

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We regret, for several reasons, to see some of the Whig papers in North Carolina recommending a State Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

Never, since the failure of the late Judge Murphy's scheme, has it been practicable to produce the same use, on the former subject, that existed previous to that fatal catastrophe.

A majority of the People in the State have much at heart, also, an amendment of the State Constitution. There is now every reason to hope that this object may be effected, unless retarded again by the interposition of another great cause of popular excitement.

We therefore hope that those at least who are friendly to those great State objects will not aid in diverting public attention, now, into another channel.

It is true there is already some excitement, as there ought to be, in regard to the next Presidency; but it is not so all-absorbing as it would be were the several parties in the State decisively arrayed under their several leaders.

But we think that, even in relation to the Presidential Election itself, the proposed movement on the part of the Whigs would be premature. Though united, as their name indicates, in opposition to Executive encroachments, the Whigs are still divided in sentiment on other points.

This unhappy state of things, which has been produced by the intemperate conduct of a few heated partisans, is yielding, as we trust, to the necessity, which all now perceive, of resting a common unity. But we should hesitate to risk the possibility of an open rupture in Convention; and should prefer awaiting somewhat longer the course of events, which is gradually removing the obstacles to a more intimate union among the Whigs.

Discipline they can gain nothing by, while they are continually decreasing in numerical strength. They are well aware of this, although they affect to think otherwise. Hence it would be very move they most desire, if the Whigs should prematurely go into Convention, and there disagree.

The motto of the Regency is, "Divide and conquer the enemy, and then divide the spoils." While the cry of the Whigs is, "Let us first have the Constitution, and divide the spoils of victory to its fortification from all future assaults."

What good could the Whigs effect by going into a Convention this fall? There are already some half dozen or more candidates in nomination, in opposition to the Regency candidates. It is proposed, or intended, that the Whigs of North Carolina should at once take their stand in favor of one of these! What good could result from this course? And, if it be for the purpose of selecting a candidate who has not yet been named, would that have a greater tendency to unite the Whigs, to keep the election out of the House of Representatives, and to defeat the "beir apparent?"

We may be wrong, but we entertain the opinion, and many friends of observation concur with us, that such a course would defeat the object of the Whigs. We think it highly probable that if we should prematurely attempt to select an acceptable candidate, and fail in doing so, the fate of Whig principles would be sealed in North Carolina, and that we might at once "give up the good old ship," with her crew and cargo, to be sent to pleasure, for at least eight years, by the Magistrate of Kinderhook, the remainder subject to the appointment of the Kitchen Cabinet.

We hope the Whigs throughout the State will ponder these things, and not act hastily where so much depends upon their action.

A GOOD SIGN FROM THE EAST. The "Tarborough Free Press," of the 12th inst., contains a well-written essay in favor of Constitutional Reform. This is most cheering, as it emanates from a portion of the State that has hitherto most strenuously opposed all change. The writer promises a series of papers on the subject. The object of the first one is to show that a Convention may be limited, and thus to remove the apprehensions of those who oppose the meeting of such a body, lest it might destroy all that is valuable, as well as all that is faulty, in our present Constitution.

We hail this sign as the harbinger of success to the cause of Reform, and of future unanimity and good feeling between different sections of our native State. The essay contains much sound doctrine, well sustained by reasoning; but, as we are pressed for room, we can only allude to the doctrines inculcated in it generally, and where our paper circulates most extensively, we will give only the opening and concluding paragraphs.

The State Constitution.—No. 1.—Every intelligent candid man, who has watched the progress of public opinion, will readily acknowledge that the question relating to the amendment of our State Constitution is no longer an original one. A decided majority of the people of the State have, at the polls, renounced a vote against the existing Constitution; and, sooner or later, a Convention is inevitable. It is idle, then, in the present temper of the public mind, to waste time in discussing the abstract propriety of the contemplated change, or in indulging in pathetic eulogies upon the present instrument which it is proposed to dismantle.

