

We have been favored by a gentleman, from the vicinity of the scene of action, with the following list of the individuals butchered, which however does not comprise all, several having fallen whose names could not be procured:

- Joseph Travis, wife and three children 5
Latha Francis 1
William Reese and mother 2
Mrs. Elizabeth Turner and two others 3
Henry Bryant, wife, child and mother-in-law 4
Mrs. C. Whitehead, three daughters, two sons and one grand son 7
Trajan Doyle 1
John Williams' wife and child 2
Nath'l. Francis' two children and overseer 3
Thomas Barrow 1
Levi Waller's children, wife & a young lady 10
Francis Fell's two daughters 2
Burwell Jones' daughter 1
William Williams, wife and two others 4
Jacob Williams' wife, 3 children & — Drury 5
Gaswell Worrell's wife and child 2
Mrs. Rebecca Vaughan, two sons, and niece 4
James Story and wife 2

As soon as the alarm was raised, expresses were despatched in every direction for assistance. The adjacent counties both in Virginia and this State turned out en masse, reinforcements were arriving long after atrocities ceased. Detachments of the Military were also sent from Halifax, Northampton and Hertford in this State, and from Petersburg, Richmond and Norfolk in Va. Three companies of U. S. Troops were also promptly ordered from Fortress Monroe, commanded by Col. House; to which a large body of Marines were added, under command of Commodore Elliott, who had just returned in the Sloop of War Natchez, from a fatiguing cruise. Before the most of these detachments however reached Southampton, they were met by despatches, informing them that the necessity for their presence no longer existed. Their promptitude however, in responding to the call of duty, is not less worthy of praise on this account.

Most of the insurgents were well armed and mounted, but do not appear from the accounts received, to have evinced much courage or intrepidity, in their several skirmishes with the whites. It is a singular fact that in the several rencoures which took place, not a single white was killed! Indeed, in one instance, where a party of blacks was attacked by four whites, it is stated that the latter succeeded in repulsing them, after killing three or four and taking several prisoners. By Wednesday night, the whole band of insurgents, with the exception perhaps of two or three, were either killed or captured. The two leaders were shot and their heads placed upon stakes in the public road. Though many of the accounts differ in their details, they all concur in one point, viz: that the affair is at an end and no suspicion is entertained of its having been a general thing. We trust therefore, that the great excitement into which the country has been thrown, will quickly subside, whilst the prompt manner in which this outrage has been met and the examples made, will deter others from making similar attempts.

It is very gratifying to us to have it in our power to state, as we can do upon the authority of a respectable name, that there were numerous instances of incorruptible fidelity among some of the slaves who were applied to, to join the band. They not only refused but at the peril of their own lives, rescued their masters and their families from certain destruction. It would be a libel on the liberality and gratitude of the community to suppose, that such honorable instances of devotion to principle will fail of their merited reward.

It is said that one white man, at least, was found amongst the dead conspirators, disgraced and blackened as a negro. If this be true, the fate which overtook him was almost of too mitigated a character.— We can think of no crime in the whole range human enormity so heinous, as this. Circumstances may be adduced, by bare possibility, in extenuation of a simple murder, or even of him who should place a fire brand in the midst of a populous town—but for the infernal villain who would join our slaves in such an unhallowed and diabolical crusade, there can be no such thing as extenuation.

In closing this hasty account we regret exceedingly to state, that Mr. SHEPARD LEE, an esteemed member of the Halifax Blues, was accidentally shot during an alarm, by a brother member of the Corps. The circumstance seems greatly to have excited the sympathy and regret of the circle, where Mr. Lee was best known.

