

The citizens are notified that Monday next, being the first Monday of March, is the day appointed by law for the election of Commissioners of the town of Charlotte, for the ensuing year.

PUBLIC DEPOSITES.

The dye is cast.—The House of Representatives, deaf to the cries of a distressed people, and bending to the powers that be, have virtually said that the deposits shall not be restored. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been referred without Mr. McDuffie's amendment to the Committee of Ways and Means, whence we may expect a report responding to all the views of the President on the subject. We confess we have been disappointed at this result. We had thought there was too much regard for the principles on which our government was founded and too much sympathy for the sufferings of the people among our representatives in Congress, to have permitted themselves to become instruments of executive usurpation, and to assist in inflicting a blow on the pecuniary interests of the country, which will prostrate them to the earth. But we believe the same rule is applicable in politics as in morals. What we once looked upon with horror and disgust, by habit is made supportable if not agreeable. Twelve months ago, with all the prejudice excited against the Bank, with all the insinuations from high places, as to its ability to meet the claims of the government, no one would have believed the President would dare to have taken upon himself the responsibility of removing the public deposits, more particularly when Congress had given a decided opinion as to their safety. Yet in a few short months the removal is made—the appointing and removing power of the execution is abused, for the purpose of wreaking private malice against the Bank, and this act, violating as it does the spirit of our constitution and laws, and disregarding alike the public faith and the chartered rights of a corporation; this act we say, has met the approbation of several legislatures in the different states, and has now received the sanction of those who pretend to represent the opinions of the people in Congress. Oh tempora! oh mores!

In order that the people may know how their representatives have acted on this important crisis, in the affairs of the republic, we submit the votes of the Representatives in this state. For the references to the Committee of Ways and Means, and against Mr. McDuffie's amendment, in other words, sanctioning the President's course, are Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay and Speight. In favor of restoring the deposits, are Messrs. Barringer, Graham, A. H. Shepard, W. B. Shepard, Deberry, Rencher, and Williams.

THE EXPERIMENT.

The New-York Committee were told by the President of the United States, when they called upon him to state the distress which prevailed among their citizens, and to exert him to apply the only remedy which could produce relief by restoring the public funds in the United States Bank, that the present Bank should not be re-chartered, and no other chartered, nor the deposits returned, until the experiment had been fully made, if the currency and exchange of the country could not be supplied by the State Banks. There is in this, a dictatorial spirit of tyranny, (we must use bold words to express our opinion) which ought to startle every lover of the liberties of his country. What is it but despotic legislation? Formerly our Presidents "good easy souls" were wont to be satisfied to await the action of Congress, on measures before they made up their own opinion, and then it was with an almost reverential deference to that of Congress. But now forthwith in these days of political reform, the President tells Congress, that it is unnecessary for them to waste their time in discussing the propriety of doing this or that, for he is determined to nullify their action by his veto. Again we ask, what is this but despotic legislation? If it is not so positively, it is negatively, and we believe of the two, the latter is the more dangerous to liberty. For the former assumes the bold front, and shakes in our faces, the chains of tyranny, daring our resistance whilst the latter clothes itself in the garb of pretended respect for the constitution of our country, and care for the morals of the community.

But there is something still worse, if any thing can be so, than this, in the reply of the President to the New-York delegation. Suffering amid the throes of pecuniary distress, sunk to the earth by this incubus on their commercial prosperity, they are told, that they can expect no relief, until the experiment is fully made as to the ability of the State Banks, to supply the want of a national one. What would we think of that father who, for the purpose of trying the effect of an unknown substance on the human frame, should without knowing its deleterious qualities, administer a dose of poison to a playful child in perfect health, and when the innocent being, suffering under the effects of the dose, comes to its father with tears in its eyes, its feeble frame sinking to the earth, its nerves quivering with pain, its face indicating the most acute agony, and prays in tones, not to be misunderstood, for relief, and is told by the

[From "Sketches of Col. Davy Crockett."] A GOOD STORY.