In the present and succeeding numbers, it is my purpose to present, for public consideration, some of the leading points connected with this great question.

tion, which has so long and so unhappily distracted our State.

With regard to the mode by which the limitations may be imposed, I can see no objection to that which has been practised in other States and our own. The Legislature embodying, as the theory of our government would imply, the popular will, recommends to the people a Convention for the correction of certain specific defects in the present Constitution. The people adopt the recommendation, by electing delegates in accordance with it, reserving to themselves the ultimate right of confirming or rejecting the amendments proposed by the Convention. Will it be questioned, that a Convention thus constituted is not as clearly restricted by the terms of the legislative recommendation, sustained by the solemn sanction of the people, as is the Legislature itself to its legitimate sphere of action? To deny this position, is in effect to deny that the sovereignty resides in the people—to deny that the people are subordinate to their agents—and ultimately to establish the monstrous principle that we have no remedy for any defect in our system, short of actual revolution.

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

We solicit public attention to the prospectus of an institution under the above title, to be found in a preceding column. In this age of advancement in every thing that ennobles and adds to the happiness of man, it gives us pleasure to record and advocate a scheme which holds out promises of so much usefulness—not only to society in general, but especially to our craft. We rate very high the utility of our profession, and have lamented that it has not advanced to a higher stand in respectability, technical skill, and independence. We think the plan Gen. Green proposes will do much to obviate the difficulties with which both editors and printers have to contend; and we see no reason why success should not attend his efforts in so good a cause. Doubtless, the immediate effect of an establishment of the kind will be to depress the interests of journeymen printers who are dependent upon their labor for support, but we look to the advance of the profession, and in the prospect discern for our brethren a rank far above that which they at present occupy.

We extract the following story, or fable, from the Augusta (Georgia) Sentinel, a paper edited by Augustus B. Longstreet, Esq., formerly a Judge in his native State, and a gentleman of fine talents and much wit and humor:

"No. 30.—To the Longnames, alias the Mormons. When I was a boy, I had a dog, which I called Rover; and a boy called dog was I often tried to coax Rover to school with me, and usually started with a roll of bread as a strong argument. As long as I could give Rover a reason from the roll, he believed the school-house a pleasant place, the boys good fellows, and the road capital. But when Rover found he had got the last crumb, he quit me for the cook and house-servant. Do you see the moral, Mormons! Bob Short."

If we mistake not, the moral of the story is this.—Rover, the dog, is designed to represent one of those selfish politicians who will not budge a foot without pay, but will go any where, and be led by any body, provided he receives a good large loaf.

There are a good many "Rovers" in the U. States, who followed the Republican leaders as long as they had office to bestow, but deserted whenever the "last crumb" was dispensed, and went over to the cook, (Amos Kendall,) and the house-servant, (W. B. Lewis.)

THE CHOLERA SUBSIDING.

The following statement, taken from the N. York American of the 6th inst., will be seen that the Cholera is subsiding in that city:

"Public Health.—The whole number of interments in this city for the week ending on Saturday morning, was 49 less, and the deaths by Cholera 44 less, than during the previous week.

Board of Health.—Sunday, Sept. 7. The Board reports that, during the last 24 hours, there have been reported to them—

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number of cases. Includes entries for the city practice generally, the Duane street Hospital, the Greenwich street Hospital, and the Bellevue Hospital.

Crucifix.—The Village Record states, on the most credible authority, that a number of hen's eggs have been found in Westchester County, Pa., with the word "was," in distinct and handsome characters, written legibly upon them. The letters are raised above the level of the shell, like the letters used for instructing the blind. Those who have seen the eggs, state that they must be natural productions, and that there cannot be any deception. It is also affirmed that every egg containing the letters is also marked, with equal plainness, "1836."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

In relation to the above wonderful statement, the Georgia Times remarks:

"If letters are traced with tallow, and the egg placed in vinegar, this effect will be produced. But, if these prophetic eggs are natural productions, we wonder how the hens of Westchester became acquainted with the secrets of the Union Party of South Carolina! They are the only persons, that we know of, who anticipate being 'driven to the field of arms.'"

