

that, although we do not think the Court correct, we regret that some of the Party in South Carolina have evinced, in their opposition to the measure, too much irritation. We did not expect, or at least those of the party who are prepared, in case of a different result to the savage arbitrament of "battle and the sword."

It is possible, that some of the Party in South Carolina have evinced, in their opposition to the measure, too much irritation. We did not expect, or at least those of the party who are prepared, in case of a different result to the savage arbitrament of "battle and the sword."

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It is amusing to witness the alternate whining and sniping of certain Editorial spinners, on the subject of this frightful monster—NULLIFICATION. At one moment they are so much terrified that they cannot write a paragraph without a bottle of cologne-water, or a glass of brandy, or, at any rate, of whiskey, before them to brace the nerves. The next moment they are in ecstacy at the result of a single election, or the decision of a court on some incidental question, and are fain to break out in the words of the old song—

Now we don't wish to be thought so ungallant as to disturb, wantonly, the joy or equanimity of these feminine characters; but, at the same time, we are equally unwilling to see them give way to false security, which must end in double disappointment and distress to them.

Our intelligence says that Nullification is every where "going ahead." True it is not every where called by the same name—"a rose by any other name will smell as sweet,"—but the thing itself is evidently overrunning, under the name of *State Rights*, Jacksonism, Van Burenism, Taylorism, and every other of noxious words that have been spreading over the land, like flags, balustrades, and docks, in a flourishing meadow.

Look at the papers from all points of the compass, and you will see that State Rights is all the go. Why, even John Sergeant of Philadelphia is an open advocate of State Sovereignty and State Rights, and Daniel Webster is expected shortly to follow suit. The great fear, now, of those who "go for the spoils," (and such there are in all large fleets) is, that there will be, on the day of victory, too many claimants for a share of the prize-money.

The Wheat Harvest has commenced in this part of the country, and the labors of the husbandman will be crowned by a bountiful crop. Never, probably, did joy so well follow the sweat of the brow as much gratified. The present would be a propitious time, during the New-England custom of a regular annual Thanksgiving. We should like to see that agreeable festival observed in North Carolina. Independent of its highest object—the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for the fruits of the earth—it has many good effects upon society: it is promotive of social feelings and generous hospitality.

We would even be willing so far to enlarge the power of our State Executive, as to authorize him annually to designate a day, not for compulsory, but voluntary thanksgiving. This, as an amendment to the Constitution, never before occurred to us.—Is there a single individual in the State so churchless as to be opposed to it? If there be, he deserves to have his whole crop of wheat turned into chaff.

From the "Methodist Christian Sentinel," a religious paper published in Richmond, (Va.) we extract the following just remarks on that spurious liberality with which many persons deceive themselves while they suppose they are justifying what they consider true liberality, but what appears to all others the very essence of double-distilled bigotry:

As far as we have witnessed the course of the Editor of the Sentinel, it has been entirely consistent with the principles he here lays down. He is a decided Methodist, but "receives and communicates with Christian all other sects in the common realm of the love of men." He intends, in conducting a religious periodical, to be governed by no party or sectarian motives and views, but at all times to receive and communicate, with Christian charity and candor, whatever may promote the interests of man and the cause of God. We are not ashamed, neither are we afraid, to be found among those who are denominated Methodists; and we have no kind of fellowship for that pretended liberality of Christian professions which supposes a man to be the less bigoted because he belongs to no religious denomination, and approves of some things in all while he will not unite himself to any, imagining his Christian liberality is the greater because he holds fellowship with none. This is liberality with a witness! and with a vengeance upon all who think they ought to belong or be united to some religious fellowship. Liberal souls how they do blame themselves that they have more of the charity of the Gospel than all the rest of the Christians together, simply because in the pride of their hearts they have imagined themselves above their brethren in point of religious elevation and liberal feelings, and therefore refuse to join with any of them, for fear they should become sectarians and lose their high and self-elevated stand in religion. These would be liberal Christians are so illiberal that they conceive none are right but themselves, and they reject all church associations and fellowships, as not having the spirit of charity, for Christian charity. Now we would ask, who is the most liberal in his feelings and sentiments, he who condemns and rejects all, and therefore will unite with none, or he who unites himself with some religious denomination, and loves all of them?

