Taney thus, "to talk of Mr. Taney removing the Deposites as sheer burlesque." How feeling, or a desire to enlighten the community.) If the President possessed the constitutional power to remove Mr. Duane from office, which can not be seriously questioned-then he had a right to appoint another-and one who agreed with him also in sentiment, who after his appointment had a right to remove them, and did remove them, and reported to Congress his reasons. The writer proceeds—"In Dume we see an honorable and upright man, but in Tancy a plant and subservient tool." How is it that Duane is this upright man -I quote his letter to the President dated July 22d, 1833: "All that I can promise, crefore, convisiently with the respect due to you, as well as myself, is, that when the moment for decision, after enquiry and dis-custion, shall arrive, I will concur with you After deliberate reflection, they could not agree,—did he then redeem his piedge? No. The President had to invite him to retire from office. How is Mr. ney this pliant and subservient tool? Only in the estimation of good strong friends of the Bank. A man possessing unblemished character, first order of talents, who had long before advised the removat, and who formance of a duty, which he had recomaded, before the removal from office of Dranc-yet the writer calls him a "pliant and subservient tool." What a manifestaon of prejudice and low, mean and conemptible feeling, which is perfectly in accolunce with the character in which be appears before the public-the midnight as

Again: The writer says, "that Con gress immediately before adjourning, in 1533, directed that the Deposites should contime to be made in the Bank of the United States." This assertion may have been made in the New York Courier and Enprince, but Congress passed no such resolu tion. I quote the resolution itself-" Reten of the House, be safely continued in the Eask of the United States."—Passing on the abstract question only, whether the posites were safe or not; and not whether other causes than the insecurity of the Deposites would or would not be sufficient to justify their removal. Here we find a representation of that which is false.

Again: The writer takes up the 3 per at stock affire and talks of the state-bare slary, cant phrases, coming over the Globe, the Kitchen Cabinet," &c. and gives a long entrace about the transaction which he mys" resulted to the benefit of the Govern ment \$30,000, and which come very oportanely to reheve it in its Bankrupt con tion." What a perversion of facts are more the writer heats Dug Green himself. Does he tell that the Bank secretly by its agent (Gen. Cadwallader) attempted to deis the payment of this stock for 12 months, to further its own views, and not the interst of the nation ! does he tell you that the trest of the Bank made an arrangement he the purchase of the stock, which was a amed by the Bank, but not until it was subsided in a New York paper. That the tion from the agent of the Bank, of the wichass of the stock on the first day of Ocart was disavowed in violation of its Chartr-but not until then. That by both re-rets of the Committee of Congress, the today of the Bank was condemned—the trily report-" That it is due to the brit to say, that in the arrangement by the agent in England for the purthe 3 per cent, stock, and deten I the certificates, the Bank exceeded "Elimate nutbority, and had no war in the Secretary of the Treasury." he does not. But these facts are nd before the Committee appointed by igress in 1:32, and reported by them.

Again: Wash regard to the French Bill writer says, " The French Minister g the transaction blazed abroad, con of their must be some latent cause for congratuation, that the government ance had been imposed on in the claims sted; and that Mr. Rives had over the in the transaction; coming to this clusion, payment was refused. How and and reduculous this assertion. the writer says " Mr. Hutchison knew id not know, that the Bank bought the In my circular 1 stated the transon as given by the Secretary of the and as reported by the commitof Ways and Means of the last session Congress-page 19. That the Governtransferred or said the bill to the bank, not by cash advanced and paid out of

constitutional power? How can "the peo-ple be led astray," by the truth. It is a principle in morals as well as in law, that being an increase to that amount of the he who designedly suppresses the truth, is public Deposites in Bank. The Bank conas guilty of a fraud, as he who deliberate-lytells a lie. The writer next remarks upon the removal of the Deposites, by Mr. only of being liable to be drawn for by the Tapey thus, "to talk of Mr. Taney remove government when thought necessary. This claim of the Bank of \$158,000, by way of insincere is this assertion, and the writer damages, not on account of damages actual-well knows it, (for evidently he possesses ly sustained, but upon a technical claim of nore ingenuity and intelligence, than good a legal right, I resist it upon the ground, that it is unconscientious, (even admitting the legal right of the Bank, which is denied on the part of the Government.) In consequence of having had the use of the pubhe money for 18 years without interest and never less than 6 millions of dollars annual ly: -Admitting also, that the Bank bought the Bill simply as the Bank of the United States; yet we see the peculiar manner of the purchase.