Our brother Editor of the Georgia Times has surely forgot that there was a considerable flight of hen-pecked cocks from South Carolina to Pennsylvania in 1833, or he would not express the "wonder" above.

We have received the first No. of a neat little paper, just commenced in Richmond, called the "Methodist Sunday-School Recorder." Both the original and selected matter promise well. The price is \$1 25 for single copies, in advance, or 20 copies will be sent to a school or club for \$20.

It must be admitted, on all hands, that Major Downing is a "master hand" at making things plain, by his peculiar tact at illustration by men and matters in every-day life. The false issue which designing politicians are endeavoring to bring about between the Bank and the People, has been hit at by the Major, in the following happy manner:

It is a happy curious piece of business when one comes to think out, to see how things have got twisted round right round right round on the Bank question—and to understand it, I must tell you that story about old Squire Peabody.

When the Squire first went down to Socco, he bought a considerable of a farm, and soon it was more than he wanted to fence in at first, he let a good piece of it go out into commons, and all the neighbors used to pasture their cattle on't; but the Squire's family began to grow up, and one of his sons, who had been studyin' with lawyer Joelyn, he come home, and just about that time the neighbors had called a town meetin' about this commons, and passed resolutions; and one of those resolutions said that seign Squire Peabody's farm lay right along side of this commons, and other folks had to drive their cows over three miles to pasture them on't—Squire Peabody ought either to pay the difference for pasturin' his cattle, or ought not to be allowed to have any cattle at all on't; and Ezra Gleasing, that

squint ey'd chap you've heard me tell on before, and a rale politician, he went so far as to give a toast down in the Bar-room, arter the meeting broke up, saying—'Eternal hostility agin' old Squire Peabody and his cows, and for the honor of all the cattle in the neighborhood requir'd it.'"

The Squire was a peaceable critter as ever was, and never did nothing without Lawin' his side—and his son ben' on alongside on him, as soon as they heard of this they began to muster up old deeds, and got the campus and sureyn chains, and the next day there was a terrible do all about Socco, when folks began to see the posts and rails goin' up round every acre of the commons, for there warn't an acre on't that the Squire hadn't paid for years ago. So arter the Squire showed 'em what his right was, and they all had to neck under, he let 'em pasture their cows on the commons as before—but to keep 'em from takin' too many liberties, he used to turn in a few of his old rig-tail roasters jest to keep the rest in some kind of order, and so that all should have fair play.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

We have paid but little attention to the flying reports which have from time to time reached us of disturbances in the British West Indies, consequent on the going into operation of the abolition of slavery law. Our own opinion on the effects of this law is—and we are pretty well convinced of its correctness—that little or no change will be produced by it in the relations already existing there between master and slave; the name will be changed—nothing more: the slave will become an apprentice, but he will be in reality still a slave, and the British nation will pay a large sum of money, in addition to the heavy burdens they already have to endure, for a praiseworthy but misplaced philanthropy. A law which is at variance with the interests and feelings of a whole community, can never be enforced. They may be compelled to submit to its enactment, but they will always find means to elude the operation of its offensive provisions. We have been favored with the following letter from St. Barts, detailing some disturbances which had followed the promulgation of the abolition of slavery in St. Kitts. We have no doubt they have been speedily suppressed. It is not in the small islands or crown colonies that any danger is to be apprehended from negro insurrection.

St. Barts, August 12, 1834. The Island of Kitts was, in the beginning of this month, put in great confusion by the new free negroes, who would not as usual go to their work; saying as they were free like Bucks, they had nothing to do but eat, drink, and sleep. By a boat arrived yesterday from Sandy Point, we were informed that about 15 or 20 were killed, several flogged to death, and a great number are to be sent to Bermuda or Halifax. About 3 to 400 retired to the mountains, and are to be hunted like wild beasts.