The following additional particulars are from the Virginia papers.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug. 26. A letter was received on Tuesday morning from Col. Trezvant, who lives at Jerusalem, in the county of Southampton, stating that an "insurrection" had broken out among the blacks—that several white families had been destroyed; that arms and ammunition were wanting in Southampton, and that a considerable military force might be required to subdue the disturbers.—Jerusalem is about 70 miles from Richmond—Col. T's letter was written on the 21st—evidently in great haste—without giving numbers, names, &c. It was sent by express to the Authorities of the town of Petersburg—and by them despatched to the Mayor of this city. It was received on Tuesday morning, and laid before the Gov-

ernor. The council being convened, (there being no other member in the city than the Lieut. Gov.) the advice was given to take the earliest and most efficient measures.— Arrangements were immediately taken by the Chief Magistrate for the purpose. Arms and ammunition were despatched in wagons to the county of Southampton. The four Volunteer Companies of Petersburg, the Dragoons and Lafayette Artillery Company of Richmond, one Volunteer Company from Norfolk and one from Portsmouth, and the Regiments of Southampton and Sussex, were at once ordered out. The Dragoons of this city, commanded by Capt. Randolph Harrison, took up the line of march on Tuesday evening. The Lafayette Artillery, commanded by Capt. John B. Richardson, embarked at 8 o'clock the same evening, in the Steamboat Norfolk, to land at Smithfield. We presume that Brigadier General Eppes will command the detachments.

Another express on the same evening from the Mayor of Petersburg, requested the Governor to send over arms—which were accordingly despatched.

No authentic accounts have been received of the character of this unexpected transaction—of the number of blacks collected, of their designs, of the mischief they have done; whether they are the mere runaways who have broken out from the Swamps, or how many slaves of the neighboring plantations have joined—whether they have got together for mere rapine and robbery, or for what. But that these wretches will rue the day on which they broke loose upon the neighboring population, is most certain. A terrible retribution will fall upon their heads. Dearly will they pay for their madness and their misdeeds.

Let.—We have later accounts, but they are still rumors; still deficient in authenticity. It is said that the leader of the blacks had been shot at the bridge at Jerusalem—that about 20 negroes were on their march to their rendezvous, and attacked by four whites—6 killed, and several prisoners taken.

It is said there had been a skirmish between the largest body of the blacks, and some few militia—that the negroes had fled into a wood—and the writer of the letter, who gives this account, believes that as soon as the troops are up, they would be completely surrounded and cut off. An ample retribution will be their lot for the blood which they have shed. Rumor had stated the number of their victims as high as 70 or 80, perhaps more—but such stories are always greatly exaggerated. We have no doubt it is in the present instance.

One of the last expresses states, that most, if not all the blacks were runaways, who had broken out of the swamps, to rob and do mischief—that few, if any, of the plantation hands, had joined them—and in one case, he heard of a master of one of the estates turning out with his slaves, to meet a party coming to attack him—that two of the assailants had been killed, a third wounded, and the rest ran off. He heard of several others being killed elsewhere. But it is extremely difficult to get at the truth in all such cases.

The Governor received a letter by this express yesterday morning, from General Eppes, of Sussex.

Gen. Eppes believes that in a day or two all will be tranquil; that no more troops will be necessary, and perhaps those in service may be discharged, though there was a party near Southampton Court House, and a small one near Bellfield—that things look well.

Latest account.—An express arrived last night, little before 10 o'clock, with despatches from Petersburg for the Governor. [One of the letters is from Capt. D. H. Branch.] He informs that a letter had been received from Jerusalem, written on Wednesday.—The writer is said to be an intelligent and respectable man. He states that he had seen the bodies of all, or most of the whites who had been murdered in that neighborhood, amounting to about 40—most of them women and children! That a skirmish had taken place on Tuesday between the whites and the blacks in that quarter, amounting to about 40—in which no loss was sustained by the whites, and several of the blacks killed, and 6 or 8 of them taken prisoners, and thrown into jail. Capt. B. understands, that the blacks are in two or three detachments—that they have perpetrated in all about 60 murders; that they have lost a considerable part of their force; that their spirits are broken, that their object seems now to be to skulk, and that they have lost all further intention of committing further depredations. He is of opinion, from what he understands, that no more troops will be required to repress them; there being a sufficient number to effect that object.