There lived lately in one of the mountainous counties of Western Virginia many Dutchmen, and among them, one named Henry Snyder; and there were likewise two brothers, called George and Jake Fulwider—they were all rich, and each owned a mill. Henry Snyder was subject to slight fits of derangement, but they were not of such a nature as to render him disagreeable to any one. He merely conceived himself to be the Supreme Ruler of the Universe; and, while under this infatuation, had himself a throne built, on which he sat to try the causes of all who offended him; and passed them off to heaven or hell, as his humor prompted—he personating both Judge and Culprit.

It happened one day that some difficulty occurred between Henry Snyder and the two Fulwiders, on account of their mills; when, to be avenged, Henry Snyder took along with him a book in which he recorded his judgments, and mounted his throne to try their causes. He was heard to pass the following judgments:

Having prepared himself, (acting as Judge and yet responding for the accused,) he called George Fulwider.

"Shorge Fulwider, stand up. What hath you been doing in dis lower world?"

"Ah! Lort, I does not know."

"Well, Shorge Fulwider, has't you got a mill?"

"Yes, Lort, I hash."

"Well, Shorge Fulwider, didn't you never take too much toll?"

"Yes, Lort, I hash—when der water wash low, and mein stoness wash dull, I take leetle too much toll."

"Well, den Shorge Fulwider, you must go to der left, mid der goats."

"Well, Shake Fulwider, now you stand up.—What hash you been doin in dis lower world?"

[This trial proceeded throughout precisely like the former and with the same result.]

"Now I tries minesself. Henry Shnyder! Henry Shnyder! stand up. What hash you been doin in dis lower world?"

"Ah! Lort, I does not know."

"Well, Henry Snyder, has't you got a mill?"

"Yesh, Lort, I hash."

"Well, Henry Snyder, didn't you never take too much toll?"

"Yesh, Lort, I hash—when der water wash low, and mein stoness wash dull, I hash taken leetle too much toll."

"But Henry Shnyder, vat did you do mid der toll?"

"Ah! Lort, I gives it to der poor."

(Pausing) "Well, Henry Shnyder, you must go to der right mid der sheep; but it is a lam tight squeeze!"

A BULL CHASE.

Yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, the sober inhabitants of Chesnut street were startled with a general outcry of "clear the road"—"there he comes"—on looking, sure enough he did come. A bull or an ox, about three years old, had taken upon himself the responsibility of promenading Chesnut street without an attendant, and he made clear work of it as far as he went. Near Fifth street the cloak of a gentleman, blowing out into the wind, attracted the attention of the animal, and he flew at it with a singular grace. The owner slipped the fastenings, and left the garment. After a single toss of the affair, the bull pursued his way downward, but was soon attracted by the comely appearance of a black man breaking coal. The beast rushed in upon the heap, making a glorious clattering with his hoofs. The regular coal breaker, not relishing a partnership in his business, dropped his hammer and withdrew from the concern. By this time, the shoutings of the citizens had infused a new fire into the veins of the bull, and he took up his line of march at a rapid gate. Hurrh, shouted the boys—"there he comes," said a woman—and on went the bull, bellowing like a "roaring lion," peeling it down the streets like a streak of lightning, his tail cocked right into the air like a flag-staff, and his head flying about like a politician's, looking for the strongest side. Arrived at the brow of the hill at Front street, his couing was discovered by the numerous persons on board the steamboat at Chesnut street wharf.

"Whatta, that?" shouted one.

"It's the veto," replied another.

"Stop him!" they all shouted; and they formed a bold front, to keep such an invasion from the deck of the steamboat.

Meantime the animal came down the hill with a marvellous velocity—whoselbarrows were scattered like dust from his path—nothing obstructed his course—away he went at full speed, over ropes and hawsers, stretched along to fasten the steamboat—high above every let and hindrance, he cleared the whole at a single leap, and struck the Delaware, sixteen feet from the wharf. Landmen and watermen, fishermen and butchers, then betook themselves to the boats to catch the handsome beast,—Jove himself never took a more beautiful form,—but all exertions were fruitless. On he went, master alike of his own pathway, in the water as on the land. He directed his course for Smith's island, and landed safe, where at the last report he was setting up his nest—"Lord of the fowl and the brute."—U. S. Gazette.

