



CAROLINA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1833.

Crops, &c.—We are truly gratified to learn that the crops in this vicinity are generally improving, much more than the most sanguine could possibly have anticipated a few weeks since. The Cotton crop in particular, promises well—we saw a few days since a sample plucked on the 9th inst. off the plantation of Maj. W. K. Bullock, in this county, that looked remarkably fine. Fruit, of every description, is also abundant.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Halifax County—Isham Mathews, (no opposition) *Senate*. John R. J. Daniel and William M. West, *Commons*. E. B. Freeman, (no opposition) *Superior Court Clerk*. M. H. Pettway, *County Court Clerk*. State of the Poll: Commons, Daniel 749, West 628, Chas. Gee 625, Willis Alston 424. Clerk C. C. Pettway 733, B. S. Long 246.

Martin—David Latham, S. John Cloman and Edwin S. Smithwick, C. Wheeler Martin, C. S. C. Joseph D. Biggs, C. C. C.

Nash—Samuel Arrington, S. George Boddie and Ford Taylor, C. A. Whitfield, C. C. C. Elijah Woodard, C. S. C. State of the Poll—Senate, Arrington 275, Willis Boddie 250.—Commons, Boddie 628, Taylor 490, W. Buntling 331. C. C. C. Whitfield 229, Wm. Dozier 189, S. Brown 174, Jos. Arrington 170, J. Williams 55. C. S. C.—Woodard 323, J. H. Drake 230, E. L. Curle 174, J. Ing 79.

Granville—State of the Poll: Commons, Wm. R. Hargrove 1172, James Wyche 773, Robert Potter 762. Geo. S. McIntosh 226.

Hertford—John Vann, S. Sipha Smith and Isaac Carter, C. State of the Poll: Senate, Vann 185, Geo. W. Montgomery 129. Commons, Smith 365, Carter 326, Kenneth Rayner 293, Thos. Griffith 165. [The correspondent of the Norfolk Herald says: Montgomery and Rayner declared themselves in favor of the doctrine of Nullification, and advocated the principle ably and unflinchingly, in addresses to the people—their votes may therefore be considered a test of the principle in this county.]

Congressional.—In the Halifax district, Jesse A. Bynum is elected by a majority of 722 votes, over Andrew Joyner. The following is the vote in the different counties:—

	Bynum.	Joyner.
Bertie,	358	372
Martin,	602	301
Northampton,	604	122
Halifax,	634	681
	2198	1476
Bynum's Majority in the District,		722

In the Wake district, D. L. Barringer is re-elected by a majority of 61 votes, over J. G. A. Withamson.

In the Fayetteville district, Edmund Deberry (former representative,) is elected by a majority of 37 votes over Laughlin Bethune, late member.

In the Wilmington district, James McKay is re-elected by a large majority, over his opponent Louis Dishough.

The following letter was written to the Hon. S. P. Carson and appears annexed to a circular lately addressed by him to the Electors of his District.

Back Spring, 9th Feb. 1833.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 24th ult. There can be no doubt that the United States 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 be 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 justice that could be de-

sired, 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 the Pennsylvanian as any two cases can be. In 1816 the System that now oppresses the South was begun. It was then opposed. 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,
NATH'L MACON.

Singular Circumstance.—This Congressional District has long been remarkable for close contests—the majority of the successful candidate seldom reaching 100 votes. At the election in 1831, between Messrs. Deberry and Bethune, the former, who had been the incumbent, was beaten by a majority of 37 votes only. The election just held between the same candidates, has resulted in the defeat of Mr. Bethune, the late member, by the identical majority of 37 votes!

We take pleasure in stating, that the member-elect is in favor of the U. S. Bank and of Mr. Clay's Land Bill.

Fay. Obs.

Internal Improvement.—The Wilmington Press contains the information that there has been subscribed to the project of a Rail Road from that town to Raleigh, \$113,000 in Wilmington alone, and that they expect to increase the subscription to \$150,000 in that town, and \$50,000 in the County of New Hanover. In addition to this, we learn that \$50,000 have been subscribed in Sampson County, on condition that the Road shall run through Clinton.—ib.

The Proceedings of the late Internal Improvement Convention, have been printed in Pamphlet form for gratuitous distribution. County Committees, and others who feel an interest in the subject, can obtain any number of copies on application, or by sending an order with directions how they shall be transmitted.

Ral. Reg.

Raleigh.—The Register says, "There are now about twenty new brick buildings going up on Fayetteville street, in Raleigh, intended for stores. They are, for the most part, of the largest class, and will be finished in a superior style of neatness. These alone, give active employment to a large number of persons, and in addition thereto, we find that there are 120 workmen engaged about the capitol, in various occupations.

We have received the first No. of "The Examiner, and Journal of Political Economy," published in Philadelphia by Condy Ragnet. It reached us too late for a more particular notice, than that it is a pamphlet of sixteen pages octavo, published on the first and third Wednesdays of every month, at the price of \$1 50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.—It's title, and the name of the Editor give assurance of what it is.

Richmond Jef.

French Indemnity.—We understand from good authority, that no difficulties will arise between the United States and France, in relation to the fulfilment of the recent treaty of indemnity for claims. A very friendly understanding exists between both governments on the subject. Notwithstanding the complexion of the recent debates in the French Chamber of Deputies, the cabinet of Louis Phillippe have the fullest confidence in the appropriation being passed as soon as certain documents are received from this country.

The delay created by unforeseen contingences in the payment of the money, amounting to five millions, will not affect, in the remotest degree, the interest of the claimants.—Pennsylvanian.