Again: The writer remarks upon the third reason assigned in my circular, to justify the removal of the Deposites.—The Bank interfering in elections and influence ing the press, by saying " this is based upon the extension of its loans-But the wise contrivers of this design ought to have re-collected that the loans were greatly extended in 1831, when no election was pending, and never was extended beyond the wants of the community." "That no elec-tion was periong in 1531," says the writer, I ask when did the last Presidential elec-tion take place?—in November, 1832, and Gen. Jackson and Henry Clay were only candidates-and Clay the warm friend of the Bank. And this was the cause of the been one of the Cabinet Council, who had extension of the loans by the Bank in 1.31 and 1832-in order to make friends, and certainly would not shrink from the per- as many debtors to the Bank as possible, to bring the people under its control. prove the existence of this assertion, I will give existing facts taken from the writers text Book, the report of the Bank directors, page 19. The amount of loans to individuals in May 1527, was 33 millions of dollars from that time to May 1828, one year, there was an increase of loans of 4 millions of dollars: from May 4828, to May 1829 another year, the increase of 5 mili dollars : from May, 1820, to May, 1830, another year, the increase was one million of dollars; from May, 1830, to May 1831, another year, the increase was 10 triflions of dollars—and from May 1831, to May 1832. another year, the increase was 17 millions of dollars. The President's election took pear that the wants of the community were so great in 1831, and 1832? does the writer explain? not a single word from him. But he Bank Directors say, that this extraordipary loan was made to meet the commer cial wants of the country. But takes spe-cial care not to tell, how the wants of the Merchants happened to be so great for 15 months before the election.

The writer pext takes up the reason of force in my circular and says, " As to the has no place except in the brains of the wicked enemics of the Bank." The only authority given for this is his barefaced statement. He dare not deny the facts as set forth in my circular—because the facts are reported by the committee of Congress in 1832, of which Judge Clayton was Chair man. That the Bank loaned to the Editors of the New York Counter and Enquirer, in March, 1831, \$15,000, without security, and before the election took place in 1532 see, 1832, stating precisely what the con-fined see, 1832, stating precisely what the con-fined see the Bank, and against President fact was: That the Bank, which has kept secret from the Government until the publication of their circular appeared toot, I only ask an intelligent, impartial and an New York paper of Oct. 11th and 12th honest community, to lay their hands upon 1832, and on the 15th of the same, that

was no limit to the President's discretion, as amount authorized to be expended. By the utten of March, 18-31, "Resolved, That the ment of the Bank cause to be prepared and plated, such documents and papers, as may to the people information with regard to the read operations of the Bank." By this result of the properties of the Bank. the President of the Bank was not authorsoution the President of the Back was not authorised to cause specific papers, to be printed and circulated as before—but power given him to employ writers to prepare documents and papers, without designation as to their character or numbers—to employ printers to print them—and persons to distribute them. Neither was there any restriction as to the amount of funds he was authorised to expend—one lifth part of the Bank belonging to the Government—thus placed by the Bank Directors under the experted of the President of the Bank without designation as to the object—limitation as where the control of the Fresdent of the Bank, without designation as to the object—limitation as to amount—and accountability to any fribunal wherever. We further find, (as proved by the Government Directors) that under the authority of these resolutions, that the President of the Bank expended in 1831 and 1832, under the head of Sta-

tionary and Printing \$80,000—and 20 or \$24,000 of this sum was paid by the President of the Bank without any voucher being filed—showing for what purpose it was paid, or to whom it was paid. Why this concealment if the transaction was fair and honest? And also, why did the President and Directors of the Bank, &c. rehuse to exhibit these papers when called on by the Committee of Congress of the last session, and to be sworn to give evidence to explain this affair? Let an honest community answer.

evidence to explain this affair? Let an honest community answer.

