

THE JOURNAL.

Execution.—On Friday last, Teller and Clegg, two state prison convicts, were murdered by the guard of the prison of Hartford, Conn., in attempting to escape, were executed according to sentence. They both denied that the murder was premeditated, and Teller has made several pathetic appeals to the public to intercede with the Executive for a commutation. At the gallows he very incoherently expressed his disapprobation of taking the life of a man for any crime, by executing him. "Let him be chained," said he, "let him be put into the dungeon, but let him live," &c.—He hoped this would be the last event of interest in the State.

Suicide.—We lament to quote that Mr. Edwin Randolph, the son of the late P. Randolph, Esq. of this city committed suicide a few days ago in Spartanburg, Jefferson county. He had been in a desponding situation for some time; had just returned from a visit to a beloved aunt; went to a store, purchased a pair of pistols—stated that he was about to travel—got the store keeper to load one of the pistols—retired to a room in the livery where he boarded, wrote two letters—in one of which, he stated that the world would attribute the rash act to the wrong cause, and blew his brains out by placing the pistol in contact with his forehead. Young Randolph was one of the best educated and promising young men in Virginia. He was a fine, open hearted and amiable youth—His virtues equal to his accomplishments, and it is impossible to bend over his grave, and recollect his rash and melancholy end, without the deepest regret. Relations he has left behind him, who dearly loved him—young friends who will weep over his grave—but fortunately for his parents, they are both spared the anguish of the blow, which none would have more keenly felt. They have both gone to that bourne, from which there is no return.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

Strange and Melancholy Coincidence.—On Monday last, while the Coroner's Inquest was sitting at Halifax, on two persons killed in the manufactures of Messrs. Wigley & Son, a messenger arrived to say, that James Murgatroyd, a dyer, had hung himself in a cellar, on which the Coroner determined to take the inquest without dissolving the jury; while that body was in deliberation upon the fate of Murgatroyd, another messenger arrived to inform the Coroner that John Duggdale, a journeyman tailor chandler, had committed suicide in the same way; and before the Jury had disposed of that case a third messenger arrived to say, that a man had hung himself in a neighbouring street.—Appalled by this repetition of fatal intelligence, the Jury determined to separate, but some of them went to the house of the last mentioned person when they found that he had been cut down just in sufficient time to save his life.—[Phil. Sentinel.]

The Albany Evening Journal thus announces the result of the election just terminated in Vermont. We suppose there is cause for this gratulation; and if it be as alleged, that Van Burenism has received a blow in the Mountain State, we are certainly content.

All Hail Vermont.—The people have triumphed! THE MOUNTAIN STATE is still free! The Coalition of Masonry and Van Burenism has been "signally rebuked." Gov. PALMER is re-elected by a triumphant majority. The entire Anti-Masonic Council Ticket is elected. There is a handsome increase of Anti-masonic Representatives.

In all this there is abundant cause for congratulation. It shows that in one State, at least, something of Republicanism, but its abominable name, and something of patriotism, but it is hollow profession, remains with the people. VERMONT is disenthralled. Her Freemen spurned the Coalitions of the Albany Regency. Van Buren cannot obtain their suffrages. Votes in Vermont are not a marketable commodity. That State, thanks to the integrity of her Freemen, is neither "for sale or barter." For two years past, Gov. PALMER, after recovering a plurality of the popular votes, over the National Republican and Jackson candidates, was chosen by the Legislature. Now, he proudly triumphant, by the voice of the people, over the combined forces of Masonry, Jacksonism, and Van Burenism! Masonry and Van Buren are utterly and for ever prostrate in Vermont.

JOHN KERR.—*O'f Richmond, Va.*
September 5, 1833.

NOTICE.

J. DICKSON

HAS now received the whole of my new price consisting of kinds of shoes for Ladies & every description of Boots, Shoes & Slippers for gentlemen—which he warrants to be made of the best materials, in a substantial and fashionable manner, and which he will sell for CASH, or in payment of customers, on a short credit.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1833.

THE CAROLINIAN.

PRICE FORTY MILLION DOLLARS.

SALISBURY:

SEPTEMBER 30, 1833.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

On our first page will be found a full and interesting report from the pen of Judge Manning, chairman of a committee in the late Hillsborough Convention.

STATE RIGHTS.

Our readers will find on the second page of this paper an interesting extract from a speech delivered by Mr. McDowell at Athens, on the subject of State Rights and State Sovereignty, likewise a letter from Mr. Calhoun on the subject of Federal usurpation.

