



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN :

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1841.

We are requested to state that WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, the present Register for Mecklenburg County, will resign his office at the October County Court.

Congress adjourned on Monday, the 12th instant, after a session of three months and a half. We shall endeavor to collect up the fragments for our next, and show what they have done, what they have not done, and the cost to the country.

Mr. Rhet's Letter.—The Letter of the Hon. R. B. RHETT, of S. C., on our first page, will be read with interest. It is a scorching commentary upon the outrageous tyranny practiced by the majority in the House of Representatives at the late Extra Session, and will show to the People how completely their Representatives in the minority have been gagged, and the freedom of debate suppressed. Never, in the history of this Government, have such daring assaults been made on the inestimable right of free debate, and Mr. Rhett is not alone in his denunciations of the tyrants: Mr. Proffit, of Indiana, a Whig, in a late speech, said:

"He had witnessed tyranny enough this session to disgust him with man-worship. Talk about the veto power. It could be felt, and seen and held responsible—but the unseen power—the secret tyranny—the irresponsible influences practiced upon the legislation of the country during this session—it was that which alarmed him, and put him on his guard, and against which he had rebelled and would continue to contend, and the consequence of which he was ready to meet in any shape."

The last *Globe* contains another letter from Mr. RHETT, on the same subject, which we shall copy into our next.

More Comfort for the Federalists.—President TYLER's second Veto Message will be found in our columns to-day. The Federal leaders thought by dropping the word "Bank," and calling their kite-flying monster the "Fiscal Corporation," to cheat the Constitution, and deceive the President;—but "old Virginia" was too wide awake for that, and he richly merits the thanks of his country for a second time clipping off the head of this Federal monster. Senator Benton observed in the Senate, when this Fiscal Corporation came before that body, that the Bank must certainly possess as many lives as fabulous history attributed to the cat;—for, said he, "Gen. Jackson killed it in 1832, and Mr. Tyler killed it again but the other day, and now here it is again." We think it not unlikely that there is some foundation for Mr. Benton's suggestion; yet it would seem that even this catalogue of lives would avail the monster but little, if Mr. Tyler could get a few more passes at him.

Seriously, we cannot see how the Federalists could have expected Mr. Tyler to have done otherwise than veto this second scheme of a Bank. He clearly shows in his Message, that its provisions and powers were more objectionable and dangerous even than those of the first bill he vetoed. But Mr. Tyler may expect no quarter from the Federalists for his fidelity to the Constitution. They have opened the war upon him, and he will find defenders only among the old State Rights Democrats.

We annex the views of several leading journals of both political parties, to show the light in which the second veto is viewed.

(From the Washington Globe—Democrat.)

The last veto of the President, we are happy to perceive, confirms the inference drawn by us from the first—that he will sanction no corporation which, according to the construction of the Federal party, can arrogate a supremacy over the power which gives it birth, and arrogate the inalienable attribute of legislative authority, which is essential to maintain the sovereignty of the people, because, in preserving all its own powers unimpaired, successive generations can act through it. But if one Congress can grant privileges and incorporate them, and exclude successive Congresses from repealing the acts by which they are conferred, the result would be that the people's representatives might strip themselves of all power by conferring unconstitutional privileges on classes and bodies politic, and, in the end, Government would become a mere confederacy of the moneyed classes, who would first buy their prerogatives, and then maintain them as vested rights.

The present veto is a perfect guarantee, we think, against any irreparable Fiscal Agent, and if we do not mistake it on this point, then the President has cut the gordian knot of Federalism. He has escaped its meshes and all the insidious guile with which the people have been approached, that the tools of a Bank oligarchy might be thrown over them, has been practised in vain. That Mr. Tyler has been the instrument of this great deliverance of the people, must be looked upon as his greatest good fortune, and he has always been fortunate.

(From the Raleigh Standard—Dem.)

The second Veto Message of President Tyler appears in our columns to-day. He has not disappointed the hopes of the friends of constitutional liberty, but has earned for himself a reputation that will be coeval with the history of our republic. Whatever parties may be arrayed on his side, or however vindictive may be the opposition to him, he may cherish the assurance that posterity will rank him among the greatest and best of incorruptible statesmen, sincere patriots and public benefactors. We do not think he has done all that he might have done to benefit the country. But he has done enough to convince mankind that his conduct is governed by patriotic principles and purity of purpose.