It is reported that Antigua and Montserrat are under martial law. By a gentleman from Martinique we were also informed that the mulattoes who were taken at the revolt in December last had been tried by the Supreme Court—16 were condemned to be hanged, the remainder (about 72) to be sent to the galleys, for more or less time.

I can assure you, my dear sir, that in this part of the world we live upon volcanoes, although we have but very little risk in this island. Flour, 7 to \$3; pork, 15 to \$16; beef, No. 1, 8 to \$9; No. 2, 12 to \$14; rice, four, 4 1/2 to \$5; corn, 3 to \$4; lard, 19 to 23 cts.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The question of an entire Whig victory in Illinois, no longer remains doubtful. The Vandelinist has, received yesterday morning, contains the latest official returns from the elections.

The following are the successful candidates and their political characters: Duncan, (Governor,) Whig; Jenkins, (Lieutenant-Governor,) Whig.

Members of Congress: Reynolds, Whig; Casey, Bank-man; May, Bank-man.

Duncan's majority is 4,000; that of Jenkins is from 2 to 3,000. Every candidate who expressed an opinion against a Bank, or in favor of Mr. Van Buren, lost his election. Mr. Anderson, who, it had been stated, was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and who was then claimed by the Globe, although a Bank-man and a Whig, has lost his election.—Will the Globe claim the other candidate now? [New York Courier and Enquirer.]

Can any one devise ways and means to get rid of that stubborn limb of aristocracy, the United States Senate? It is a monster second only to the Bank. In Louisiana the rebels seem to hold their own.—Porter and Waggoner, or two more ineffectual whigs, will doubtless be returned. In Kentucky there is no hope of keeping either Clay or Bibb at home. Virginia has put all our Tory friends under her Leigh. New Jersey, ungrateful New Jersey, whose peace-loving inhabitants we have in a great measure relieved from the noise of the spindle and the loom, continues to support those daring traitors, Southard and Frothinghuyzen.

In the east, we have scarcely anything left but a barren Hill. In the west, not a tree of the forest is ours; nothing but a pitiless Kone. Worse than all, we fear that Mississippi will send back "old Points" upon us. If any one can suggest a prevention for these evils, he will confer a great favor on the Greatest and the Best, and shall be rewarded with a mail contract and extra bids. Letters addressed to Amos Kendall, Esq., Washington, will receive immediate attention.—N. Y. Star.

The London Gazette contains a notification, from the Lord Chamberlain, that each person, upon being presented to the King, is to "kneel upon the right knee, and kiss his majesty's hand; then rise, bow, and retire." If the whole nation had been willing to follow the servile example of the pillar boys, we should before this have had some such "notification" from King Andrew.—N. C. Whig.

Ibrahim Pacha lately condemned the Governor of Nazareth to work for a year at the fortifications of Acre, for having had a deficit of 6000 piastres in his accounts. Pity it is Major Barry is not in the hands of the Pacha! Wonder how long he would have to work!—Id.

We met yesterday, accidentally, a man who still sticks to the Jackson cause, and while quizzing the Whigs, a name of which we are proud, and which is the true title of those opposed to usurpation, our neighbour held up the idea, that, as the Whigs are declining in number, it would be well to salt one down, that it might be seen hereafter what kind of an animal a Whig was. A bye-stander very coolly and truly remarked, that he did not think there was salt enough in the country to preserve a Tory, they being so far gone as to baffle all human ingenuity to save them from spoiling.—N. Y. Gaz.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town, on Friday-morning last, ALEXANDER S. THOMPSON, aged about 20 years, an apprentice at the office of the Carolina Watchman. Honest, fidelity, and meekness, were the strong marks of his most excellent character. So amiable and upright has been his deportment since he resided in Salisbury, that he was much loved by all who knew him: in the family to which he was attached, his death was truly the source of affliction.—Communicated.

