vested in, and ole; that magisand agents, and at the powers of ne people when. heir happiness." ronger or more sovereign peo-Well, sir, what hy, as soon as t of the Union, Province effec. y, because there und them to rey, meting out to much wrong as proper to mete uties prescribed prescribe to the much liberty ent of the Uniupon to sustain John Tyler is England would -by force of an appeal to an ish authority? at to call in the authority, the exist. Such anada: but, in Inion, the sup. The Presi and, and that it e to this usurntury in exis. rch an armed tate in martial

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ere not meaparty, threaent.to have Charter ention, le deencourof the onnec-ish all ; but, ertion end in the State. Finding themselves deserted by their | ed finding that these promises were about to be vic-By the entreaties of their friends, they, also, then quijetly retired to their homes.

We do not believe any formal compromise was made. Promises were, no doubt, liberally used by individuals, and Governor Derr doubtless believed they would be kept. But we see no other evidence of any treaty, compromise, or understanding, be- attached to the distribution act?—You knew full tween the leaders of the two parties, except what is well that twenty per cent. upon imports would not to be gathered from the Federal prints, saying that give you revenue sufficient for the wants of the Gothe deman dsof the suffrage party would be conce-

adopt it by a large majority of the people, and were peacefully proceeding to put it in operation. Suddealy the landholders start up, denounce them as usurpers, threaten them with the fate of traitors if they do not desist, and call on the President to sustain them with the army of the United States. That, functionary replies, that no case exists which will justify his ordering the army to slay the people; but nevertheless, he proceeds to decide what will be a case when it is made out, and promises his assistance when it should occur. Thus he gratuitously decided a point before it was presented for his consideration; threw the weight of the General Government into the scale of the minority; and to give it the more effect, put some hundreds of soldiers in motion towards Rhode Island, a part of whom entered the State and were supplied with ball cartridges in sight of the people. On being informed that the officers of the new Government were peacefully installed into office, he still avowed his purpose to sustain, by the military power of the Union, as the Government of the State, the Government abolished by the people: and even denounced as "insurgents" the men form of their Government. Thus, by threatening the people of a State with

military coercion, has the Administration of the General Government subverted and repudiated the very first, the most precious principle embraced in the Declaration of Independence---a right inalienable, and if not eternal, as lasting as the race of man: -we mean the right of the people (always meaning ted in the Indian Department, and that large sums dure the heat of the summer campaign. If so, we the majority of the people) to change their form of money had thus been embezzled. After waiting shall leave a substitute of more ability than the prinof Government in any way, and at any time they some six or eight weeks for the Secretary to give may think proper, with or without the authority or us the names of the persons who, as he said, had consent of the men in power, where the majority have not previously agreed upon a mode of effecting upon him for the names of the delinquents and the the change. We sympathise with the patriots of amounts thus purloined, &c. The resolution was Rhode Island, and advise them to be of good cheer. voted down, sir, by Whig votes; yes sir, by those Not a hair of their heads will their adversaries dare to hurt. They will get all they have demanded; and as to the principle, it still exists, if necessary, day we have never been able to ascertain to whom will be reasserted under better auspices. Borne the Secretary of War alluded, or what amount the down to-day, it will prevail to morrow.

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal days of God are hers."

We hope the American people will be once more remains to this day unexplained: warned of the danger of a standing army by this occurrence. The freemen of each State may, in turn, be awed into a relinquishment of their rights hands, under the heads of fines, penalties, and forby threats of military coercion from a weak or in defiance of usurpation and threats, be shot down in their own fields and at their own firesides.

Let there be no further increase of the army or navy. We see now to what uses they may be applied. It was rumored, a few days ago, that the steamer Missouri was destined for Rhode Island, to aid the United States land forces. When asked to the subject of moneys paid to district attorneys; anincrease the army or navy, except in time of war, or in the most imminent danger of war, every true patriotshould REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND. And when any of those who have aided in, or approved of, this outrage upon the inalienable rights of the people, shall ask for the renewal or the bestowment of political power, let the language of indignant freemen be-REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND! - Washington Globe.

### SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE.

If our friends desire to avail themselves of some choice delineations of the character of the Bank whig reformers now in control of Congress, we advise them to read the subjoined extracts from a recent speech of Mr. Proffit, in that body. Mr. Protht was one of the most zealous and violent orators in 1840. What specimens of corrupt bargaining, intrigues, caucus tyranny, and depravity in general he has revealed! The passage referring to John Bell's official report of alleged frauds in the Indian Department, is entitled to particular notice. It shows how recklessly unprincipled politicians sometimes propagate calumny, for mere party effect. The people will all find out who the real rouges are in a very short time. Just pay attention to Mr. Proffit's language:

"But I have been led, sir, from the course of remarks I had intended to make by these interruptions and interrogations. I will proceed to show that to the legislation of the extra session, which we have so loudly lauded, is to be attributed very many of our present difficulties. - Most of the measures passed at that session were effected by bargain and caueus dictation. The Bank bills, out of which nearly all the difficulties in the whig ranks have arisen, never did meet the approbation of a tithe of its members.

Most ardently do I wish, sir, that the people of the country—the honest people of all parties, could have witnessed the drama then enacted in this Capitol; the open party drill; the secret whispered watchword; the manœuverings of the day; the stealthy councils of the night; the noisy profession of fairness on the floor; grinning and snarling in the lobby; the plotting for power; the planning subject. The tariff and the fiscality are to be acted for place; the imperiousness of the leader; the subserviency of the led. And oh, sir, could the shall be here, depends entirely upon our masters, honest and unsuspecting people cast one glance be- The majority have adopted a rule, by which they hind the curtain which conceals the controlling can close the debate whenever they wish. In the spirits of this scene, not even the tawdry tinsel of exercise of this gag law, I will do them the justice assumed patriotism in which they stand enrobed, to say, they have been quite liberal. It has hownor the gaudy gauzes of affected purity which be- ever in my opinion operated very badly in a few indeck their deformity, could for one moment save stances. They speak of adjourning about the first them from the withering, blighting, blasting gaze of July; but if we should remain longer, we cannot of that indignant and betrayed constituency.

You wished to pass the distribution bill, and in order to do so, you found it necessary to enter into bargains and secret understandings with the advocates of the bankrupt bill. And even then you could not secure its passage through the other branch of Congress, without adding your evasive and deceptive compromise clause, that if the duties on imports exceeded twenty per cent, the distribution should cease to operate.

For political purposes, and seemingly under the pretence of amending or repealing the bankrupt bill. you provided that it should not go into effect until the first day of February, and what was the consequence? No sooner had Congress met, than many members who had voted for that bill under a secret promise that it should be amended or modifi-

Jeader, the Suffrage troops dispersed, with the ex- lated, undertook to retrace their steps and repeal ception of about fifty resolute men, who entrenched the bill; and after days of fierce contest, a majorithemselves, and remained in possession of their arms. ty of thirty-one members voted for its repeal; showing plainly that the measure never did have the leliberate sanction of the House; and yet it is a law.

This is one specimen of the legislation of the extra session, on which gentlemen pride themselves. What is the result of your twenty per cent. clause, vernment. An honorable Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] had shown that beyond dispute; yet you If, however, it shall turn out that the expectation adopted that provisio, through the agency of the of obtaining free and equal suffrage—the essence of caucus system. And now a part of you are insista Republican Government-is defeated, we must ting on distribution, regardless of the provisio, while look upon this result as brought about by the un- another portion are insisting that it was a deliberate constitutional, if not wicked, interference of the Ge- pledge that the duties should not exceed that limit neral Government. The suffrage party had procee- without a repeal of the distribution act, and are ded peacefully to form a constitution, peacefully to murmuring daily complaints about deception and want of faith.