(From the Raleigh Register—Fed.)

The President of the United States, John Tyler, has again placed his Veto upon the Bank Bill. Twice have the Whigs of Congress labored faithfully to perfect some plan of a Fiscal Agent that

should meet the views of the Executive and answer the purposes of the Government. Like a band of Patriots they have carried out the will of the people, and redeemed their promises in every particular. But their labor has been for naught. The first Bank bill was modified to meet, as was believed, the President's wishes; the second was drawn up from direct intimations in the first Veto Message. But yet, the President cannot, it seems, be suited, and no one can tell on reading the two Messages in connexion, what his views are, or whether he has any definite opinions on this subject at all. A strange position truly, for the President of a great Nation to occupy.

(From the Lynchburg Republican—Dem.)

We have the gratification of announcing that the attempt to head "Capt. Tyler" has failed—signally, disgracefully failed. The kite-flying fiscality lies "crushed beneath the veto," and the bitter curses of its disappointed advocates will shortly be heard from one extremity of the Union to the other. They have no longer a motive for "smothering" their wrath; and we may therefore look out for one general burst of federal indignation from Maine to Louisiana. It is perhaps fortunate for Mr. Tyler that he is a Whig President; for otherwise he might be in danger of assassination from the Bank maniacs who threatened to "stop the wind" of Gen. Jackson in 1832.

To suppose now that John Tyler is prepared to sign any Bank bill, would be to cast a reflection upon his private integrity and honor, in which no one whose opinions are entitled to respect, would be willing to indulge. This vexed question, then, may be considered as settled for three years to come.—For the first time in our life we say, HUZZAH FOR TYLER TOO!

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET!

The Washington *Globe*, of Sept. 11, brings the gratifying news, that the Federal Cabinet by which the President has been surrounded and fettered since his assuming the reins of Government, have all resigned, except Mr. Webster;—and it is thought that he cannot remain much longer. On the same day, the following nominations were sent in to the Senate, to fill the vacancies of those who had resigned:

Walter Forward of Pennsylvania, (First Comptroller of the Treasury) to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Ewing.

John McLean of Ohio, (Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court) to be Secretary of War, in place of John Bell.

Abel P. Upshur of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Navy, in place of Geo. E. Badger.

Hugh S. Legare of South Carolina, to be Attorney-General, in place of John J. Crittenden.

Mr. Granger (the P. M. General) submitted his case to the decision of the Whig members of Congress from New York, and they advised him to resign. His place, (says the *Globe*) will be given to Charles A. Wickliffe of Kentucky.

The letters of resignation of Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Ewing, are published in the *Globe* of the 13th. We have not room for the letters themselves, but copy the comments of the *Globe*, from which our readers can gather their character, and the desperate means used to destroy the President.

FROM THE GLOBE, OF SEPT. 13.

THE CABINET MANIFESTOS.

We lay before our readers the letters addressed to the President by Messrs. Crittenden and Ewing, as presented in the columns of the National Intelligencer of this morning. They are perfectly in character with their authors. Mr. Crittenden's letter speaks the language and the spirit of a gentleman of elevation of character. Mr. Ewing's is the outpouring of a vulgar, malignant, disappointed partisan, reckless of the respect due to the relations which associated him with the President and the Government—reckless of honor, truth, and decency. Mr. Ewing violates the seal of confidence which, through all time, has kept inviolate the private Cabinet councils which the Chief Magistrate holds with his Secretaries. The very name of Secretary is derived from the fact, that the head of the Government makes them repositories of his secret councils. This sacred principle, which can alone make the consultations held in the President's Cabinet free and unreserved, Mr. Ewing has violated, not only as it regards the Chief Magistrate himself, but the other Secretaries who participated in these confidential deliberations; and this has been done from the most unpardonable motive—that of gratifying the malice of a heart, exasperated by defeated ambition and avarice, and insensible to the obligations of gratitude towards one who had conferred on him the highest favor. The President could not bring his opinions into conformity with Mr. Ewing's in regard to a National Bank, "to make which the issue between the parties" (to use the language of Mr. Ewing's letter published during the late canvass) was "an impudence and absurdity, a Bank was not, and never had been, considered anything more than a mere mad dream, convenience, a Table or Settee standing in our Halls." And yet, because the President's principles would not allow him to avail himself of this convenience—"the table or settee"—Mr. Ewing not only feels it necessary to quit the Cabinet, but to turn a sort of State's evidence, to favor the Bank party with whatever fabrication he deems best suited to bring in what he calls "a piece of furniture," but what in truth would prove like the wooden horse for which the walls of Troy were broken down, and introduce armed men to subvert a Government and a nation.

