en to speak their sentiments of candidates for of- for this violation of the laws of nations, has agreed to pay about one-third the value of the negroes.

The next outrage, was the attack upon the Steam-Navy. Mr. Badger is quite celebrated as an boat Caroline, the murder of American Citizens, e, cunning lawyer; and equally noted for his and the burning of the boat. This outrage, the igh federal opinions and rank aristocratic contempt British Mintster at Washington has acknowledged, was done under the authority of the British Gov-Francis Granger, of New York, Postmaster ernment; - and an attempt at justification is set up, General. This appointment does not astonish the on the ground, that the vessel and crew were on a Democratic Party; but it must confound the honest piratical expedition against British rights--for

The great theatre, however, of British outrage upon American rights, seems now to be the African seas. Whenever her armed vessels meet with our a 1836, he was run by the Anti-Masons and Abo- merchant ships and trading vessels in those unprotected regions, they detain them on the plea of their being engaged in the Slave trade, and similar outrages to that detailed in the article below, from the New York Herald, are committed. The frequency suit their purposes:—his votes in Congress, his let- of these insolent transgressions upon American rights of late, calls aloud for prompt interference tions against the rights of the South, and yet he is by our Government. If Great Britain is anxious aced by the new Administration at the head of to try her hand at conquest on this side the water, let her make the onset at once. But these petty tire mail facilities of the country to the destruc- and pitiful outrages upon unprotected American on of our vital rights. What greater concession Seamen and property, are degrading to the character of any civilized nation, and should not be tolerated by our Government a moment longer.

As the new Administration of Gen. Harrison is to reform every thing, we hope to see this British insolence corrected, and the North Eastern Boundary run and marked, or Great Britain again taught some of the sad realities of a flogging, which she has lately been administering with such a high hand to the Chinese and Arabs of the East

From the New York Herald. IMPORTANT FROM AFRICA-ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

By a recent arrival from Havana, we have receiv the particulars of another outrage perpetrated on an American vessel by an English cruiser, unparalleled perhaps since the Revolution. Annexed is a state-

Bark William and Francis, Captain P. Flowery, sailed from New York, where she belongs, Nov. 20 1839, for Havana. She cleared hence with American papers, American crew, American officers, and in fact every thing about her American. She arrived at Havana, thence proceeded to Hamburg, thence to Havana again, thence to the coast of Af rica. She was chartered to take to the river Brass, a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods and specie. Nothing material occurred on the passage. She arrived at the river Sept. 30th, and landed her cargo on the 15th October, about 6 a. m. being ready for sea, with sand ballast, sailed from the river, bound to Bonaire, in the Carribean seas for a cargo of salt, About two hours after, in beating out, discovered a vessel outside the bar, supposed by the negro pilots to be a British man of war. They wished to be discharged, for fear of being pressed into the English service. Their fears so increased when English boats were manned and headed for the William and Francis, that they all jumped over board and swam

About 10 a. m. the W. and F. was boarded by two boats crews from the English vessel. The officer of the first boat was requested to come on board, and leave his crew in the boat; but instead of so doboard the bark, armed to the teeth with pistols, cutlasses and carbines. When on doard, the officer drew up his men, and in an insolent manner said to Capt F. that he would take command of the vessel, and if he made any resistance that he would blow out his brains-remarking that he and his men were not geese. This was the first salutation given by the British officer. He was then asked by Captain F. what he wanted. His reply was a demand for the ship's papers. They were produced by Capt F. The officer demanded possession of them, which was refused. Capt. F. held them open in his hand, that they might be read. Capt. F. stated he would reproduce them at any time when wanted. The officer then said to the Amrican crew that they might work or not, as they pleased—that he had possession of the vessel; and ordered the anchor let go.