Cause of the Cholera discovered.—The Providence Literary Journal publishes an article from the London Lancet, containing the speech of Dr. R. Tyler before the London Medical Society, upon the cause of the cholera. He attributes it to the use of bad rice, and we have never seen a theory better supported by facts.

Dr. Tyler was a surgeon in the service of the East India company, and was stationed at Jessore where the tremendous scourge, which has since desolated the world appeared in 1817. The harvest of that year had been prematurely gathered because that of the previous year had failed, and had been injured also by a long continuance of wet weather. He proved that great quantities of bad rice had been shipped from India to various parts of the world, which had lain in the store houses until the East India trade was thrown open by Parliament. He produced specimens of the various kinds of rice raised in India, and directed the attention of the Society to a particular species which he proved to be poisonous by high medical authorities. He stated that he had spent sixteen years in investigating the various qualities of rice.

The following are some of the facts which he stated in proof of his theory, and verified by documents and affidavits. The first case at Jessore was witnessed by him; and he ascertained that the patient had eaten a large quantity of new rice the day before his illness. The disease spread rapidly, and the natives ran away in droves. He tried at once to ascertain if the disease was contagious—he lay in the beds with the patients—drew in their breath—rubbed himself with their limbs, and took every means to become infected without success. He was called at this time to visit an indigo factory, where several persons had been taken ill of the disease, from eating new rice. He asked the manager, if new rice was hurtful: his answer was, 'new rice makes every body sick that eats it: that is the cause of the present disease.' Dr. Tyler soon discovered that the inmates of the goal, containing 700 persons amongst whom the disease was raging, had been eating rice. He ordered it to be discontinued; the result was that the disease entirely disappeared while it raged with unabated violence around the goal. Three brothers bought a small quantity of rice from a Bengal boat, cooked and eat it, and soon after were taken with the disease and died.

Reading, (Penn.) January 28.

A rare instance of the effects of the up-braidings of conscience, occurred a few days since, which deserves a passing notice. A farmer, residing a few miles from this place, called on one of our oldest established merchants, and stated, that a certain day, more than eleven years ago, he had passed on him a counterfeit \$10 bill, describing the note. The merchant who had always been in the habit of preserving, in a small book kept for that purpose, all counterfeits, as well as the dates of their reception, referring to it, found the bill as well as the date at which he had received it corresponding to the farmer's words. The latter, on taking hold of the bill, tore it into fragments with apparent satisfaction, and desired the merchant to calculate the interest, which, having been done, he paid the whole amount in good money. He had received the note, the farmer stated, at the time, for a genuine one, but did not know of whom, and, just starting in the world, could not well afford to lose so much; and besides this his wife argued, that he had as good right to pass it off as the person who had imposed it upon him. Ever since the day on which he passed it, his conscience had goaded him but now it would be at ease, and he went off as contented as if he had received a capital prize.

Courts of Justice among Crows.—Those extraordinary assemblies, which may be called crow-courts, are observed in the Feroe Islands, as well as in the Scotch Isles; they collect in great numbers as if they had been summoned for the occasion. A few of the flock sit with drooping heads; others seem as grave as if they were judges, and some are exceedingly active and noisy, like lawyers and witnesses;—in the course of about an hour the company generally disperse, and it is not uncommon, after they have flown away, to find one or two dead on the spot. Dr. Emonstone, in his view of the Shetland Islands, says that sometimes the crow-court, or meeting, does not appear to be complete before the expiration of a day or two, crows coming from all quarters to the session. As soon as they are all arrived, a very general noise ensues, the business of the court is opened, and shortly after, they all fall upon one or two individual crows (who are supposed to have been condemned by their peers) and put them to death. When the execution is over they quietly disperse.

Edward Hector, aged 90 years, a colored man, and a veteran of the Revolution, who evinced remarkable bravery at the Battle of Brandywine, died on the 3d inst., in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, (Pa.) His wife, to whom he had been married more than half a century, attended his funeral in perfect health, and died suddenly an hour afterwards.—Tem. Adv.

From the Charleston Ev. Post of the 12th inst.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Annual Conference of the Methodists, which commenced in this city on the 5th instant, terminated yesterday. From the Report of the Secretary, which was read to the meeting on Monday, we are happy to find that their exertions in the cause in which they are engaged, have in a number of missions been completely successful, and in others where their labors have just commenced, their progress in bringing lost man to see the error of his ways, encourage them to go onward in the noble cause.