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.
A newspaper in this State lately published an "Address to the Freemen of North Carolina," in behalf of the President. In attempting to copy the Address, another paper has, by a queer mistake, inserted into the concluding paragraph a few lines from the story of the "remarkable mule,"—thereby producing a sort of literary non-sequitur, as will appear by the following extract:

"But, gentlemen, the great mass of the American People are not willing to give credence to those flying reports, and in about it, and have now before us a letter from the proprietor of the mule, (John T. Kilby, Esq.) fully confirming our statement, and giving the following particulars: The mule was kept constantly at hard labor, flammatory newspaper publications, condemning the course pursued by the Executive. They know too well that their liberties cost, and how to appreciate the services of the man of their choice, for them now to surrender the Constitution, and all its original purity, to gratify a group of disappointed politicians and political aspirants."

One might suppose, from reading the above, that Mr. Kilby's mule had been pressed into the service of some Whig Editor, to enable him the more effectually to counteract the mulish obstinacy of the President. But, as the article appears in a paper devoted to Gen. Jackson, we cannot account for its noticing the mule, unless it is thought that it will add some new "glory" to the already mighty fame of the Hero.

ANOTHER "GOOD UN."

In the County of ———, there lives an avicious gentleman by the name of ———, who has, what is quite rare this summer, a crib full of corn. He is, of course, a good deal troubled with applications to lend, give, or sell; but he turns a deaf ear to every applicant who does not urge his necessities with the accompaniment of \$1.50 per bushel.

One poor fellow, who could not succeed in begging or borrowing, at length, "his poverty, but not his will, consenting," made an attack upon the said crib between two days, and carried off a bag full of corn. Next day

the miser missed his corn; and, to prevent another inroad, set his negroes to making it into the dwelling-house. Some remaining in the crib at night, he ordered a trusty old fellow, named Tony, to stay there till morning, and watch it.

About midnight the sleepless miser went to the crib, furnished with a bag, in order to try to trick Tony, and see if he was faithful. He crept in, apparently unnoticed; but, as soon as he began to fill the bag, old Tony, who before pretended to be asleep, seized him by the two shoulders and began to thump his head against the wall of the crib, crying, "You thief—ha, ha, I got you now—I got you some bump not nigh so good like Joe-ake?" "Why, Tony, Tony, don't you know your master?" cried out the astonished pretended thief.—"Me know your voice, mass, and we top now; but who 'speck to see you in de dark midnight come to steal your own corn?"

Celebration at Jamestown.—On the 24th of May, the 27th Anniversary of the Landing of the gallant Captain Smith, with the first Colonists of Virginia, at Jamestown, was celebrated on the spot consecrated by the event. It is said there were nearly 2,000 persons present, from different and distant parts of the State.—Messrs. Tyler, Poindexter, and Tipton, of the Senate, attended: several other Members of Congress were invited by the Committee of Arrangement, but were unable to attend. After going through the appropriate celebration of the day, in the evening the Committee escorted their invited guests to Williamsburg, where they terminated the festivities of the day with an elegant supper.

Napoleon, while living and carrying on his successful wars against the principalities and powers of the world, was called a *Republican*! The following short sentence is the best commentary on his politics that we have ever seen:

"The Emperor of Russia (who every body knows to be a *Republican*) has ordered 100,000 francs to be subscribed, in his name, towards the erection of a monument at Ajaccio to the memory of Napoleon."

Whig Festivals.—In Norfolk, (Va.) and Cincinnati, (Ohio), and elsewhere, have lately commemorated, in an appropriate style of splendor and patriotism, the recent signal triumphs of their friends in New York, Connecticut, Virginia, and indeed throughout the whole country.