At his residence, in the Jersey Settlement, in this County, on Sunday the 7th inst., Colonel CASPER SMITH, within 5 days of being 75 years old. He was a respectable citizen, and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church in Lexington nearly two years, in good standing. His advanced age and declining health admonished him that he would soon be called to pay the debt of all living, of which he had several times spoken, with great calmness, as being near. His end was a peaceful one: as he approached the verge of time, his prospects for eternity became brighter and brighter. On Sabbath evening his days on earth were ended, and he permitted to commence a Sabbath that shall never end. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"—[Communi.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having occasion to write to the subscriber, Sheriff of Lincoln County, are requested to direct to "Mountain Creek Post-Office, Lincoln County."—And all who write on their own business will please to PAY THE POSTAGE. THOMAS WARD. Lincoln Co., Sept. 20, 1834. 4t\*

Eligible Situations

For Farmers, stores, Private Residences, &c., FOR SALE.

Intending to remove to the West, I will dispose of the following PROPERTY, consisting of Lands in Lincoln County, AND Lots in Lincolnton;—TO WIT:—

A Plantation, containing 261 Acres, on the waters of Clark's Creek, 8 or 9 miles north of Lincolnton, a good proportion under cultivation, including a DWELLING-HOUSE and other out-houses, a fine ORCHARD, &c.

The soil of this Land is not inferior to any in the County, and is situated in a good neighborhood for a Store.

—ALSO— THREE TRACTS, Adjoining the above—one of 200, one of 150, and the other of 130 ACRES: TWO OF WHICH HAVE DWELLING-HOUSES.

All the above tracts have a fine proportion of up-land, bottom, and upland. They will be sold separate or together.

—ALSO— ANOTHER TRACT, About two miles from the above, on the waters of Allen's Creek,

Containing 150 Acres. Principally well timbered with Pine, and would be a desirable appendage to either or all of the above farming Lands.

—ALSO— THE PLANTATION Whereon I now live, about half a mile from Lincolnton, on the South Fork of Catawba, containing

Upwards of 300 Acres. This tract is beautifully situated, being nearly surrounded by the river, and in view of the village. From the nature of the soil, and the situation, this plantation produces equally well in a wet or a dry season.

It is improved with a Comfortable DWELLING, Out-Houses, Barns, Cris, Stables, &c.; A Distillery on an improved plan; A first rate Tan-Yard, &c.

—ALSO— About 600 Acres, On Indian Creek, nine or ten miles from Lincolnton, on the Morganton road, including a good shool for a Saw-Mill or other Machinery. This Tract will afford a large quantity of Meadow and Arable Land, and a good range for cattle, hogs, sheep, &c.

—ALSO— A SMALL TRACT, About one and a half miles east of Lincolnton—part under cultivation, and part woodland.

—ALSO— Six Lots in Lincolnton, TO WIT:—

Lot No. 1, Northeast Square—decidedly the best situation in the place for business, being immediately in front of the Courthouse, on the corner of Main Street and Public Square—includes a DWELLING and Out-Houses, a STORE-HOUSE, several SHOPS, OFFICES, &c. &c., which bring in a handsome yearly rent;

Lot No. 15, back of and near to the above; Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, in the South-west Square—all in good fence, and under cultivation.

By applying to me, or my son JOHN D. HOKE, at Lincolnton, the terms can be known—they will be made easy. DANIEL HOKE. Lincolnton, September 20, 1834. 3t

PROSPECTUS OF THE Southern Christian Herald.

THIS paper is published weekly, in the town of Columbia, (S. C.) Its great and leading object is to promote, defend, and sustain, the Christian Religion.—It shall conform, in its principles, to the Doctrines, Church Order, and Ecclesiastical Policy, of the Presbyterian Church—particularly regarding the interests of the Church in the Southern States. It shall inculcate the high and holy standard of Christian Morality. In order to render it as extensively useful as possible, consistent with its main design, it shall appropriate a portion of its columns to Literary, Scientific, and Political subjects—but without entering into the party discussions of the day. In general, its object is to do good to all men, by improving the mind and the heart; advancing the best interests of society, and promoting the glory of God. TERMS.—The Christian Herald is published on an imperial sheet, at \$3 per annum; payable in advance, or \$3 50 if not paid before the end of the year. Columbia, Sept. 20, 1834.—3t



To the Patrons of the Carolinian.