The next Session of the Conference will take place in Columbia, on the 2d Wednesday in February, 1835.

The following is a list of appointments for the ensuing year:

- CHARLESTON DISTRICT.  
HENRY BASS, P. E.  
Charleston.—Wm. W. Kennedy, Wm. Martin, George F. Pierce.  
Cypress.—Hugh A. C. Walker, Christian G. Hill.  
Orangeburg.—Benjamin H. Capers, Theophilus Huggins.  
Black Swamp.—Henry W. Ledbetter, Charles S. Walker.  
Barnwell.—Churchwill A. Cromwell, Wm. M. D. Moore.  
Cooper River.—Samuel Dunwoody, J. L. Smith.  
Waterboro.—Thomas E. Ledbetter, George Wright.  
Mission on May and New River to be supplied.  
North and South Santee.—John Bunch.  
Combahee and Poipon.—Robt. J. Boyd, Charles Wilson.  
Wadmalaw and St. Johns.—Thomas D. Turpin.  
Beaufort and the neighboring Islands.—John R. Coburn.

- MOUNT ARIEL DISTRICT.  
MALCOLM McPHERSON, P. E.  
Abbeville.—William Murrah, Wm. C. Ferrell.  
Edgefield.—John H. Robinson, Bartlett Thomson.  
Pendleton.—James Stacy.  
Greenville.—Parley W. Clemmy, and one to be supplied.  
Union.—James Dannelly, Henry H. Durant.  
Lawrenceville.—John K. Morse, Alexander W. Walker.  
Newberry.—Jacob Ozier.

- COLUMBIA DISTRICT.  
BOND ENGLISH, P. E.  
Columbia.—Hartwell Spain.  
Columbia Circuit.—Elisha Calloway, Wm. R. Smith.  
Winnabrough.—Joseph Holmes, Jos. H. Wheeler.  
Camden.—Daniel G. McDaniel.  
Santee.—Jacky M. Bradley, Jas. G. Coggeshall.  
Darlington.—Angus McPherson, Whit. Smith.  
Chesterfield.—William Brockington.  
Lancasterville.—Robt. Adams, Samuel Armstrong.  
Mission on Wanteee River.—Frederick Rush.  
Mission near Manchester.—One to be supplied.

- Mission on Pee Dee.—John B. Chappel.  
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.  
NICHOLAS TALLEY, P. E.  
Fayetteville.—Samuel W. Capers.  
Georgetown.—William Crook.  
Black River.—George W. Moore, W. Halton.  
Peedee.—Joel W. Townsend, Peyton G. Bowman.  
Rockingham.—John Watts, J. W. Wilborn.

- Waccamaw.—John W. McColl, Mark Russell.  
Bladen.—Archibald B. McGilvary, Jno. N. Davis.  
Brunswick.—Leonard Rush, Campbell Smith.  
Wilmington.—James J. Allison.  
Cheraw.—Wm. J. Jackson.  
Mission to Cape Fear.—Ebenezer Leggett.

- Mission to Black River.—To be supplied.  
LINCOLNTON DISTRICT.  
CHARLES BETTS, P. E.  
Lincolnton.—Thomas C. Smith, John Covington.  
Deep River.—Allen McCorquodale, George W. Huggins.  
Montgomery.—Morgan C. Turrentine, Solomon Lancy.

- Wadesborough.—Keneth Murchison.  
Center.—David Derrick.  
Charlotte.—David J. Allen.  
Charlotte Circuit.—Tracy R. Walsh.  
Yorkville.—Josiah Freeman.  
Rutherfordton.—Allen Hamby, Whatcoat A. Gamewell.  
Morganton.—Benjamin Bell, Jacob B. Anthony.  
King's Mountain Mission.—William Whitby.  
William M. Whitman, agent for R. M. College.

Joseph Moore, and William Kennedy, supernumeraries, without appointment, and without claim, at their own request. William Capers transferred to the Georgia Conference, and stationed in Savannah.

In one of the principal streets in Reading appears the following notice:—"Tabel bear, would bear."