Effects of the Storm.—Our exchange papers from Virginia are filled with accounts of the destruction of life and property, in various parts of the State, by the late severe storms which have been experienced there. What has "raised the wind" so in the Old Dominion?—Is it the rearing of Aolus at her political regeneration—or is it owing to the vacuum produced by General Jackson's "experiment"?

We are authorized to announce Major Wm. Potter a Candidate to represent Iredell County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

From the United States Telegraph.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged for full two hours in listening to the very interesting report of Mr. Ewings made by the committee, will astonish the people. The defalcations in the Department exceed all that was expected. Things are worse than was believed by those most inclined to believe the worst.

It appears that all the reports of the Department, for two years past, have been knowingly and wilfully deceptive—nothing coming from the department can be relied on. It shows that the contracts, or copies of them, have never been deposited, as directed by law, in the Treasury Department, and thus a check to perversion and a change of contract has been taken away. It also shows that the department has borrowed money to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars, and remains in debt about six hundred thousand more.

The Report also states that there is the sum of \$40,000 gone from the department, in a manner altogether unexplained—it is lost—and no one knows how.

It also shows that at the very time when the Postmaster-General reported to Congress the good state of the department, it was known to be in debt the sum of 240,000 dollars.

It shows that such has been the miserable manner in which the department has been managed, that while it was giving to Reeside & Co. the sum of 60,000 dollars a year in "Extras"—it was obliged to get the credit of Reeside to borrow money for its use from the Bank.

In fine, the Report shows a variety of other matters, which will astonish the people.

MR. CALHOUN.

The correspondent of the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Mercury, who lately furnished portraits of Senators Leigh and Benton, gives this sketch of the Hon. John C. Calhoun:

He is a tall, stout man, with stiff grey hair brushed backward. His face bears as many folds and corrugations as that of Lord Brougham. What would Phenomenology say to a low, narrow and retreating forehead for so remarkable a man? Mr. Wirt somewhere says of Chief Justice Marshall, while in Congress, that with no grace of manners, no tricks of oratory, but violating every rule prescribed for the finished orator, he was one of the most eloquent men of the age. This is emphatically true of Mr. Calhoun. He devotes the whole powers of his mind to the argument alone, with earnestness and intensity, and is turned aside from his purpose by no quibble, no vanity to appear witty, by no desire to scatter his sarcasms. He does not even move slow enough to select the happiest language, but uses any that occurs to convey his meaning. You cannot listen to him without a full conviction of his sincerity. While speaking, his eye, that unerring index to the soul, sometimes seems to start from the socket, and its flashes seem almost supernatural.

His adversaries call him metaphysical. If they mean that he is ingenious, quibbling, sophistical, he is not metaphysical; but if they mean that he is always logical, discriminating beyond other men, irresistible in his deductions from the premises he lays down, he is metaphysical. The more of such metaphysicals the better. He has been more exclusively and more thoroughly educated as a statesman than any other man in the country. He came into public life in youth, and none but questions of national moment have ever engaged his attention. Metaphysical he may be, yet he is one of the most practical men of the age. He did for the War Department, while Secretary, what Hamilton did for the Treasury—he created it out of chaos. His views in the present crisis, in relation to the Bank and the currency, as unfolded in his speech, are acknowledged to be more practical and statesman-like than any other that have been offered.

The brightest characteristics of Mr. Calhoun are his qualities of heart. His heart is as warm as his head is cool. He has a soul. The many politicians have none. Years of public life have not soured nor corroded his temper. He never makes enemies of his adversaries. His feelings are all noble, generous, elevated.

From the United States Telegraph.

MR. PRESTON.

Mr. Preston is a man of large frame, well built, and has hair of a beautiful light red color; his arms appear rather long, but while speaking in his usual happy manner, they seem to be well suited to the use which he then makes of them; his aspect is commanding, and countenance frank and open. His eye seems to convey the idea that he is fond of, and agreeable in company; and to those to whom his love and respect extend, a warm-hearted friend.