It is painful for us to die; but justice to those we employ, and to those from whom we procure the materials to carry on our business, constrains us to make an other appeal to such of our subscribers as are in arrears with us.

As we remarked before, on a like occasion, the income from a newspaper is made up of a great many small sums. Each individual debt is, in itself, a comparative trifle; but the aggregate is of importance to the Editor—and, if any considerable portion of it be withheld, the inconvenience to him is much greater than what would accrue to each subscriber by parting with his pittance.

We have incurred a good deal of expense in improving the typography of the Carolinian, and it is our design, if its patrons will be punctual, to make other improvements.

N.B. As the "bonnie silken purse," filled with Jackson money, are not yet so abundant as we were promised they should be, we will put up, for the present, with remittances of the People's money.

Mills and Land for Sale.

The Subscriber, intending to move, offers for sale, A Good Tract of Land On Hunting Creek, in the County of Iredell, about 18 miles northeast of Statesville. There are About 250 Acres

In the Tract, and on the premises are a good Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, & Cotton-Gin, together with a new unfinished FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-Houses.

The situation is healthy, and the water excellent. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any one wishing to purchase such valuable property would wish to see it for himself before trading.

The terms can be ascertained by directing a letter to the Subscriber, at County-Line Post-Office, Rowan County. WARNER BROWN, September 20, 1834. 3m\*

IMPORTANT SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country, will sell, to the highest bidder, On TUESDAY the 7th day of OCTOBER next, The following Property,

—VIZ— 130 Acres of Land, well improved and well watered, on the Third Settlement, adjoining John McConaughy's, Mrs. Henderson's, Samuel Miller's, and the Thracia Church land. There is a good meadow on the land, and more to clear—also a good DWELLING-HOUSE, Barn, and other Out-Houses.

At the same time, I will also sell All my Crop, consisting of Corn, Cotton, Hay, Fodder, &c.; all my Household and Kitchen Furniture; and all my stock of Cattle, Hogs, & Sheep. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. GEORGE LINGLE. Rowan, Sept. 20, 1834. 3t

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A Public Examination of the Pupils connected with Mrs. Hall's Female School, in Lincolnton, will commence on Wednesday the 24th inst., and be continued until Thursday evening. The most interesting part of the exercises will be attended to on Thursday.

ALEX. A. HALL, Principal. The Principal having procured a convenient house, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians that the Winter Session will commence on Monday the 20th of October. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates; a few Young Ladies can be accommodated by the Principal, on application. A. A. H. Lincolnton, Sept. 13, 1834.—3t

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE N. Carolina Rail-Road!!

LOTTERY-OFFICE In Fayetteville, N. C., WHERE Tickets can be had in almost all the Lotteries drawn in the United States, either by the single Ticket or in Packages put up with one of the numbers on each ticket composing the numbers by which the prizes in the scheme are ascertained—thereby insuring to the purchaser of a package a certain amount of prizes, nearly equal to one-half of the cost of the package.

THE RAIL-ROAD WILL BE ALLOWED A COMMISSION ON THE SALES OF ALL TICKETS SOLD AT THE FAYETTEVILLE OFFICE OR ITS AGENCIES, in any Lottery drawn by YATES & McINTYRE. The drawings of the Lotteries in which Tickets are sold, and of others, will be regularly received at this Office, (Fayetteville,) and published in the "Western Carolinian," and "Carolina Watchman," Salisbury. Packages of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters, will be sent by mail, on order.

Customers wishing packages, who will remit one-half the price thereof in cash, shall receive, in return, a certified copy of such package, containing an exact list of the combination numbers; they shall also receive the earliest information of the drawings, &c. Prizes paid at this Office, or its Agencies. YATES & McINTYRE, Managers. James Seawell, AGENT. Fayetteville, September 13, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing 845 Acres, lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow. The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Bouttie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR. September 6, 1834. 4t