Increase of the Methodists.—We presume no sect has advanced in an equal ratio with the Methodists in this country.

Precisely fifty years since, when their church was first organized, there are said to have been only 14,988 members, or about 1, to every 200 of our whole population, whereas there are now over 600,000, or about 1 to every 23.

There is a singular disparity attending this proportion in different parts of the country. Very generally the proportion increases as we go South and West with remarkable regularity. In this city (where methodism had a beginning in 1790) the proportion is shown by returns to be very nearly one to 71; in New-York (where the sect had its first head quarters) one to 44; in Philadelphia, one to 30; in Baltimore, one to 12, in Charleston, (including colored members) one to 9.

Boston Courier.

Gideon Lee, once a shoe-maker, and a poor man, who went from house to house with his kit upon his back, to make and mend shoes for his more wealthy neighbors to obtain a livelihood, is now immensely rich, and at this time holds the high and honorable office of mayor of the city of New-York, the largest city in the United States. Such instances of successful enterprise, it is true are rare, but they furnish examples which ought to stimulate every young man, however poor, to deeds of virtue and a steady course of industry, with the full assurance that distinguished merit rarely goes unrewarded among enlightened freemen. Mr. Lee has arrived to this present standing by a course of persevering industry and economy, having always sustained an irreproachable character for honesty and integrity.—Buf. Bul.

An argumetive Fact.—To show the extent of the present stagnation of affairs produced by the total want of confidence in the mercantile community, we state that the labor account of one of our most respectable and active houses connected with foreign trade, which usually amounts to from 70 to \$00 per week, amounted last week to 83 cents, or five York shillings! For the corresponding week of last year, it was \$89. This is an apposite illustration of the fact so eloquently and indignantly set forth by Mr. Webster in the Senate, that in all periods of distress of money pressure and deranged currency, it is labor, labor, labor, that suffers: it is the poor man who, thrown out of his usual employment, is left to mourn in bitterness the folly or the wickedness which thus sports with his subsistence and that of all dependent upon him.—N. Y. Amer.

GREAT MEETING IN RICHMOND.

A friend who came down in the steamboat Patrick Henry, last evening, informs us that a very large and respectable meeting was held in Richmond on Friday evening last, upon the subject of the Bank Deposites. The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to excess, and the lobby and gallery were full. Great interest was manifested. Mr. Smith, of Manchester, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said, there were but two remedies left to the people—one was, to bow at the throes of the President, and kiss his feet, and bask in the sunshine of his favor; the other was to draw the sword. Chapman Johnson, Esq. also addressed the meeting. He declared his wish that the memorial proposed to the meeting should be handed to every man and generally circulated in the city, that it might be seen who was willing "to surrender his rights, and who was determined to resist."

Norfolk Beacon.

Precocious Talent.—Christiau Henry Heineken, a child greatly celebrated for the premature development of his talents, was born at Lubeck, Feb. 6, 1721. He could talk at ten months old, and had scarcely completed his first year, when he knew and recited the principal facts in the five books of Moses, and, at fourteen months, knew the history, both of the Old and New Testament. At two years and a half he could answer questions in geography, and in history, ancient and modern; soon after, he learned Latin and French. In his fourth year, he had learned the doctrines of divinity with their proofs from the Bible; modern history, ecclesiastical history; institutes; 200 hymns, with their tunes; and 1500 verses and sentences from the ancient Latin classics. His stupendous memory retained every word repeated to him; and at the court of Denmark, he delivered 12 speeches without once faltering, and underwent public examination on a variety of subjects. He spoke German, Latin, French, and Low Dutch. He was exceedingly good natured and well behaved but of a most tender and delicate constitution. He never eat any solid food, but chiefly subsisted on his nurse's milk, not being weaned until within a few months of his death, which took place at the age of four years and four months, on the 27th June, 1737. A dissertation on this extraordinary child was published M. Marini, at Lubeck, in 1730, addressed to M. Schenich the child's tutor, who had published an account of him in the 5th volume of the Republic of Letters, which statement was re-published in the German language in 1778 or 1779.

A man near Newark, N. J. was kicked almost to death last week, by a horse, which he was beating unmercifully.