At noon the British man-of-war anchored close to the W. and F., and the commander came on board, with two boats crews, armed. The first boarding officer told his commander that Capt. F. refused to give up his register, and recommended the papers (crew list and charter papers) and Capt. F's insolence, to his notice. Capt. F. then produced his register, and held it for their perusal, as before stated. The commander persisted in having possession of the register, which Capt. F. would not permit, for tear of its being destroyed, as the officers said they believed the W. and F. to be Spanish property under American papers. The commander then ordered the crew of the W. and F. to be mustered; after which, the vessel was searched in the cabin, in trunks, and among clothing belonging to the officers rels of bread. The English commander said that if he found twenty barrels of bread on board, he would take her as a prize to Sierra Leone; and had he fallen in with her previous to her discharging, and found the specie on board, he would have condemned her immediately. Captain F. said if he had done so he would have committed an act of piracy, for the money had been legally shipped, for which bills of lading had been signed. The Englishman in a rage, called Capt. F. a damned saucy Yankee. ossible, all controversies of a personal nature,— About 5 p. m. they left the W. and F. after keeping Capt. F. under a guard of four men, with drawn swords, for nearly a whole day.

The Vessel's name was said to be H. B. Majesty's

The English commander asked Captain Flowery if he did not see the British ensign flying at his

see the American flag at my mast head." "Oh, yes;" answered the officer, "but we never mind it." Here is a plain unvarnished tale, as given by Capt. Flowery himself, who is now in this city. By it we see the growing insolence and arrogance of the English cruisers. Our flag is insulted and "not minded," and the right of search on the high seas, which ought never to be submitted to by an American, assumed and carried into practice sans ceremonie by a parcel of petty officers of the British Government on the coast of Africa. It has not yet happened, sea. Her conquests over the petty despotisms of but we hope it soon will, that an American vessel East, have lately been crowned with astonish- strong enough manned will be insulted as per above by one of those cruisers.

OUR AFFAIRS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 13th ultimo, Mr. PICKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, made a Report to the House of Representatives on the subject of the burning of the Steamboat Caroline, and the But this Boundary question is one of minor im- demand by the British Minister at Washington for ortance, when compared to the outrages committed the liberation of Alexander M'Leod, accused of the pon American Seamen, and the property of Ameriburning of said boat, and now imprisoned for trial

We can now give but a mere outline of the Re been made. The first of these outrages we port. It sets out by stating that the Caroline was all mention, was the seizing and liberating a num- the property of a citizen of New York; that she done. of Slaves, the property of citizens of Wilming- was used merely as a ferry boat between Buffalo on in this State, by the British authorities of the the American side and Navy Island on the British; been appointed by the Governor of Missouri, Com- of rights.

the "reign of terror;"—"gags," to punish with Bermuda Islands, when the vessel containing the that she was seized and burnt on the American was missioner to run the Boundary Line between that | Our true position, therefore, is still to adhere, stead-Federal Government who dared like other free If we are not mistaken, the British Government, tizens of New York murdered, by M'Leod, or some other British subject. "There is no doctrine," says the Report, "more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the authority of his Government, and that the vessel was 'piratical,' and that the citizens murdered were outlaws-then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuit of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy .-No greater wrong can be done to a country, than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling and imbecility."

> The Report continues: "The Minister, in his letter of the 13th of December, 1840, says, 'It is quite notorious that Mr. Mac Leod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned, rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws and their abettors,' &c. This may, perchance, all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere ipse dixit of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether MacLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury have a right to decide. JURISDICTION IN STATE TRIBUNALS over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to tive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and

independence of the States. The Report further continues:

"We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northern nor North Western boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficul-

ty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade. which if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our right to property, on a subject matter vital to near one half of the States of this Confederacy, and which considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies is of the last importance to our National Indepen-

The Report then concludes by expressing the hope, that our difficulties with Great Britain may yet be settled without a resort to hostilities.