More than a month ago, when the President restored the Democrats whom Mr. Ewing turned out of the Land Office without authority, we predicted, in an article of the *Globe*, that Mr. Ewing could only remain in office himself after this just rebuke, that he might betray the Chief Magistrate who had asserted his rights and maintained his pledges in protecting this man's character. How truly we had judged of this man's character, the event shows. But we had known him of old, and our prediction was but speaking from experience.

That one, who did not hesitate to sacrifice to party interest the sacred confidence to which his honor and character were pledged, on entering the President's Cabinet, would, in his *ex parte* revelations, bear false testimony, when falsehood was essential to make good the objects he had in view, none could doubt. And accordingly, upon the face of this letter of Mr. Ewing, there are abundant traits of what lawyers will call a willing witness, when they mean to describe an interested and betraying one.

Contradictions appear on the face of Mr. Ewing's epistolary deposition, in essential points, which thoroughly disprove the whole scope of its statements; and, instead of establishing the charge of treachery on Mr. Tyler, fixes it on the front of his ungrateful accuser.

Mr. Ewing admits that the first Bank was vetoed "on pure and honorable motives," and "a conscientious conviction that it conflicted with the Constitution." The grounds of that veto were, that Congress had no right to establish a National Bank to operate *per se* throughout the Union; that the proposed charter derived this right from Congress, in derogation of the consent and rights of the States. The further ground was taken—that a discounting Bank was unnecessary as a fiscal agent. These grounds would, in Mr. Ewing's opinion, justify the belief that the President was actuated by conscientious regard

to duty in rejecting the first Bank.

When the second Bank became the subject of discussion in the Cabinet, Mr. Badger is represented as opposing the subject as to what Congress would do.

Mr. Badger said:

"He believed they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury and pass it at once. You replied, 'Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my message.' I then said to you, 'I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them.' I added they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country."

Here the President is represented as utterly repudiating Mr. Ewing's bill, because "it contains that odious feature of local discounts." Mr. Ewing was in consultation with this strong denunciation of the bill he had prepared was made, and did not remind the President that the bill was his own; prepared, as Mr. Ewing pretends in another part of his letter, by the direction of the President, and afterwards approved by him.

But the President again adverts, in his Cabinet consultations, to the insurmountable objection which he had to a Bank of discount. In Cabinet meeting, when giving instructions to Mr. Ewing to make an effort to procure the passage of such a bill as he could sign, Mr. Ewing represents the President as asking him, "What do you understand to be my opinions? State them, so that I may see that there is no misapprehension about them."

Mr. Ewing gives his own answer to this and the President's reply, thus: "That they might authorize such Bank to establish office of discount and deposit in the several States, with the assent of the States." To this you replied, "Don't name discounts; they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the Bank to discharge its duties to the country and the Government."