Like a true South Carolinian, he is the sworn enemy to usurpations, and is ever on the alert in endeavoring to promote the best interests of his constituents, by vigorously opposing all measures which to them in any way may be injurious, while at the same time beneficial to other portions of our community. He surpasses in eloquence, even what we learn of many of the ancient orators, and accompanies it with a force of argument, which generally proves them to his antagonists, but a source of rejoicing to his political friends.—The vividness of his imagination, the scorching severity of his sarcasm, and the bitterness of his rebuke, are trials of his Senatorial character, scarcely paralleled. The shortness of this sketch cannot do him justice, but it is evident to all, that the combination of the above qualities assist in forming a man, who, though yet young, hides fair to procure for himself, and by his own merit, a fame for usefulness and greatness which shall be as lasting as the vestal flame of liberty shall continue bright upon the altar of pure and patriot hearts.

Pinching off the Potatoe Blossom.—We have heard this practice strongly recommended by a very successful gardener. It is said to increase the crop both in quantity and quality. Analogy would seem to support this doctrine, for all well known that the production of the flower and seed consumes great part of the sustenance of every plant, during their formation. We request our subscribers to put this principle to the test, and give us the result of their experience.—Farmer and Gardener.

E Pluribus Unum.—A few years since, the Captain of a militia company in a certain town in New Hampshire, who felt all the importance of the high station to which he had been lately elevated, resolved to have in his room added to the drum and fife ordinarily used in the militia, a more imposing and magnificent instrument, and accordingly ordered a large drum, which he was willing to dispose of, and a bagpipe, of which he was somewhat puzzled with the phrase, "E Pluribus Unum," which was carried on the back of the American Eagle, and painted on the drum. He demanded an explanation—and was told by the way, that that was the name of the Captain of the Company to which it formerly belonged. "Then it must be altered," "Certainly." The drum was accordingly taken to a painter, and the objectionable words, *E Pluribus Unum*, were erased, and other words substituted in their place. For many years this drum was carried at the head of the Company—the Eagle proudly bearing on his back the scroll, to which was attached the name of the brave and well-meaning E. Jonathan Pillsbury.—Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

The Magic Balance.—A shop keeper, not remarkable for integrity, or the honesty of his weights, lived in a narrow street opposite the room of a Literary Society in Waterford. A member, who was something of a conjuror, contrived to pass the wire of the electric machine (then but little known) across the way, and attach it to the cord by which the scales were suspended. On a Saturday night, when the shop was crowded with customers, the man proceeded to weigh some articles called for, but the moment he touched the cord to raise the scales, he received a sudden shock, which seemed to dislocate his arm; he laid his hand on the counter, and wiped his forehead. "These are sudden times," said he, and then crossing himself, he tried again—again he received a similar shock, and again desisted in the same manner. The persons in the shop were now apprised of the extraordinary effect, and gazed intently and fearfully at the man, while he laid a third time to raise the scales. The common people of Ireland attach much importance to the number three, and when he received the third shock, the whole assembly, with the man himself, fell on their knees and began to pray and confess their sins, as under some impending judgment. At length, one, more shrewd and composed than the rest, observed the wire, and traced it across to the Society's room. An instant excitement of the people took place, and they rushed out to tear down this nest of wizards and magicians. The members present had scarcely time to escape, but their machines were destroyed by the frantic mob.

Altar of Hymen.

Under the special license granted, by the Rev. Mr. HULING.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 17th inst., by S. Marlin, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM COLE to Miss MARY HULING. At the residence of Col. Wm. Parks, in Wilkes County, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. JOHN N. McCLELLAND, of Iredell County, to Miss MARTHA PARKS, daughter of Col. Parks.

At the residence of Tandy Matthews, Esq., in Stokes County, on the 1st inst., Mr. JOHN L. BITTING to Mrs. MARTHA MOORE.

At Montgomery County, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. David Derrick, Mr. ELI SHANKLE to Miss LECTENA PENNINGTON.

On the 5th inst., Capt. E. BARRINGER, of Cabarrus County, to Miss SALLY HEARNE, of Montgomery County.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 29th ult., by Andrew Grier, Esq., Mr. WILSON MONTGOMERY, to Miss RACHAEL ALEXANDER.