Again: One remark more and I will dismiss this midnight assassin, who is guilty of slander in his very signature. He says "The author of the circular having finished his reasons, adverts to the universal prostation of business in the country, and the unparalleled distress which pervades the community, and ascribes it to the Bank." If the writer intends his language to be construed, that I said, or admit, there has been universal prostration of business and unparalleled distress, I said to such thing. If he intended to make the declaration himself, I dany it. Where is the distress and wide spread ruin in our County or State?—None. There may have been, and was distress as I learn, in the large cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, among the Merchants, where most of the money was loaned out by the Bank in 1631 and 1832, as says the Prosidental city of the Bank in the properties of the merchants."—From the same pamphlet we find the Bank from the last Presidential election began to curtail— 1833, "To meet the wants of the merchants,"—
From the same pamphiet we find the Bank from
the last Presidential election began to curtail—
draw is its money, and have been rigidly prosecuting the system ever since, with a view of placing the nation in a situation to compel Congress
to recluster the Bank for 20 years longer. This
was forescen by the President, Andrew Jackson,
and his duty to his country prompted him to place
a man over the Treasury Department that saw
the object of the Bank and would act for the seed a man over the Treasury Department that saw the object of the Bank, and would act for the welfare of the people, by withdrawing from the Bank a portion of its power belonging to the Government (the Deposites) and place them in the State Banks, to check the system, by enabling the State Banks to lean upon their faith to relieve the community. The panie and alarm got up has failed in its object, and not a single one of the many predictions made by the Bank Party has taken place.

These remarks have been forced from me in self-defence, having been the object of attack, for the last six weeks, through the acrospaper of our town pampingles and handbile—scurribus, low mean

- pamphlets and handhine - scurrings, its tales, without any foundation, and which I have taics, without any foundation, and which I have disproved before the public—all this has been done by the friends of the Bank, solely to defeat my election—because I declared myself openly, a friend of Andrew Jackson and his administration and against the Bank.

I am, with sentiments of respect,

Your fundle servant,

JAMES M. HUTCHISON.

August 6th, 1834.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1834.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

For the Senate. GUY MAXWELL. WILLIAM IL MELEARY.

For the Commons WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER ANDREW GRIER. JAMES M. HUTCHISON.

For Sheriff.
JOSEPH M-CONNAUGHEY

ELECTION KETCHNS.

Fidgecombe County-Hardy Flowers, Sente:
John W. Petts and Turner Bynum, Commons.
A note on the Way Bill yesigraday, states the
Robt, Fatter is elected to the House of Commons. om Granville.- L'ayetteville Observer.

~ 0 -In pursuance of the principle which we have had down for the government of our paper, we have this week admitted into our columns a communication from James M. Hutchison, Esq. But while we go thus far in justice to Mr. H. we think it due to our correspondent "A friend to Truth," to ourselves and to the public, to accompany Mr. H's communication, coaring out as it does upon the event an election peculiarly interesting to him, with such remarks as the occasion may require.

For the first time we now been that he who

It's communication, coaring out as it does upon increased their loans to these editors by the S22,000, upon normal security, and payable from six months to five years—which was not usual in the business of the Bank. That these editors had been before this against the Bank, but about the time of this first loan, they changed their course, come out in favor of the Bank, and have been friends of the Bank, and have been friends of the Bank, and against President Jackson's Administration. These are the first, whether the money of the Bank, had any including in changing their course or not, I only ask an intelligent, impartial and honest community, to lay their hands upon their breast and let conscience answer.

Against The writer, (who I would centure the section, if known, is a usel increasing sheep's could never the control of the President of the Bank and not placing the finds of the Bank and end by attempting to an another of the Bank was authorized according to the Resolutions, to procure stationary, and furnish mormation to the public in relation to the Bask." In the first place I will ascertain the extent of the Bank be authorised to take such measures in regard to the cerunlation of the contents of an acticle on Banks and Currency, published in the American Questrely Reviews, as he may deem most to the resolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Bank cause to be preparted and resolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Bank cause to be preparted and revolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Bank cause to be preparted and revolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Bank cause to be preparted and revolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Bank cause to be prepared and revolution of March, 1831, "Revolved, That the President of the Currency of the country to a contingence of the country to the country to the country

of so long and labored an effort from Mr. H.

We think Mr. H. must have read the communication of "A friend to Truth" through the glorification spectacles of Major Downing, for he seems to have inverted every part particularly what he deems charges against his character. Now, as we understand "A friend to Truth" no charge was made against Mr. H. except on a contingency, which he was at liberty to adopt or reject. If he did feel "a consciousness of the want of proper qualifications for a representative," why, it was considered to the second of the december of the consciousness of the want of proper qualifications for a representative," why, it was considered to the second of the december of the constitution of the second of the december of the constitution of the community of the glorification of the constitution of the community of the community of the property of the second of the constitution of the constitutio under any circumstances whatever—and if he does attempt to get into effice on party grounds, why, it shows a want of confidence in his personal popular-ity. This is what we understand to be the mea-ning of "A friend to Truth," and it is for Mr. H. himself to gay whether the remarks are applicable

placed us among the list of his persecutors. He says in the conclusion of his communication, "these remarks have been drawn from me in self defence, having been the object of attack for the last six weeks through the newspaper of our town"—Now we appeal to our readers if Mr. H. or say of his party has any reason to complain of the course pursued by this paper. Communications from both sides have been admitted when offered and in this and the last paper they have only been received from him and his friends. We have no particular objections to the character assumed by particular objections to the character assumed by Mr. H. or the mean used to secure his election, but we hope that in choosing them he will in fu-ture be more disposed to do us sheer justice.