I will spare gentlemen from an expose of the manner in which the revenue bill was passed. I believe that is the title by which that thing is in courtesy called. If I were not now serious inclined. I would relate some rather amusing facts of caucus decision, duties on tea and coffee were inserted in the bill, and how, by caucus reconsideration, they were striken out again in the Senate; and what an astonishing effect was produced upon the iron nerves of every dauntless politician, by the potent protest of the coffee-pots and tea-pots of the good old ladies of the country. But, sir, the gravity of the occasion permits not of aught like mirth.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stan-ly] has furnished the House with a statement of expenditures of the last Administration. He will lican, and JOHN M. MOREHEAD, a Federal Whig. find, by reference to a speech made by me, and which he did me the honor to read in this House some few days since, that I, in that speech, prominently set forth those expenditures. I think they have been harped on long enough and often enough, who had thus peacefully effected a change in the and I shall therefore now say nothing about them. But to those who say that the friends of the Administration have become lukewarm in their investigation, I would point to my course during this and the extra session of Congress.

During the extra session, the ex-Secretary of abused their trusts, I introduced a resolution calling Government, according to his account, had lost. And the grave charge thus made against those connected with the Indian affairs of the Government

Having ascertained that officers of the customs still contrive to hold large sums of money in their feitures, notwithstanding the law of 3d March, 18wicked administration; or, if they dare assert them 41, 1 introduced a resolution of inquiry on the subject, determined, as I always have been, to hold the officers of this Administration to strict accountability. This resolution was objected to by whigs; and

> I offered a resolution calling for information on to our columns. other on the subject of the vast expenditures for the New York custom house; and many other resolutions, all having for their object a strict investigation into the expenditures of this Administration. All were objected to by the Whig party. But, sir, this is in perfect unison with their general course.

> > From the Columbus (Georgia) Argus.

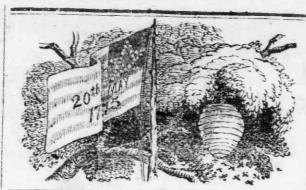
WASHINGTON, April 4, 1842.

Messrs. Bethune & Ellis:

The apportionment bill has just passed the House of Representatives, fixing the ratio at 50,179. This ratio gives our State eleven Representatives. Very unexpectedly, an amendment was proposed, having for its object, the compelling those States which elect by general ticket, to district their States, so that each district shall contain the requisite number of persons, according to the Federal basis, for one Representative. Against this amendment, I protested, as you will find by a short summary of publication this week. The Carolinian of Friday my remarks, contained in the analysis of debates containing them, was not received by us until yesterreported in the Globe of the 28th April. Surely this is a measure, recognising principles ruinous to the sovereignty of the States. No matter what differences of opinion may exist in the State of Georgia, as to the propriety or impropriety of the district system, I imagine there will be no difference of opinion as to the power of Congress over this subject; or the propriety of interfering in any manner with our internal regulations. I am glad to inform you, that but one democratic member voted for this amendment. Several Whig members voted against it; some of whom denounced it as ultra federal. Gov. Pope of Kentucky made an excellent speech, in which he said, he confessed he was a little federal; but this was too strong a dose for him. Our delegation voted together against the proposition. What will this Whig majority do next? Surely State-Rights men will discover, that they have formed a ruinous association.

We shall have the tariff under consideration very soon, and unless I am much mistaken, we shall be cursed with one more odious than the tariff of 1832. I sent you the report of the committee upon that upon, before Congress adjourns. How long we be charged with staying here until we take all the money in the Treasury, since that is out already. There is one thing however certain, that we are trying to get a supply of it, are willing to borrow upon any terms. We have told moneyed men everywhere, that we must have it, at no matter what sacrifice. We have puffed our credit—the credit of this great nation, with all possible power, but somehow the money is quite slow in coming. I have been in hopes, that some of the friends of the administration would try the plan as we are hard run, adopted by Jeremy Diddler, in a moment of extreme pecuniary agony. He put on a bold face, and with hurried gait approached a money-lender, saying, "lend me five dollars, I have got the money in my pocket to pay you back."

W. T. COLQUITT.



## **JEFFERSONIAN**

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:

#### FOR GOVERNOR, Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

STATE LEGISLATURE. For the Senate-JOHN WALKER: Commons-JOHN KIRK. DR. JOS. W. ROSS. CALEB ERWIN.

For Sheriff-THOMAS N. ALEXANDER. Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM 1 .-- PALEIGH REGISTER.

A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of

A Federal Whig means one who is on the out side, for the people, and on the inside, for himself. Or, who is for the People before the election, and for himself afterwards. Which will the People choose?