Ever since the development of the vile plot, which succeeded, according to the wishes of its projectors, in concentrating the vindictive enemy, at once, and the popularity of General Jackson, against the fair fame of Mr. Calhoun, the highly gifted gentleman has been the selected victim of the most relentless and vulgar persecution by the worshippers of the idol.

All his past services have been forgotten, or, if not forgotten, have been remembered with base ingratitude; and he is now denounced as an enemy to the Union—as a political adventurer who would sever this confederacy associated as it is with his fondest recollections, his brightest honors, and his purest earthly aspirations,—and all for what? Why, as these puissant creatures tell us, in order that he may be at the head of a Southern Confederacy!

And can such be the object of John C. Calhoun, to whom his enemies impute, wantonly, the most insatiable ambition, while they are at the same time constrained to admit that he has capacity adequate to unbounded exertion?

Preposterous charge! No, it is not the nature of ambition, united with such genius, to seek its gratification within the narrow confines of a petty State; it looks, at least, to the control of a hemisphere, and history informs us that even the universe is too narrow for its implacable desire of unrivaled power.

Had the desire of official eminence been, in Mr. Calhoun's breast, paramount to the nobler dictates of patriotism, and the love of liberty, he might have attained the object of his ambition; the dominant party would have readily promoted one who could bring such an accession of strength to insure the permanency of their policy.

But he chose the line of duty and of patriotism; and it is only those sordid narrow minds which cannot appreciate a motive different from self interest, that now impute to him one which, under like circumstances, would regulate their course.

OLD SAMUEL ADAMS.

Though less brilliant than many of the illustrious assemblage who declared these States free and independent, none surpassed the venerable man, whose name breathes these remarks, in an ardent, yet fervent, devotion to liberty and few were his equals in strong native energy, and clear insight into the nature and tendency of government.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter from that pure old man, written in 1789, to his friend Lee of Virginia, on the subject of the then new Constitution.

It will be remembered that in many of the states the adoption of the Constitution was opposed with much ardour and with great ability; not because the party opposing it were adverse to a confederacy of the States, but because they believed that the rights of the respective States would be endangered by the power of the Federal government which did not seem to be sufficiently restrained by the Constitution.

It will be remembered likewise, that so strong were the apprehensions of Rhode Island and North Carolina, that those two States did not adopt the Constitution until 1790. North Carolina in January, and Rhode Island in June, the former six, and the latter ten, months subsequent to the date of Adams' letter to Lee.

Mark, reader, the upright solicitude and the penetrating foresight of that inimitable patriot.

"I was, says he, particularly afraid, that unless great care should be taken to prevent it, the Constitution, in the administration of it, would gradually, but swiftly and imperceptibly, run into a consolidated government, pervading and legislating through all the States, not for federal purposes only, as it professes, but in all cases whatsoever; such a government would soon annihilate the sovereignty of the Federal States, so necessary to the support of the confederated commonwealth, and sink both in despotism."

In the above paragraph two things strike the attention namely, the sagacity of the writer which caused him to dread the influence of consolidation, to defeat the object of the Constitution, and his recognition of State Sovereignty, as the great barrier against Federal usurpation.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice that about the time when this letter was written by Mr. Adams, Mr. Madison introduced in the House of Representatives his celebrated Bill for the encouragement of domestic manufactures, but also, at the same time affording a fatal precedent for the jurisdiction of federal legislation.

Had the honest, unbaised mind of Mr. Madison, at that period, not been swayed by the prevailing spirit of the times, he would have witnessed, in the interim, many changes; he would, at one time, have been gratified to find Mr. Madison advancing his "widely popular" opinions and prejudices; a ruined abuse of construction, (as in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798) but he would afterwards (in 1820) find the able author of these resolutions as much transformed as his congenial friend to whom he refers in the close of his letter.

The Raleigh Argus quotes that the Governor has consented to his candidate for the vacant seat on the Supreme Court Bench, by the death of Judge Bullock.

The CAN. BURGESS ON

Sept. 17, 1833. 600

NATIVE.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 12th inst. a young mulatto boy, named

CHARLES, who is remarkably astute and will probably endeavor to pass for a free man. He had when he left the subscriber's house, a number of documents, one book filled with gold, the other nearly a gold and silver. He is about thirty years of age, from six feet high, inclined to be stoutish, dark skinned, his eyes strong and bold countenance. I will give a reward of twenty five dollars to any person who can apprehend and bring him in alive. His master's name is Dr. Martin, advertising his "widely popular" opinions and prejudices; a ruined abuse of construction, (as in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798) but he would afterwards (in 1820) find the able author of these resolutions as much transformed as his congenial friend to whom he refers in the close of his letter.

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THE MAJORITY.