Why has the toesin of partizan warfare sounded in our hitherto peaceable community ?-why is brother arrayed against brother--friend a why is brother arrayed against brother—friend against friend, in the most violent of political controversies?—Is the State endangered and its liberties likely to be overwhelmed, that we are thus
called upon to select our representatives at the
coming election, not from personal regard or qualifications, but from partizan feeling? Have our
hate representatives disregarded our instructions
or violated our faith? Are they unqualified or
unworthy? No, none of all this. Why, we again
repeat all this turnoil and angry feelings?

We think we can explain the mystery—It is an
attempt to attach this housest and patriotic State
to the car of Van Buren—to place his collar on
our necks to enable him to drag us hereafter as may
best soit his purposes. A hard fought battle is to

to the car of van buren—to place ms collar on our necks to enable hunt to drag us hereafter as may best soit his purposes. A hard fought battle is to take place between the Van Buren party and their opponents in the great State of New York in the month of October. What a cause of additional exertion, how much it would add to their zoal in the contest, could the party have it to say that North Carolina with all her boasted democracy is still true to the Van Buren party—that she no longer follows the course of good old Virginia polities, but has willingly received the collar and now obeys the call of the Kinderhooker. Here then is the great reason of this hard struggle—this explains the why and wherefore Van Buren men have been brought out in every county where there is the least possible chance of their success. Be not deceived then by the cry of Jacksoniam—the hero has reached the pinnacle of his glory—the only effort new is to place the legitimate successor—his favorite, Martin Van Buren in the chair. If then you are for him vote for the partizan canditate in this county—If not, be not deceived by names but show yourselves as independent of the partizan collar as your falters were in '75 of names but show yourselves as independent of the partizan coller as your fathers were in '75 of Great Britian. -0-

Proposals have been assued for publishing in this place another paper, to be called the Charlotte Republican. It is to support the present administration, and we suppose Martin Van Buren as his ---

Distressing Accident .- On Friday last, at the State Quarry, one mile east of this city, while in the act of drawing the priming rod from the hole made in a rock for the purpose of blusting, the friction caused thereby ignited the powder, and produced an explosion, which severely wounded two of the workmen-one white, and the other a coloured man. Although much mangled, they are considered in a fair way of recovery. Since this occurrence, copper rods have been substituted for iron, with a view of preventing like casualties in future.

Raleigh Star.

MARRIED,

In Lancaster, S. C. on the 31st ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. HENRY R. PRICE to Miss NANCY CROCKETT.

Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Horton, Mr. JOHN G. HOUSE to Miss LUCIN DA DUNLAP, all of Lancaster District, S. C.

NOW IS THE TIME!!!

I have just received a supply of

Turnip Seed,

nd the season is now arrived for sowing. Among hich are the following: Ruta Baga or Yellow Russian Late Fiat Datch (a superior kind)

Yellow Malta, and Large Norfolk Field

Fresh Raisins, Fresh Currents, (cheap) Prunes and First rate MUSTARD, together with a few

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, a new and rare article in this market-remarkably low for the Cash.

WM. HUNTER. August 7, 1834.

Pocket Book Lost.

OST, on the evening of the 1st inst. between Jonathan Alexander's and the house of the subscriber, a small black morocco POCKET BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, two silver dollars, four Eagle half dellars, one note on William A. Teld for five dollars, and another on Additional Conference of the containing of th miral N. Gray for two dollars sixty-two and a half cents. There were several other papers not re-collected. The finder will be rewarded by return-

E. D. GRAY August 6, 1834.

Peper & Ague CURED IN EVERY INSTANCE

BY THE USE OF THE GENUINE "Rowand's Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thous persons are ready and anxious to testify.

I N consequence of the attempts which are al-Ways made by knows and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medium; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknow-ledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Misture, as a thorough core for Fener and Ague, or Billous Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the immunited has concluded upon the necessity of the proposed of the control of shows a want of confidence in his personal popularity. This is what we understand to be the meaning of "A friend to Truth," and it is for Mr. H. himself to say whether the remarks are applicable to him or not.