We hate apologies, above all things ;-but we are compelled to apologize for the appearance of our paper this week. Our health is such as utterly to forbid our discharging the duties of an Editor; War (Mr. Bell) sent a message informing us that and we may have to take leave of our readers for a most gross and scandalous frauds had been perpetra- few weeks, in order to regain strength enough to en-

The regular monthly meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County," will take place on Thursday evening next, at very men who now, upon this floor, tell us that we 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. have lost our taste for investigations. And to this We are requested to invie all who feel an interest in the cause to attend.

> We published in our lest paper a letter copied from the Raleigh Standard, dated at Asheville in Buncombe county, and purporting to give an account of a public discussion near that village by certain persons therein named. It turns out that the letter was a hoax-tlat the persons named as speakers, are negroes belonging to gentlemen at Asheville. We wonder he very intelligent Editor of the Standard would suffer himself thus to be imposed upon by an amonymous scribbler. We supposed, of course, the piece was published on 432 23 in this single item. good authority, or it would not have been copied in-

We have devotel considerable space this week to particulars of the difficulties in Rhode-Island, and the reader is referred to our extracts in another column. Though the contest was considered adjusted, by the fair primises of an amicable compromise on the part of the aristocracy, or King Charles's party, upon which the suffrage party agreed to lay down ther arms and disperse, yet since it seems these promises were only made to deceive, the suffragers will doubtless rally again .-Large meetings have been held in New York, Boston, Portland, and other cities, proffering men and means to defend the constitutional party against the interference of the U. S. Troops, sent by Tyler to put down the freemen of Rhode Island in their strugglefor liberty.

We regret that the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention did not come to hand in time for day morning, when our columns were filled for the week. The proceedings, with the letters f rom in vited guests, will be given in our next.

Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri, was recently shot by an assassin, while sitting in his house after night. Several shot took effect in the neck and back part of the head, and death was thought to be inevitable at our latest dates.

The Fayetteville Observer publishes a list of one hundred and forty-three persons in this State who have been cleared of their debts under the Bank.

According to late Washington papers, there will be no fight between Wise and Stanly-the difficulty having been amicably adjusted by mutual friends.

The Whigs of Mobile have had an "enthusiastical seeting," in which they nominated Henry Clay a candidate for the Presidency, and formed a they unfurl the "Clay Banner," and their motto shall be "Justice to Harry of the West." This will be a very equivocal sort of motto. We would recommend that they place on the flag as emblematical, a pack of Cards, and that the Club enact as the leading article of their Constitution, that the chief business at its meetings be to play Poker. Georgia Argus.

The following comparative view of the prices of some of the necessaries of life in England, and the Western United States is made up from the prices current of Liverpool and Cincinnati, on the first of the estimate for this year was \$3,165,000."

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			Live	rpool,	Cinc	innat
	Flour, per lb.		\$8	40		\$4 2
	Wheat, per 60 lbs.		1	85		7
	Indian corn, do		1	20		- 2
	Oats per 45 lbs.			72		2
	Pork, mess, per bbl.,			00		6 5
	Beef, mess, do		24	50		8 0
	Bacon, per 112 lbs.		10	80		3 0
	Hams, do		12	96		4 4
	Lard, do		12	36		5 0
	If John Bull would	only	allow	us a	little	" fre

nal states that the ordinary rate is, per second-

Of a man walking, - 4 feet, Of a good horse in harness - 12 " Of a reindeer in a sledge, on ice, - 26 " Of an English race horse, - 43 "
Of a hare, - 88 " Of a hare, Of a good sailing ship, - 14 Of the wind, - - -Of sound, - - - - 1030 "
Of a 24 pound cannot ball, - - 1300 " In this statement a woman's tongue and a streak of lightning appear to be entirely overlooked .-

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

Without previous notice, a respectable portion of requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions being submitted by John F. A. Mellon, Esq., on motion, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we do most cordially approve of

the nomination of Louis D. Henry for next Governor of the State, because he is of the Jeffersonian school, and an unyielding advocate of the rights of the States and of the people.