The following paper, printed at Washington, lately called the *Advertiser*, took the side of the administration, and is supposed, of course, to be in their interest.

The following language is found in this paper of the 7th instant:

"The simple fact is that the majority in the last Congress favorable to the Bank was made up of northern and eastern members."

However, reader, that it is a wise man

to adhere to this maxim when the majority happens to differ with him. The majority and the rule is only considered inviolable when applied to the people—the subjects of him who was born to command."

Now if a majority can be bribed in one case, why not in another?—and where would be the security for the poor minority, with such a venomous engine of corruption and power opposed to them as the President would have to wield in his proposed Government bank, if the people should become infatuated enough to sanction its establishment?

Some of the proclamation party are thrown into spasms of rage, whenever the majority has been charged by the friends of limited construction, with an unconstitutional exercise of power; yet, when a majority have the impudence to vote contrary to the will of the dictator, bribery is a too mild expression of the enmity of their guilt.

Now do we not think that our representatives have, as ye, become so corrupt as to receive a direct bribe, at least, we should hope that a majority of them are proof against an influence so sordid; but it matters not, as to its consequence to the people, and their institutions, iron, what motive the Constitution may be violated, it will be in vain to attempt to alleviate the burdens, or to dispel the fears, of a minority comprising of unconstitutional and oppressive law, by telling them the law was enacted by a majority, from the purest motives, to "provide for the general welfare."

They will require the authority to pass such laws as to pointed out, and if that cannot be done they will disobey them.

If Republican Americans have no other alternative than such as belong to the slaves of Russia, if they must tamely submit to every oppression, &c incur the guilt and penalty of rebellion, then have they the force without the substance, the mere mockery of freedom; and we are ready to admit the truth of the saying,

"For forms of government let fools contest;

That which is best administered, is best."

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

The last Globe newspaper announces the determination of the President to remove the public money now deposited in the U. S. Bank and place it in the different local Banks.

It will be recollect that, at the last session of the House of Representatives, by a majority of four fifths, decided that such a measure was inexpedient. The Secretary of the Treasury is opposed to it, and so are the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War;—but what does the "Government," (as the President seems truly to consider himself) care for such authority when adverse to his will?

Take particular notice, good people, that this decision—this measure—on the part of the President, is directly in opposition to the decision of the people's representatives, in a case where the President has no right to interfere.

It will be remembered that in many of the states the adoption of the Constitution was opposed with much ardour and with great ability; not because the party opposing it were adverse to a confederacy of the States, but because they believed that the rights of the respective States would be endangered by the power of the Federal government which did not seem to be sufficiently restrained by the Constitution.

It will be remembered likewise, that so strong were the apprehensions of Rhode Island and North Carolina, that those two States did not adopt the Constitution until 1790. North Carolina in January, and Rhode Island in June, the former six, and the latter ten, months subsequent to the date of Adams' letter to Lee.

What would be done with his Excellency, Doctor Jackson, if tried by his country, and subjected to his own standard of law?

We should witness a singular spectacle indeed—a "Government" hung for treason!

Montreal.

MARRIED, in this County, on Thursday the 26th inst. by the Rev. John Morgan, Mr. Bonner, Esq. of the place, to Miss Mary PARTON.

DIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, Samuel son of Mr. Lemuel Birmingham, aged 18 months.

Also, on the same day, Mr. William LEXON, a native of Ireland, in the 2d year of his life, in Concord, on the 19th inst. Doctor J. N. C. NEVINS, in the prime of life, leaving a young widow, with two small children, to lament his untimely death.

Near Charlotte, on Friday the 20th inst. Major THOMAS B. SMARTT, a young man of honorable feelings, and of a warm heart.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Sept. 25, 1833.

Cotton, in seed, lb. 5 a 14

Coffee, * 18 a 12

Sugar, brown, bbl. 125 a 100

Tea, * 18 a 20

Nails, * 10 a 10

Brandy, p. gal. 40 a 30

Beer, * 35 a 25

Wine, * 10 a 12

Potash, * 10 a 12

Tallow, * 10 a 12

Whiskey, * 25 a 20

Bacon, * 10 a 12

Potash, * 10 a 12

Flaxseed, * 10 a 12

Flax, * 10 a 12

Wheat, * 15 a 20

Barley, * 15 a 20

Turnips, * 10 a 12

Onions, * 10 a 12

Carrots, * 10 a 12

Radishes, * 10 a 12

Turnips, * 10 a 12

Onions, * 10 a 12

Carrots, * 10 a 12

Radishes, * 10 a 12

Turnips, * 10 a 12

Onions, * 10 a 12

Carrots, * 10 a 12

Radishes, * 10 a 12

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