On the presentation of this Report, an animated debate arose in the House, in which the WHIGS ing, he ordered his men, (eighteen in number,) to from the North denounced it as too strong—too warlike, although some of them had but a few days before epxressed themselves in decidedly more hostile language than any used in the Report. We hope, if we are to have hostilities with Great Britain, we shall not again find Mr. Webster, who is now Secretary of State, and his Northern allies. against their country, and for the Britsh, as in the

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Brittania arrived at Boston on the plause. 22d ultimo, having left Liverpool on the 4th. The New York Journal of Commerce says: - Considering the space of time over which the dates extend the news is of very little interest.

The Queen of Great Britain opened Parliament in person, on the 26th January, and read her speech 'in a distinct voice." The speech says nothing on American Affairs, or upon the threatened difficulties with France.

On a proposition for the usual address to the Queen, Lord Brougham replied:-" That he felt compelled to notice a passage in the speech of the mover of the address, in which he congratulated and crew; sealed letters were opened, and also bar- all foreign powers, of their disposition to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. There was no passage to that effect in the speech from the throne, although there had been last year, and the omission suggested to his mind the most gloomy apprehensions. He feared that a material change had taken place in the relations with France, that an interruption had occurred to the good understanding which had existed for ten years, and that an alliance so well calculated to promote peace throughout the world was in danger.

In the House of Commons, on moving the adspeakers upon both sides seemed to insist on the "Yes," replied Capt. F. "and did you not France. Sir Robert Peel complained that the necessity of preserving friendly relations with Queen had made no reference in her speech to the affairs of Canada and the United States Boundary Question, and the repeal agitation in Ireland. The addresses to the Queen were carried in both Houses without amendment.

ITEMS.

The National Intelligencer, the great organ of the New Administration at Washington, published a Communication lately, in which the Chartering of a National Bank was recommended, and to insert in its Charter a provision allowing it to suspend specie than myself. payments at pleasure!

The Boston Post says, a Mr. Digby, of that State. has invented a machine for drilling rocks, iron, wood and militia companies. Could he not invent a machine to drill the Banks into a permanent state of

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed, and the Governor approved, Resolutions requesting their Representatives in Congress', to prepare articles of impeachment against Justice M'KINLEY, of the United States' Supreme Court, for refusing to hold the Circuit Court in Mississippi, as he should have

The Hon. BEDFORD BROWN of this State, has

The Raleigh Standard says, at a meeting of the Stockholders in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, on the 16th ult., it was determined to accept the act passed by the last Legislature for the relief of said Company. The receipts on the Road for the last seven months, is reported by the President to be double the current expenses.

The Hon. PHILIP P. BARBOUR, one of the Jusof the United States in 1832.

DANIEL BRENT, Esq., the American Consul in France, died on the 31st of January last.

The stock of the great "Regulator of the Currenev," the United States Bank, sold in New York, on the 25th ultimo, at 181-4 per share!-813-4 below

Through inadvertence, a few of our papers were struck off dated the 5th, instead of the 9th. Tuesday will be our regular day of publication.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. According to previous notice, a meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg assembled at the ANDER appointed Secretary.

and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Democratic party of Lincoln county, at a recent public meeting, nominated our fellow-citizen, GREEN W. CALDWELL, Esq., as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress of the United States, and kindly requested an suppose that there is any right in the Federal Execu- expression of the sentiments of the other Counties composing the District in regard to said nomination;

RESOLVED, That we, a portion of the Democracy of Mecklenburg, give to said nomination our cordial approbation;-that we know Mr. Caldwell to be a true Democrat of the school of '98, and regard him as possessing, in an eminent degree, the characteristics which should mark the representative of a free People-to wit: honesty, firmness, and capacity; and that we will use all honorable exertions to promote

RESOLVED, That we tender to our Republican brethren of Lincoln our sincere thanks, for their generous sacrifice of personal preferences, in passing over their own gifted favorites, and bestowing their choice upon a citizen of our County-showing that their devotion is not to men, but to the great principles of Equal Rights, and the harmony of our party.