Resolved, That we do most uncompromisingly oppose the present incumbent, John M. Morehead, because he is of the old Federal John Adams school, and further, because he preaches, demagogue like, one doctrine, and practices another.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable and honorable means to elevate Louis D. Henry to the Gubernatorial chair of the State. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed

Delegates to attend the Convention in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, viz: Capt. Montgomery, Wm. Mc-Ray, Esq., Wm. Bass, Robert Hobbins, Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., Daniel Hollsclaw, Jacob Parker, John Curry, Otho Gillespie, David Wallever, Hosea Redman, John T. Redman, Alfred Guy, Etheldred Edwards, Osbourne Day, Wm. Day, John B. Green, David Setser, Benj. Cowan, John M. Walker, Henry Lents, Peter Freeze, Charles Jones, Wm. Morton, Jas. McCurdy, Isaac McCurdy, Wm. C. Liney, Henry M. Smith, Reuben Morrison, Wm. Mears, John Alexander, David Alexander, Robert Kerr, James Kerr, James Clark, Wm. McEwen, Christopher Barringer, Daniel Barringer, John S. Lackey, Joseph Byers, Thomas Byers, Jas. Byers, Smith Byers, John Bell, Moses Bartley, Bennett Robeson, James Coleman, Capt. McCauley, Neel McCauley, Wm. W. Wier, Thomas Smith, John F. A. Mellon, Wm. L. Davidson, Jas. I. Turner, Esq., Doctor Norton, Alexander Norton, Jos. W. Murdock, Jas. Thompson, George Thompson, Jas. G. Fleming, Ross Mc-Clelland, George T. McClelland, John Crawford, Wm. Mears, Ross Stevenson, James Stevenson, Wm. R. McClelland, and Elisha Perkins.

Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Caroli-

nian, North Carolina Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian be requested to give the above proceedings one insertion.

On motion,

The meeting then adjourned. WM. F. COWAN, Ch'm. JAMES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTICES.

Retrenchment -- Economy .-- The progress of these operations under the present Administration of our Government, is well shown in the discussions which have occurred upon the bill for making appropriation for the naval service of 1842. FACTS.

It was stated by Mr. Meriwether, in debate, that the appropriation of 1841, for pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and seamen for 1841, was \$2,335,000, whereas the amount required for 1842 is \$3,195,432 23; being an increase of \$860,-

Mr. Everett made the following statement, viz: "According to the statement of the Secretary, of the appointments made from the 4th of March 1841, to the 8th of April last, the whole number of midshipmen appointed had been 158, of which 31 were from Virginia, 20 from the District of Columbia, and 19 from Maryland; and of 85 other appointments, 18 had been from Virginia, 9 from the District of Columbia, and 4 from Maryland-giving to Virginia 49, to the District of Columbia 29, and to Maryland 23; making 101 out of 253 appoint-

Mr. Morgan made the following statement, viz: "It appeared from document 173, that, according to the last census, the number of midshipmen to which Virginia was entitled was 111, while 15 were appointed from that State.

New York was entitled to 21, and only 17 were appointed. There were 32 appointments of midhipmen, at large. Of this number, 15 were from Virginia, 8 from Maryland, and 4 from the District of Columbia; making 27 out of 32, from Virginia and Maryland, including the District.

"Of 9 assistant surgeons, 4 were from Virginia, 2 from Maryland, and only 1 from the free States. Of 11 pursers, 3 were from Virginia and 5 from the free States. Of 12 chaplains, 2 were from Virginia, entertain all who may favor him with their patronand 8 from the free States. Of 168 midshipmen, age. 35 were from Virginia, 16 from Maryland, and 15 from New York; 54 were from the free States.

Mr. Fillmore said :

"They all knew that, at the extra session, they provided for the home squadron-the annual cost of which, it was estimated, would be about \$800,000. The next cause of increase was, "that there had been some change in the force to be employed."— The third cause was, that there had been an increase on some of our foreign stations.