The Express who brought the letters from Petersburg understands that the Richmond Dragoons arrived in Southampton on Wednesday night. The story of the leader being shot down near Jerusalem is said to be contradicted. It is suggested that he is a negro from North-Carolina, and his name has been quoted, we know not on what authority, to be that of Nathaniel Turner. It is supposed that most of these rascals and murderers were runaway negroes, who had broken in upon the white population, for robbery and other mischief. There is no appearance of concert among the slaves; nothing that can deserve the name of insurrection, which it was originally denominated. There is some story of a few

white faces being seen, or supposed to be seen, among them. No particular account has been received of the detachment near Bellfield; though there were rumors of some of them having been cut or shot down.— The number of the banditti has been probably much magnified, if it be true that only forty were engaged in the skirmish near Jerusalem.

There is no doubt that any further danger from them is by this time over, and that they will dearly rue the day when they ever dared to break in upon the peace of the country; and to shed the blood of any one; particularly the women and children.

From the Richmond Compiler of Aug. 27.

Still Later.—A letter was received yesterday by the Governor, from Gen. Eppes, dated at Jerusalem, August 24. He states, that it is ascertained that forty-six whites have been murdered; some of them horribly mangled; some say that fifty-three are killed—that the number of insurgents were, according to the best intelligence, reduced to six—though it is not improbable they may attempt to rally. Twelve had been taken; several had been apprehended, not of the rioters, but suspected—fifteen had been killed—the rest, with General Nat. Turner, (a preacher and a slave,) and Will Artist, a freeman of color, and their head, were trying to make off. Gen. E. states that he was disbanding the military, and had no doubt of restoring tranquility in a short time.

It appears by the Albany papers, that since the opening of the Mohawk Railroad, the travellers on it have amounted to between three and four hundred a day.— One journal says—The income of this company from present appearances will be about \$140,000 a year for passengers only, and the stock instead of being worth 70 per cent. advance, is worth 6 or 700 per cent. New-York American.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

- Ashe.—John Ray, S. James Calloway and Toliver Wither, C.
Duplin.—Stephen Miller, S. Wan Wright & Jos. Gillespie, C.
Macon.—Jas. W. Guinn, S. Jas. Whitaker, Sr. and Thomas Tatham, C.
Onslow.—Lewis Deising, S. John P. Thompson and G. A. Thompson, C.
Tyrell.—D. N. Bateman, S. H. G. Spruill and Charles McClees, C.
Washington.—Samuel Davenport, S. Waters Beckwith and Uriah W. Swanner, C.

In the Morganton Congressional District, the Hon. Saml. P. Carson was re-elected by a majority of 3967—Carson 4422, Anthony Casey 1345.

Large Squash.—The Salisbury Carolinian mentioned a week or two ago the production in that place of a large Squash, weighing 65 pounds.— We have seen one to beat it, which grew in the garden of a gentleman of this town, the present season,—weighing sixty-six pounds, measuring upwards of five feet in circumference, and nearly two feet in diameter. We believe the common name of this species of vegetable is 'Mammoth squash.' The appellation is very appropriate, and we doubt if any section of the country can produce many to compete with the above.

The Murders in Southampton, Va.—We have devoted some space in this week's paper to the details of the recent horrid massacres in Virginia. From all accounts, and they are various and contradictory, it appears there was no extensive and organized plan for a general insurrection, but that it was the work of a few desperate characters in connection with an outlawed gang of runaways from the Dismal Swamp. They passed over the neighborhood like a scourge of murder and rapine, with the most diabolical fury, and a fiendish enmity against the whites, forcing into their ranks the more well disposed blacks as they passed along in their bloody career. This sanguinary act of these deluded wretches, must create feelings of intense sympathy for the fate of their unfortunate victims; and what renders the affair more black and fiendlike, these victims were principally unprotected women and children.

The occurrence of this melancholy affair must tend to draw the bonds of this species of our population more close; and especially to interdict the custom of permitting colored persons to preach and harangue to a collection of blacks on the Sabbath,—a custom which prevails much at this time. We believe it has generally been the case, that in all attempts at insurrection in the southern states, the plans of organization for murder and rapine have been concocted and matured at professed religious meetings; this was especially the case at the great intended insurrection in Charleston, in 1822.