After this explanation, with another inhibition of all discounts by the emphatic expression, "Don't name discounts; they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions," what are we to think of a Secretary who would propose a bill giving the most absolute power to the corporation to discount in all the States, to do this most odious kind of discounting, and without their consent? In one of its fundamental provisions, the bill was repugnant to the main features of the first veto—and in the other, was in the teeth of the instructions by which it was proposed to exclude a Bank of discount altogether. No man knows better than Mr. Ewing, that a great portion of the suspended debt, which sunk the late Bank of the United States like a millstone, grew out of discounted bills of exchange. Has Mr. Ewing forgotten one of those famous bills of exchange drawn by George Poindexter while at Philadelphia, a Senator, and serving the Bank, on General Tison for \$10,000, which became the subject of newspaper comment, because the General denied the authority to draw? This famous bill was but a sample of that abominable corruption to which the President refers in his remarks. And yet Mr. Ewing drew up his bill to re-establish this whole system of "odious discounts" and "abominable corruptions"—pretending that the President approved, (when hidden in the phraseology of a charter) what he had denounced in Cabinet council, and charged upon him with treachery for putting his veto on the power in the last bill, which he had condemned by his veto on the first, and what his instructions had denounced before the new bill was framed to "head him."

We do not believe that any President was ever surrounded by more artful perfidy, more heartless treachery, than Mr. Tyler has been; and the game of his persecutors now is to turn their own crimes into accusations against him. The indignation we feel at the rapacity, cruelty, and treachery, which hunt "old Tippecanoe" down into his grave,—now that we find it all raised to hunt down "Tyler too,"—has drawn from us this hasty repulse. The Democratic party owe Mr. Tyler a deep debt of gratitude for arresting the "Tarquin strides" of the Bank power, and we should be faithless to their cause, if we did not do what we can to defend him when assailed on this point. It must not be inferred, however, that it is our purpose to enlist under the banner of the Administration. The new cast of the Cabinet almost forbids the hope that Mr. Tyler has come to the determination to devote himself to restore Jeffersonian Democracy. He was bred in that school, and we would be happy to welcome him back to it. Nothing short of the adoption of the simple, pure, strict, orthodox doctrines of Thomas Jefferson can ever command the support of the Democratic party, or the press which it sustains by its patronage. No scheme, vesting Government rights in corporations—no banking monopoly—no taxation on the part of the Federal Government, to support the extravagance of corrupt State politicians—no distribution of national favors, to prostrate State independence, and consolidate the Union, can ever be tolerated by the honest party which maintained, in the Independent Treasury, the principle that the powers of the General Government and its means were specified and appropriated by the Constitution, and while the first were inalienable to a Bank or any other corporation, the latter were alike inalienable to States or any other recipients, and were strictly limited to the maintenance of the functions which belonged to the Government of the Union.

Whig views of the new Cabinet.

The following notice of the new Cabinet is from the *Richmond Whig*. We must confess, that if what the Whigs say of the Cabinet be true, Mr. TYLER has been more fortunate, and shown a greater leaning towards his old Democratic associations in the selection of its members than we had at first supposed. "A large admixture of Jacksonism—a copious sprinkling of Calhounism—but little or no Whiggery," will just suit the exigencies of the country, we think.

"The materials which compose it will be far from producing public satisfaction. Judge Upshur, though a gentleman of talents and worth, is an Abstractionist, a Sub-Treasury man, and we believe, an extravagant admirer of John C. Calhoun. Judge McLean was also formerly distinguished, we think, for his devotion to that ambitious but fallen Statesman. He certainly never was remarkable for talent, but more for quiet and such a man should be willing to relinquish the judicial emolument, for the responsible duties of the War Department, at a crisis when the foreign relations of our country are critical and dangerous. Judge McLean, moreover, was always a Jackson man, and never a Whig. Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, is but little known out of his own State. That fact alone is sufficient objections to his filling the important department of the Treasury. Mr. Legare, the new Attorney General, is an able man and profound jurist. He was a Jackson man, and only very recently a member of the Whig party—if, indeed, he ever belonged to it strictly. He was more properly a Conservative. In truth, the new Administration is likely to become the tessellated pavement described by Mr. Burke,—here a black spot and there a white one,—a large admixture of Jacksonism—a copious sprinkling of Calhounism—but little or no Whiggery in the whole concern."

The Raleigh Register "hopes for the best," though it "fears the worst" from the new Cabinet, and says that Mr. Webster has published a card, in which he states his intention to remain in the Cabinet for the present, at least.