In York District, S.C., on Saturday evening the 17th ultimo, by A. Hardin, Esq., Mr. THOMAS MARTIN to Miss LYDIA HARRY, both of Lincoln Co. N.C.

In Lancaster County, S.C., on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. CORNELL, Mr. BETH HOGKIS to Miss OLIVIA CASON.

On the same evening, at the same place, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. BENJAMIN SADDLER to Miss ELIZABETH WITHERSPON.

Court of Death.

At her residence in Lincoln County, on the 8th inst., Mrs. SARAH REYNOLDS, widow, after a painful illness of several weeks, although her afflictions were great, she bore them with Christian fortitude, and submitted to the will of the Lord. At a parent, she was tender and affectionate; as a neighbor, she was kind and obliging; she has left a large circle of friends and relations to mourn her loss.—Communicated.

At her residence in Lincoln County, on the 1st inst., Mr. JACOB GRETEL, aged 75 years.

At her residence in Division County, on the 1st inst., since Mrs. SUSAN HANES, aged 61 years.

In Cabarrus County, on the 7th inst., Mrs. RACHAEL SCOTT, in the 20th year of her age.

In Williamson County, Tennessee, Mr. JOHN HUDSON, aged 26 years, formerly of Rowan Co., N.C.

By Friday Morning's Mail.

The Globe, of the 14th instant, says: "Mr. Clay's resolutions (relative to the deposit) were voted in the table of the House of Representatives by a rapid decisive vote." Thus have the majority in the House again dodged the direct question. This dodging is the false in a most convenient method of getting a troublesome resolution out of the way. That, and the previous question, have enabled sundry timid gentlemen to skulk; but they will soon have to come out before the People, where the previous question will be, WHERE IS THE PUBLIC MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES? And who will be able to answer that question?

The contested election between Messrs. Letcher and Moore, of Kentucky, is referred again to the People of their district. On the motion that R. P. Letcher is entitled to the seat, the vote stood 112 for and 114 against the motion.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Tract of Land of 507 ACRES, lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury. From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living five miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford. MATTHEW B. LOCKE. June 21, 1834.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William McJinney, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell,

On Friday the 11th day of July next, at the Courthouse in the Town of Statesville, the following Property:

A Valuable House and Lot, in Statesville, formerly owned by Wesley Reynolds; Fifty Acres of Land, near Mount Mourne, with a good Store-House on it, and other Buildings;

AND 9 Likely Young Negroes. Terms made on the day of sale. JAMES ANNOR, Trustee. June 21, 1834.

I will sell, at the same time and place, By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me, for like purposes, a

Very valuable Tract of Land, near Mount Mourne, in the County of Iredell, Containing 700 Acres, and known as the "White-House Tract." Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES A. KING, Trustee of William McJinney. June 21, 1834.

SEWING.

MRS. HOWARD, who has been in the habit of doing work for tailors, hereby gives notice that she intends, in future, to take in Sewing on her own account; and, having an assistant whose work cannot be surpassed for neatness and strength, she feels confident that she can give satisfaction to those who may favor her with their custom.

The following will be her charges, viz: For making Pantalons, from 75 cents to 1 dollar. For making Vests, 75 cents to 87 1/2 cts. For making Round-Jackets, 75 cents to 1 dollar. SHIRTS, also, will be made on the most reasonable terms; but Mrs. H. will not undertake to cut out without pattern. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—if

FEMALE EDUCATION.

THE SUMMER SESSION

Mrs. M. R. Hall's Female School,

IN LINCOLNTON,

Will commence on Monday the 9th of June.

MRS. HALL, (assisted by Mr. ALEXANDER A. HALL, Principal), will continue to teach the various branches requisite for a complete Female Education.

Boarding can be had with respectable families at \$1.50 per week.

Young Ladies, without Parents or Guardians, will receive prompt attention.

Rates of Tuition will be made known on application. ALEX. A. HALL, Principal. Lincolnton, June 7, 1834.—3*

BECKWITH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—if

Every kind of Blanks,

AND A SUPPLY OF

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.