The Fredericksburg Arena, of the 30th ultimo, mentions a rumor of a second disturbance in Surry, a county adjoining Southampton. The Arena says—We have conversed with an intelligent passenger in the Richmond stage, who states, that late on Saturday night, the Governor received two expresses from the disaffected district, the nature of which communications had not been made public. It was, however, generally believed that an insurrection had taken place in the county of Surry, and that several families had fallen victims.—The Richmond Cavalry, on their return to the city, were met by orders from the Governor to march to Surry. We give these particulars to put an end to the exaggerated reports which are in circulation respecting this alleged second disturbance."

A Post Office has recently been established in Anson County, in this State, called Tindalsville, of which Hardy W. Strickland, Esq. is Postmaster.

CHERAW, AUG. 30.

Awful Calamity.—Our Town has been visited with a calamity which must be long and severely felt. In consequence of the successive heavy rains which have fallen for two weeks past, our river was discovered to be rapidly rising as early as Friday morning last. It continued to rise until 5 o'clock on Saturday night, and at half past seven o'clock that beautiful fabric, the Bridge over the Peedee, yielded before the destroying flood. Not a wreck is now remaining to tell where it stood. Such was the overwhelming violence of the flood, that nothing could withstand it. At the very moment of its yielding before the desolating flood, two white men and two negroes had entered and were passing through, but notwithstanding it had been reduced to a complete wreck, having been crushed before they could reach this end, astonishing to tell they were all saved. As to the amount of damage sustained by the crops it is impossible to say. The low grounds on each side in some places for more than a mile in extent present one vast sheet of water. We learn that every bank from this fifty miles down the river has been broken—of course the low grounds are completely inundated. But it would require more time and space than we can command to chronicle the disaster. In extent it certainly surpasses any within the memory of our oldest inhabitants. [Republican.]

We have been visited by the most destructive freshet known since the memory of man. The crops on the river plantations are entirely swept—planters, who expected to make 500 bales of cotton, will not make 10. This, with the loss of their provision crops, stock of cattle, hogs, destruction of fences, and injury to the soil, will make up a sum total, which we cannot at this time estimate. We believe that 300,000 dollars will not cover the losses sustained by this portion of our fellow-citizens in this District alone. Amongst the injuries sustained is the loss of our fine Bridge. It embraced four arches neatly constructed and covered, two of which, the longest, are taken off.

When it pleases our Heavenly Father, the Governor of the Universe, to visit us with afflictions, we know that they are just and wise, and bowing our heads to the dust we say, "thy will be done."—But when it pleases man to seize upon power, and visit us with curses, we have yet to learn the lesson of submission.—Camden Beacon.

The late freshet has been equally extensive and destructive. It is agreed by all our oldest inhabitants to have been considerably higher than the highest rise remembered in our river. The injury sustained by the river planters is immense. The individual loss sustained by some gentlemen in this neighborhood cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars. The bridge has been more than half swept away, but will we trust, be speedily repaired. The bridge at Cheraw has gone entirely. We have no room for a detail of the disastrous particulars of this most devastating calamity. [Camden Journal.]

New Bridge.—We are informed that, the New Free Bridge across 1st Broad River, near Henry Schenck's store, on the new Road, leading from this town to Lincolnton, was completed on Saturday last, and is now ready for the passage of travellers, wagons, &c. The bridge is spoken of in high terms of commendation, and as creditable to the undertakers. We trust the contemplated bridge across second Broad, at Bennick's Ford, will be soon undertaken, which, by its accomplishment would secure an uninterrupted communication with the East. [Rutherfordton Spectator.]

We understand that the number of students at the University at Chapel Hill, has increased this session to 103. We believe this institution will soon be as prosperous as the numerous advantages it possesses merit, and as its friends could wish. Thanks to the liberality of the United States Bank in making the loan to the Trustees, which the Legislature refused to make, except on humiliating conditions, this institution is preserved to the country. It is to be hoped that the State at large, and the friends of the University in particular, will not be unmindful of this act of liberality on the part of the Bank.—Newbern Spectator.