"It would appear from a careful investigation of this document, (President's message and docu-ments,) that we had fifteen more vessels in commisthese vessels were distributed, would appear from a communication non-die Nay Board, contained in the report of the committee of Ways and Means accompanying this bill, which showed the changes of the force employed on foreign stations from 1841 to 1842, with the increased cost thereof, from which Mr. F. read a statement of the increase in the number of vessels, and the increased cost thereof, amounting to \$413,815.

"One cause of the increase of the pay of officers arose from the number of promotions that had been made within a short time. It appeared to him that Clay Club." They furthermore resolve that the appointments had been more numerous within the past year than during any previous year for some years. He believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade given them, so far as fixed by law. Of course, there was very little responsibility on this department. It was pretty much at large. The Committee had felt bound to report an appropriation for the pay of those officers and seamen actually in the service." Again: "The committee had found that every

year appropriations had been made under the heads of increase of armaments, ordnance, equipment, and wear and tear of vessels; which appropriations for several years past had averaged \$1,585,000, and

Again: "The committee had recommended a reduction from the estimates of \$1,356,400. They had been most diligently employed, and had carefully revised this bill for the purpose of reducing the appropriations to the lowest possible point of safety to the public service. The amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill was \$6,856,000, and the amount heretotore for several years appropriated had been about five and a half millions. When they considered the increased number of officers, and grades, and vessels, they would see that every item had been reduced as much as possible."

trade," how we would feed him!—N. Y. Express. | And again: "The gentleman would perceive, on

Comparison of Speed-A French scientific jour ; examination of the detailed estimate he had referred to, that the amount now asked was sufficient only to pay the officers in command, and midshipmen, who would be arranged as passed midshipmen during

the year, and the seamen actually employed." This is the account the Whigs themselves give of their "retrenchment" in this branch of The public service since the 4th of March, 1841. They have INCREASED the number of officers and seamen, so that over \$800,000 a year, beyond the amount expended under Mr. Van Buren's administration, is required to pay them; while, for the naval service generally, about \$8,000,000 is asked for; being \$2,700,000 more than was expended under Mr. Van Buren, and over \$6,800,000 is proposed to be given!

Nor does this include \$250,000 appropriated to the Democratic party, assembled in the Court House | build an iron war-steamer or the payment of 1,000 in Statesville on the 17th of May. WM. F. Cowan, the expense of a proposed to the marine corps, or Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Thompson vy, and sundry other items!

> The Louisville Sun says:-The crops in Kentucky of Tobacco, Hemp, Corn and Grain, were never more promising. The corn has been in some places destroyed by the army worm, but the second plant has already sprung from the hill. All we want now is a good season, timely rains, and the kind smile of Heaven, to bring us a plentiful harvest and Relief from all pecuniary embarrassments .-- Lynchburg Republican.

> Barbacue to Mr. Clay .- A barbacue has been tendered to Mr. Clay by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. He has accepted the invitation and it is to take place on the 9th day of June. Extensive arrangements are in progress for the occasion .- 1b.

> A relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottesville \$25,000, the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer the charge of having murdered Professor Davis-15.

#### Died.

In this County, on the 28th instant, of dropsy, William Berryhill, Esq., aged about 73 years. Mr. B. was well known in our County, and universally esteemed as an honest man.

In this County, on the 21st instant, Mr. John M. Wilson, aged about 27 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their bereavement.

In Cabarrus County, on the 27th instant, Mr John Ailer, aged about 35 years.

In Cumberland County, Va., on the 18th of Feb. ruary last, the Rev. John Kirkpatrick. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a native of this county and has at this time a brother and other relations residing here

The final Examination of the Senior Class in Davidson College, will be held at Friday the first day of July next.
May 31, 1842.

# VALUABLE LAND

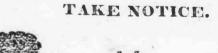
AT PRIVATE SALE. THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,

CONTAINING 425 ACRES,

of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water-power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Maliard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

# TRAVELLERS.







HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for pub lic accommodation, informs his friends and the publie generally, that he is now prepared to receive and

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure. His BAR will be found furnished with a choice

selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic. His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with

abundant provender. N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842.

FOR RENT. THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEE-

## Last Notice.

LER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

MEDICINES &C.,

now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book accour will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection. May 17, 1842.

### \$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.

Cheraw, S. C., May 9, 1812.