We learn that at fort Winnebago, during the payment of the Winnebago Indian annuity, a few days ago, in consequence of fifty barrels of whiskey being sold to the Indians, they generally became intoxicated, and several were killed in the affray. One Indian killed an Indian woman and several children. The Little Priest, a Winnebago Chief, ordered the Indian to be shot upon the spot, which was promptly obeyed. This was administering summary justice.

Vandalia (Ill.) Whig.

Letter from Major Downing.—To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette—to be printed in his paper to-morrow.

On board Steamboat Columby, }
July 26, 1833. }

SIR: I and the President are just about clipping it down to the Rip Raps, pretty nigh as fast as we come back from Concord. The President had a notion not to stop one minute at your wharves, because, he said, considering certain things that had passed, he was afraid if any saucy looking feller came aboard the boat he might up with his stick and knock him down—thinking it might be Randolph. However, I persuaded the President to hold on, if it was only to let the people see that he wan't to be fooled with. And now while I am writing you this to put in your paper, I sees several folks, looking like butter wouldn't melt in their mouths, coming up and shaking hands with the President, and he taking it all very cool and easy, but quite prepared—for as he said to me coming down—Maj. there's no knowing who's who there, and may I be cursed if I don't smash the furst man that raises his hand to me higher than his breeches pocket. That's right General says I, and so I give orders to let 'em know what was expected—and they march up and do the thing that's right as slick as grease and no fear of a rumpus.

Just as we were coming up to the wharf, I heard somebody holler out, there's Major Downing—I had a great mind to dodge and run, thinking somebody might have a grudge agin me, and knowing that the devil would be to play in five minutes if they got to cutting any of their capers in that sort of manner. Stand your ground Major says the General and don't flinch. With that I spunked up and right off—they hollered out agin, three cheers for Maj. Downing; and hurraed like heaven and earth were coming together, and I tuk off my hat and made a bow, and that seemed to satisfy 'em; for when they tried to hurrau for the General, it was no go, and some of the big fellers laffed.

I've just asked the Captain to wait a bit till I've writ you this letter; you know we expect to be at the Rip Raps to-morrow, and in the salt water a washing in less than no time afterwards. We got so much dust on us in going on to Concord that the President can't rest till he's cleaned out and out and feels well agin. Send your paper with the letter in it on to Uncle Joshua at Downingville as soon as possible, and oblige your respectful servant.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

The following toast was given at Millinburg, Union county, among a large collection of others:—

By George Dreisbach, Judge Cooper, of South Carolina: Fit for nothing else than to be stuck on a bed post for bugs to bark at, or to be clerk over a frog pond, and there be nibbled to death by ducks.

Virginia Springs.—The Lewisburg Alleghanian of Friday week says, that "Every day brings fresh accessions to the company at our Springs. The crowd at the White Sulphur is great, and the inns in the neighborhood are filled with persons waiting for the first vacancy that may occur at the Springs. At the Red Sulphur, we are informed there are about a hundred and twenty visitors; we do not know what number there is at

the Salt Sulphur, but have been told that there is a handsome company there also. All three of these places possess qualities, which cannot fail to attract the invalid and man of pleasure; whilst the first will find there a specific for his pains, the latter will have ample aliment afforded on which to gratify his appetites: So that we can say to all 'Come purchase health and pleasure for our country abounds in both.'

Diet for the Season.—The consulting city physicians of the City of Boston (Messrs. Warren, Shurtleff, Hayward, Randall, and Shattuck) on Friday addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which they caution the citizens against unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables, but express their opinion that "ripe fruits and wholesome vegetables, used with moderation, constitute a most salutary kind of food at this period of the year."

The report of Ephraim K. Avery's presence in this quarter, is true. He has been in this city, and now resides with a highly respectable family in Germantown. On Friday last, he was at the camp meeting near Darby. He did not, however, show himself to the people; but remained in a tent—where he was carefully screened from observation. Few persons were aware of his presence. Whether he will preach at Germantown, is not known. Rumor says that he is preparing the anxiously expected vindication.—Pennsylvanian.

The Pennsylvanian says, "It is easy to discover that the elements are in agitation which may raise the death of Sarah M. Cornell to the same pinnacle of importance as that occupied by the disappearance of Wm. Morgan." Indeed, from the charges of interference brought against the society of which Mr. Avery is a member, we have little doubt it will be carried to the ballot box. The stories about priest craft, sectarian influence, bribery and corruption, are perfectly ridiculous.

The Canterbury school business is to form the nucleus of a new party in Connecticut.—The anti-Crandalites ought to have gone cunningly to work and got the young lady a husband. Her fanaticism would have evaporated instantly. In all ages fanaticism has found its chosen seat in the bosom of females in a state of single blessedness, and nothing cures the disease like a husband and two or three children to bestow the affections on. This lady would soon lose her longing to surround herself with her black pets—white ones would be much more to her taste.—U. S. Tel.

Through the friend of Gen. Hampton, we are enabled to correct the account we copied in our last relative to the alleged great mortality on his plantation near New Orleans. He has not lost more than twenty of his slaves by Cholera, and the number reported to have died would embrace all and more than belong to that establishment.

A very intelligent gentleman from Ohio, who had the best opportunity of forming a correct opinion, stated, in this city, a few days ago, that he had ascertained to his entire satisfaction, that the emigrants into that State, during the last year, had taken with them money to the amount of exceeding six and perhaps reaching eight millions of dollars.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Horrid transaction.—A family of twelve free colored persons, consisting of four grown females and eight children, were poisoned yesterday, supposed by a negro man named Adam, owned by Mr. Vernon. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, were these. The fellow Adam had been living for some time past in the yard, and some difficulty having occurred, he was required to remove, and was to have left this day. In consequence of this requirement, the fellow made some threats, that he would be revenged. Yesterday, at dinner, the family had prepared some soup, and a fowl, cooked with rice, which was served up; a woman, in an adjoining house, who had