Spirit of Federalism.—If Mr. TYLER has ever entertained the hope, that by partially giving in to the measures of the Federalists, and going with them as far as his oath of office and conscience would

permit, he could in that way soften their abuse of him for differing with them on a single question, he has by this time, certainly, discovered his error. No; he must give to all their measures an *unqualified* approval—must bow implicitly to all the mandates of their dictator, Henry Clay, or make up his mind to meet the most scurrilous abuse and unrelenting persecution.

No sooner was the first Veto Message received in most of the populous cities, than those who, last summer, were assembled at the log cabins drinking and carousing, and singing songs in praise of "Tippecanoe, and Tyler too," again assembled at their old haunts; but, instead of praising the President, they dressed him up in effigy, which, after marching about to the tune of the "Rogue's March," the "Dead March," &c., they burnt on a gallows. This was done at Albany, N. Y., Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and various other places. The details of these outrages, published in some of the papers, are positively shocking to the sensibilities of a moral people. It is not pretended by these traducers of the President, that he has been unfaithful to the Constitution. Oh, no!—but that he has disappointed the party—the Federal party;—by vetoing the Bank Bill, he has nipped in the bud the fond hopes of thousands of these log-cabin loungers, whose designs were, by speculation and fraud, to live without labor upon the industry and earnings of others. For this he has been burnt in effigy on a gallows—for this he has been denounced as "a vile, perfidious wretch;" "a traitor," "a Benedict Arnold," &c., &c.

Riot in Congress.—On the 9th instant, a regular-built row took place in the House of Representatives. It originated between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanley. The latter had, as is his custom, abused the former in debating the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. Mr. Wise went to Mr. Stanley in his seat, and demanded a retraction of the offensive language, which S. refused to make; whereupon Mr. W. slapped him in the face with his hand. The balance of the scene is thus described by the Reporter for the Intelligencer:

A violent fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled uproar and fight, such as the Reporter in many years' experience has never witnessed on the floor of the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Stanley were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, none of whom were observed by the Reporter, with the exception of the door-keeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and windows against the crowd from without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued from two and a half to three minutes. It then subsided, as it appeared, though by what direct process the Reporter could not understand.

It is painful to hear of such scenes in our National Legislature—and we regret very much to see a man of Mr. Wise's standing involved in them, more especially with such a contemptible whiff as Ned Stanley.

A committee of seven members was appointed to investigate the matter, but their report was laid upon the table in consequence of a general reconciliation among the parties belligerent.

Whig Economy.—When, in 1831, the Whigs obtained power in Maryland, there was a surplus of more than thirty-five thousand dollars in the Treasury. Now the State is in debt over seventeen millions of dollars! The history of their reign in New York and Indiana tells the same sad tale, and another Whig Legislature or two (judging from the last) would place the people of North Carolina under the burden of a heavy public debt, to be paid by high taxes.

Another Revolution.—The elections just over in Vermont, for Governor and members of the Legislature, show an astonishing revolution in favor of Democracy. Harrison's majority in 1840 was upwards of four thousand; and now, if the Democratic candidate for Governor is not elected, the few scattering votes only will defeat him. After giving all the returns received, a correspondent of the *Boston Post* says:

"By these returns it will be seen that the democratic net gain since the election last year, over the whig vote, is EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THREE; adding the abolition to the whig vote, it is thirteen hundred and sixty-six; and this in the 'Banner County' of the State, which gave Harrison four thousand majority last year. As far as heard from, the democrats have gained eight members of the legislature, and in several towns which last year elected federal representatives there is this year no choice. The towns heard from last year, elected 32 whigs and 6 democrats, this year 22 whigs 14 democrats.

From a correspondent at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., Sept. 8, 1841.
MR. GREEN—I have received returns from eleven towns in Windsor county, in which the democrats have gained 940 over the whigs and abolitionists from last year. If the rest of the towns have done as well, (which I hope they have) whiggery is at the head of Salt River in Vermont—it would give Smilie about 1,600 Majority in the State. We have frightened them almost to death, at any rate. Their faces are so long to-day that they could not be put through a horse-collar. Resp. ectually, yours.