There is a boy living in Buncombe co. N. C. aged 17, whose head measures 29 inches in circumference. He has not been able to procure a hat large enough for his head out of any store for the last seven or eight years. His head is still growing in proportion to the growth of his body.— What say you Messrs. Craniologists and Phrenologists, with regard to the talents of this boy? We believe that one of the general rules of your science is, that a large head is more apt to possess genius and talents than a small one. This boy, however, is an exception to this rule. He is a very dull fellow, and says he "cannot learn fast." He is a sound healthy chap, and a good hand to work. His head is, (as a Craniologist would say) without any development. It is a smooth as a green gourd, without bump or knot. We examined it particularly, and looked in vain for the organs of "sensation," "ideality," "comparison," and other high intellectual and knowing ones. His forehead was "villanous low" and narrow.—

The organs of veneration and self-esteem were very deficient and thereby causing a flat head.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Forgery.—The Augusta Courier, of the 15th, has the following:—

More Forgery.—George M. Ringland has been detected in forging notes on Mr. John Carmichael and Mr. Angus Martin, to a large amount—say \$15,000. It has ruined the House of Jos. C. Eve & Co. of whom he was a partner. Ringland has absented himself (tis said) westwardly. He had maintained an unblemished character previously.

Dandies beware!—We are informed that a lady passing down Broadway, (New-York) a few evenings since on her return home from visiting a friend, was rather insolently accosted by a young gentleman, who endeavored to detain her. The lady, a little exasperated, after finding her remonstrances of no avail, drew back, and with one well directed blow with her clenched hand, (we dare not say fist) laid the young gentleman at full length upon the pavement. This was spirited if not lady-like, and proves what we have long contended for, that few dandies have, besides their stock of masculine impudence, as much of the man about them as the women.—N. Y. Standard.

The officers and seamen of the U. S. schr. Porpoise, under the command of Lieut. Com. John Percival, made a subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Fayetteville, on learning of the conflagration of that town. The amount contributed, two hundred dollars, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, was a short time since transmitted from the West Indies to a gentleman in this city, and by him remitted to the proper authorities at Fayetteville.

DIED. In Newbern, 24th ult. Charles C. Spaight, Esq. Attorney at Law, and Representative elect of that town in the next General Assembly of N. C. In Yorkville, S. C. on the 27th ultimo, Mr. John Mason, aged about 34 years.

Editors of newspapers in the United States and Canada will oblige a bereaved family, in England, by inserting in their papers the following obituary notice, in the hope of its meeting the eye of Samuel Abel, brother of the deceased, whose place of residence in the United States is unknown:—

DIED.—On the 23d day of January, 1831, at Northampton, (England) Susan, only daughter of Mr. James Abel, of that town, aged 30.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. Table with columns for SEPTEMBER, Sun, Sun (riset) sets, MOON'S PHASES.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

J. SUMNER & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that they have commenced the above Business at the old stand formerly occupied by E. M. Bronson, and recently by Capt. Tho. A. Mera as a grocery, on Main street, a short distance north-east from the Court-House, where they intend to keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, and expect to be able to supply at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, all who may favor them with their custom. JOS. SUMNER & Co. N. B. All kinds of Job Work in their line done at short notice. UJ Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business; one who can come well recommended, will receive suitable encouragement. 6m76

Charlotte & Camden Stages.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. LEAVES Charlotte and Camden every Sunday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—and arrives in Charlotte and Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.—meeting the Northern stages at Charlotte, and the Charleston and Columbia stages in Camden.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every exertion for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He has prepared a six-passenger Coach to run on the line, and a stage, with steady and careful drivers. For seats, application can be made at Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte; D. Hagen; Lewis Gill, Lancasterville; Fletcher's; and at McAdams, Camden. Fare, 61 cents per mile, or the passenger paying in advance, 5 cents per mile for going and returning. THOS. BOYD, Contractor. Sept. 5, 1831. 50f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Cyrus Alexander, dec'd. are requested to make payment against the first day of January next, as it is necessary the estate should be settled as soon as possible; no further indulgence can be given. Also all those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts or claims, within the time prescribed by law. ELIAS ALEXANDER, Adm'r. Sept. 2, 1831. 3c52

Lafayette Artillery, Attention!

YOU are hereby ordered to attend at the Court-House in Charlotte on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at 8 A. M. precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of review, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. Punctual attendance is required. By order of the Captain, P. E. SAUNIER, Ord. Sergt. Sept. 5.

Warrante Deeds for sale at this Office.