RESOLVED, That we regard the "Signs of the Times" as strongly indicative of a speedy re-ascendency of Democratic men and measures troughout the Union; - when those who have seized apon the Government by stratagem and fraud, will be indigof 1800, again rescued from the reign of Federalism and her thraldom to the money power.

RESOLVED, That Major Henry W. Conner, after faithful servant;" and that the Chairman transmit to him a copy of this Resolution.

Col. Hoke of Lincoln was called up, and addressed the meeting for half an hour in his usual eloquent and humorous style, eliciting frequent bursts of ap-

On motion of Capt. John Walker.

RESOLVED, Tha tthe Chairman and Secretary are requested to sign these proceedings, and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican and Western Carolinian to copy the same.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Secretary.

From the following letter to the Committee appointed by the meeting in Lincoln to inform Mr. CALDWELL of his nomination, it will be seen that he has accepted :- we have therefore placed his name at our mast-head as the Democratic candidate them upon "the unbiassed assurance received from for Congress in the 11th Estrict, and feel perfectly certain that he will be elected by an overwhelming

CHARLOTTE, FEB. 27, 1841.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, informing me into a violation of your obligations. that at a meeting of a large number of the Democratic citizens of Lincoln, I was nominated as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

This demonstration of marked respect and approbation of my public conduct and Republican prindress to the Queen, an animated debate arose on ciples, by the Democratic citizens of Lincoln, is very the posture of British Foreign Affairs, but the flattering to me-coming too, not only from my native county, but from those of whom a portion were my associates and neighbors in boyhood; and who have been close and near observers of my conduct ever siuce-fills me with the deepest sensibility, and demands my most grateful acknowledgments. But, gentlemen, in accepting the nomination, no man could feel more sensibly the want of that ability and claims against said company will present them to experience necessary to qualify him for the dischage of the high duties connected with the station, than I do. It is some relief, however, from the consciousness of my deficiencies, to know that no one has more zeal for the success of our cause, or more confidence in the soundness of our Republican creed,

It is true, our principles have suffered a temporary defeat; but my confidence in their purity remains unchanged. In moments of difficulty and excitement, misrepresentation, humbuggery, show and few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be fraud may delude for a while, but reason and sober pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be reflection will expel the delusion and soon bring

It does sometimes happen, [for example, the late Presidential contest,] that the minority are right and the majority wrong; but as soon as experience and sober thought proves this to be the case, (which will not be long, judging from the signs of the times at Washington City,) the minority will increase to a majority, and the error will reform itself by the smooth operation of freedom of opinion and equlity

in the Virginia Resolutions of '98.—It is at all times necesssary, and more particularly so at the present, since the old Federalists and Abolitions are about to take the reins of Government in their own handsthat we refresh our memories by referrence to first principles. It is by tracing their origin, that we learn to understand them; and it is by keeping that line and that origin always in view, that we never forget the 1. It is in obedience to these principles, tices of the Supreme Court of the United States, that I feel bound by every obligation of patriotism, died suddenly at Washington City, on the 24th ult. to oppose a U. S. Bank-a protective Tariff-Inter-Judge B. was a candidate for the Vice Presidency nal Improvements by the General Governmentand all other anti-Republican measures, which I have no doubt, from the character and complexion of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, will be the leading and prominent ones of his Administration.-All these questions, I will fully discuss, at a future time. - I am, with great respect, your obedient servant.