Ioway.—This rich Northwestern Territory is true to Democracy. She has just elected Gen. Dodge, a stern Democrat, her Delegate to Congress, by a majority of 635. The House of Representatives stands 17 dem. to 9 fed.; and the Council 7 dem. to 6 fed.

A recent Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts, nominated the Hon. Marcus Morton as their candidate for Governor, and Henry H. Childs for Lieutenant Governor. The election is in November next.

From Florida.—Advices from ill-fated Florida, to the 7th instant, show that the war is far from an end. Four persons who left Fort Micanopy on the 3d, were murdered by a party of Indians before they had proceeded four miles. A correspondent of the *Savannah Georgian* says:—"Day after day murders are committed in our very vicinity. Troops are moving in all directions, and yet your papers inform us of the 'glorious news' that the 'war is ended.' Poor Florida! The 'Whigs' were to close the war in three months after getting power!"

The nomination of Edward Everett, as Minister to England, has been confirmed by the Senate; also, that of Edward Curtis, Collector for the port of New York, has been confirmed; while Bela Badger has been rejected as Naval officer for the Port of Philadelphia.

Judge Upshur, the new Secretary of the Navy, is an able and orthodox writer on political economy, and was a true-blue Nullifier in 1832. For this latter sin, the Federal Whig papers have already commenced shooting their envenomed arrows at him.—They may as well forbear; for the character and principles of Judge U. are like gold, the more they are rubbed, the brighter they will shine.

Another Bank defaulter.—We learn from the *Raleigh Standard*, that Edward H. Wingate, Cashier of the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank in that city, has proved a defaulter. To what amount he is a defaulter, or how his defalcation occurred, we are not informed, as the papers of the city seem to hold Mr. Wingate in too high regard to say much about his "aberration from correct principles."

Drouth in the South.—The crops of Corn and Cotton throughout Mississippi and parts of Alabama and Louisiana, have been greatly injured by a long-continued spell of dry weather. The best lands of Mississippi, it is said, will not yield over half crops—the cotton, in some places, being not over 12 inches high.

New Cotton.—A bale of new Cotton (says the *Cheraw Gazette*) was sold in our market on 13th inst., for 9½ cents.

Jacob F. Mentzing has been re-elected Mayor of Charleston, S. C., by a majority of 540 votes over Henry L. Binkney—both Democrats.

Married.
In this county, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watts, Mr. John S. Godfrey, to Miss Tabitha, daughter of Capt. John Rape.

ATTENTION!



GRENADIERS.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at your usual parade ground, on Saturday the 25th instant, in full summer uniform, for the purpose of drill and exercise.

By order of the Captain.
JOHN S. DAVIS, Orderly. Serg't.
Sept. 21, 1841.

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

\$500 Reward.

I WILL pay Fifty Dollars for the delivery of my boy GEORGE to me at Longtown, Fairfield District, S. Carolina; or \$30 for lodging him in any jail with information of the same. George ran away on the 14th of May last—is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, with a very high forehead, partially bald. He ran away last spring, and was lodged in Lexington jail, N. C., and will likely make for North Carolina or Virginia. Information may be forwarded to Camden, S. C.

M. S. PERRY.
Aug. 18, 1841. 28.3t

U. S. Branch Mint,

Charlotte, N. C., 7th Sept., 1841.

SEALED proposals will be received through the Post Office in this place, until the 22d inst., for the delivery of

Fifty Cords of Fire-Wood,

Consisting of Oak and Hickory—to be corded and measured at the expense of the person furnishing it, and to be delivered by the 15th November next.

B. S. GAITHER, Superintendent.
Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 14, 1841. 27.2

MUSIC.

MARTIN FIERNEUSEL,

Professor of Instrumental Music,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of this village and the adjoining neighborhood, that he intends opening a school for the purpose of Teaching Music on the

Violin, Clarionett, Flute, &c. &c.

provided he meets with sufficient encouragement.—His terms will be reasonable. He will be in this town about the first of October.

Satisfactory references will be produced from respectable citizens of an adjoining village, (who are well known in this place,) of his ability to teach on the different instruments proposed, and of the successful progress of his pupils.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27.40c.