Having said this much in relation to what seem to have been supposed personalities in the communication of "A friend to Truth," we leave it to stand upon its own merits, not doubting that an intelligent community will be sufficiently able to discriminate and judge for themselves.

Mr. H. is pleased to assume, for the purpose we suppose of exciting the sympathy of the public, the character of a persecuted being, and has

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, Sun Sun HOON'S PHASES. 9 Saturday, 5 13 6 47 For August, 1534.
10 Sunday, 5 13 6 47 For August, 1534.
11 Monday, 5 14 6 46 New 5 1 15 morn.
13 Wednesday, 5 16 6 44 First 11 4 53 aft'n.
14 Thursday, 5 17 6 43 Full 19 2 52 morn.
15 Friday, 5 18 6 42 Last 27 6 30 morn.

NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery, SALISBURY ACADEMY.

MCKETS in shares and packages to be had in the greatest variety of numbers in the above Lettery, No. 12, south door of Mr. W. S. W. Hayes' Hotel, Charlotte Mecklenburg county, N.

There is nothing like a trial! Without a venture, you can never win! All who call at my of-fice, may rest assured that their instructions will be strictly attended to, and all letters immediate-ly answered as soon as received. All orders are deemed confidential, and in no instance is the name of correspondent mentioned, (unless by con-sent,) in the event of his drawing a Capital Prize. Whole Tickets \$4. Halves \$2. Quarters \$1.

For further particulars, see Scheme at large.
A list of the drawing will be forwarded to adventurers immediately sher the result.
WILLIAM H. SPECK, Agent.
Charlotte, N. C.
August 6, 1834.—'Ottf

THE SUBSCRIBER EAVES this place this day for New-Yerk, and wishes to advise his numerous country friends of his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

And of his intention of laying in such further sup-plies as will be worthy their attention to call and

He has now on hand and in Georgetown to be forwarded without delay, the following articles which are offered at WHOLESALE or RETAIL on accommodating terms:

Hogsheads St. Croix SUGAR, 17 do. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses, 150 bags of Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee, 200 pieces Cotton Bagging, 50 coils Bale Rope,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackersl,
4 tierces Rice,
30 casks Stone Lime,
30,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

His Boat is constantly running, and he solicits eight from such persons as are disposed to pat-

CASH advanced on all Cotton left under his ditection for shipment on owners' account to New-York or Charleston.

He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200

He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 2001 feet long, the use of which he offers to such persons as may at any time desire to stow their Cotton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so remote from any buildings that there is no danger of Cotton being consumed in case of fire breaking out in any part of the Town. He offers the use of his extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD, it being 300 ft. by 400. A large number of Wagana will find plents of from. ons will find plenty of room.

AUGUSTES P. LACOSTE.

Cheraw, S. C. July 26, 1834.

ATTENTION: Lafayette Artillery. OU are hereby commanded to parade at the usual parade ground on Saturday, the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpese of drill. By Order N. PEBWORTH, O. S.

August 6.

N. B. Any persons (citizens or soldiers) holding stricles of equipment belonging to the company, either muskets, bayonets, knapsacks, cartridgo boxes, coats, &c. will please leave them at my shop.

N. PEBWORTH.

ATTENTION: GRENADIERS.



J. Q. R. CAMPBELL, O. S.
August 6.

N. B. Delinquents heretofore will do well to attend on that day, as it is important that the whole of the members should turn out. Those who fail to comply with this friendly notice will be dealt with to the utmost rajor of the law.

OP2w J. Q. R. C.

LAST NOTICE. T.L. th LL these indebted to me by account please call on or by the First day of O ext. and settle then by Cash or Note.

officer.
I still continue to keep a general assorting to of Saddles & Harness

which I will self low for CASH.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

July 29, 1834.

To the Public.

R. HOLTON: There is a notice by John Woodruff going the rounds of your Journal, which I consider injurious to my character and interest, as it is totally false, that he Woodruff, has any interest, equitable or otherwise, in my house and lot. His right is not even as good as the Yankoe had to self wooden putnegs, therefore I trust the public will in future view this nutice as an imposition.

THOMAS A. MERA.

1

NOTICE.

A LL persons are hereby forewarned crediting my wife NANCV on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, as she has left me without any cause. WEST ENZY

A-76-15-1904