G. W. CALDWELL. Messrs. Thomas Ward, John Killian, and L. E. Thompson, Committee.

Watch the Fulfilment !- Let the people not forget what they were told during the last summer's campaign, -namely, -that Van Buren and his friends were the cause of hard times, and that if they could be turned out of power, and Harrison and his friends put in, we should immediately have good. and glorious times. We were told that as soon as the result of the contest was made known, if Harrison was elected, at once, the lowering clouds of trou-Courthouse in Charlotte on Friday the 26th ultimo. ble and momentary distress would pass away, and On motion of David Parks, Esq., Dr. Stephen Fox the sunshine of prosperity again gladden us with was called to the Chair, and Maj. WILLIAM ALEX- restored confidence, credit, and abundance of money. Well, Harrison has been elected some three months. The object of the meeting having been eqplained and how is it now? Are the times any better! On y the Chairman, Dr. Charles J. Fox offered the fol- the other hand, are they not worse? Every candid owing Preamble and Resolutions, which were read man must admit that he has been deceived, and disappointed. If these are the blossoms of the Harrison tree, what will the fruits be in their maturity?___ Like the apples of the Dead Sea, we apprehendrotten to the touch-bitterness and ashes. We say to the honest Republicans of the People, many of whom were gloriously deceived by cunning professions of log-cabin zeal and economy, keep in mind what you were promised last summer, and mark what will be the fulfilment of these promises!

Western Carolinian

P. Mosely, of Ma dison county, New York, is on his way to Washington with a hog of his own raising and fattening, which weighs 1,255 pounds; a present for General Harrison .- Nat Int.

Q. How much does Mr. Mosley expect to be paid for his "present"? Gen. Washigton, when president, made it a rule to accept no presents.

Farmer's Register.

Wonder how many applicants there are for the superintendency of the mint at Charlotte? Rumor says some six or eight. Is it possible, that the present incumbent is to be proscribed by our proscriptionhating new President? or, that any of his office-hating party can be induced to accept the appointment.? We shall soon see. - Lin. Republican.

A Politician's Life.—The various perplexities which attend a successful politician, are admirably described by Sam Slick, as follows:

Save your country, says one: save it from ruin; cut down salaries. I intend to, says I. Watch the ofnantly hurled from the high places of power, and ficials, says another: they are the biggest rouges ar beloved country, as in the memorable struggle we have. It don't convene with liderty that public servants should be the masters of the public. I quite concur with you. vs I. Reduce lawyers' fees, says some; they are a-eatin' up the country like locusts. Just so, said I. A bounty on wheat, says many years' faithful service in Congress, deserves the farmer, for your life. Would you tax the methe thanks of his constituents, and we extend to him | chanic to enrich the agriculturist? says a manufatuin his retirement the plaudit of "well done good and rer. Make a law agin' thistles, says one? a regulator about temperance, says another; we have a right to drink if we please, says a third. Don't legislate too much, says a fourth-it's the curse of the state; On the adoption of the Preamble and Resolutions, and so on without end. I was fairly botherd for no two thought alike, and there was no pleasin' no body. Then every man that voted for me wanted some favor or another, and there was no bottom to the obligation. I was most squashed to death with the weight of my cares, they was so heavy.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, Feb. 13.

Indian News .- Letters from Tampa state that, between 375 and 400 Indians have come in. Two hundred of them were to be shipped off to Arkansas on the 1st instant. This looks as if the Indians were beginning to be tired of the useless contest in which they are engaged. Should the news of the coming in of 70 of the Micasukie tribe be confirmed, we have little doubt but that a few months will erminate the Indian War

Advice to young Girls.- Never marry a boy, whose mamma is atraid to have him go on the water, or whose papa cannot tell the difference between the oothache and the lockjaw.

Advice to young Men .- Have it fairly understood before you wed, whether you intend to marry an individual or a whole family.

Advice to Parents .- Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you

Good resolutions are like soda water-if they stand any length of time before they are acted upon, they oose their strength and become "stale, flat, and

Dico,

In the State of Mississippi, on the 9th of January ast, JOHN B. HUTCHISON, formerly of Meckenburg county, N. C., in the 48th year at his age. In Rowan county, on the 25th ult., after a protracted illness, Miss JANE E., daughter of Capt. John M'Culloch, aged about 27 years.

THE firm of A. Beneini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER, A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, the Barber, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers,

that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of Letter- Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.