

ELECTION RETURNS.

Locals.—Daniel Hoke, S; B. Shipp and A. H. Loretz, C. State of the Poll, for the Senate, Daniel Hoke, 840, R. H. Burton, 274, blank 31; for the Commons, R. Shipp, 1447, A. H. Loretz, 2104, D. Conral, 502, blank, 317.
Books.—M. Burgin, S; D. Newland and J. Neill, C. State of the Poll, for the Senate, Burgin, 554, D. Tate, Jr, 371; for the Commons, D. Newland 974, Neill, 716, M. Brittain, 462, Neill, 458, Roper, 271.
Rathcliff.—Dr. John McInyre, S; James Graham and Joseph D. Carson, C.

Haywood, Hyde, & Macon counties remain to be heard from.

The actual majority obtained by Governor HOLMES over General DUDLEY, is 218 votes—the former having received 2531 and the latter 2333 votes.

Punctuality.—It is due to Mr. Ephraim Mann, Sheriff of Tyrrell, and Mr. Walter Davidson, Sheriff of Lenoir, to state that they have been the first to settle their annual accounts with the Public Treasurer for the present year.

The Postmaster at Elizabeth City in this State, has been removed, for having opposed General Jackson at the late election. The following observations upon the subject of this removal, which are from the most respectable authority, shew that, to justify the removal of a public officer, the most trivial circumstances may suffice:

“Mr. Isaiah Fearing, who has held the office of Postmaster ever since the year 1823, happened to be in Philadelphia at the time when the famous coffin handbills were first published; as a mere curiosity he enclosed one copy to his brother, then at this place, and sent it per mail, (I know not if it was franked or not.) His brother exhibited this one copy to several persons, and the impropriety of his doing so being suggested to him, he immediately withdrew it, and it was seen no more. It is true, Mr. Isaiah Fearing voted for the re-election of Mr. Adams, but took no active part in the contest.” “A report having circulated among us, that a memorial was forwarded to the Postmaster General for the removal of Mr. Fearing, several of the most respectable inhabitants of this town sent a counter one to the Postmaster General, therein setting forth, that having understood efforts were making to remove Mr. Fearing, they thought it a duty they owed to the Postmaster General, as well as in justice to Mr. Fearing, to state that to their knowledge, the duties of the office were discharged to the entire satisfaction of those who had most to do with the office, and that his removal would be injurious to the interest of the Department.—This memorial was signed by a few Jackson men, and those were men who have a considerable correspondence. But it seems it was of no avail.”

Gen. Wm. Gregory has been appointed in the place of Mr. Fearing.

PHILIP S. MARKLEY (the removed Naval Officer of the Port of Philadelphia) has been appointed Attorney-General of the State of Pennsylvania, vice AMOS ELLMARKER, resigned.

There has been considerable exultation in the Jackson prints, relative to the result of the Congressional election in Kentucky. The Lexington Reporter however says, the Legislature in both branches will be decidedly Anti-Jackson. We have already heard of changes in nine counties which returned Jackson members last year.

Suicide.—Mr. Wm. M. Saul, Cashier of the Bank of New Orleans, put an end to his existence on the 2d inst. by shooting himself with a pistol. At the moment he committed the act, a committee of the Board of Directors was occupied in examining the quarterly accounts and counting the cash. On the table, where he committed the suicide, a letter was found addressed to the Board, in which Mr. Saul stated himself to be a defaulter to the Bank in the sum of eight thousand dollars, and that he had no means of paying it.

Reported Assassination of Mr. Poinsett.—A report has reached this country, stating that our Mexican Minister, Mr. Poinsett, has been assassinated at the city of Mexico. This report was brought to Pennsylvania, by Capt. Voorhees of the U. S. Sch. Shark. Another vessel more direct from Mexico, does not confirm the intelligence and it is therefore hoped the rumour is unfounded.

The trial of George Swearingen, for the murder of his wife, in Alleghany county, Maryland, has just taken place, and resulted after a laborious investigation, in his conviction. He was, at the time of the perpetration of the deed, Sheriff of the county, and highly respected as a citizen. He fell a victim to the wiles of a woman, named Rachael Cunningham, to whom, from all accounts, Malw wool, in the tragedy of George Bainwell, was an unequal match. Possessing, perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a human being, she prostituted it to the vilest purposes. Instigated by her machinations, Swearingen murdered the partner of his bosom. For her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honor, fame, and for her he is to wear a felon's fetters!

On the 4th of July, the Americans in Paris, to the number of 147, celebrated the

Anniversary of Independence. Dr. Kirkland, late president of Harvard College, presided, assisted by General Lafayette, Colonel M'Bar, of Virginia, and Mr. Barnett.

North and South.—A match race (5,000 each stake, two mile heats) will be run for, over the Union Course New-York, on the 3d of October next, by W. R. Johnson's three year old colt (full brother to Arab) by Sir Archie; and J. C. Stevens' three year old Filly by Eclipse.

Gold! Gold!—In the sixth volume of the Philadelphia Magazine, we find the following singular prediction by Dr. Girtanner of Göttingen. Let those who read it, rejoice by anticipation, at the easy matter, in which their great-grand-children will realize golden dreams. “In the nineteenth century (says the Doctor) the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist and every Artist will find Gold. Kitchen utensils will be of Silver and Gold, which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned as we are at present with the oxides of Copper, Lead and Iron.”

Corruption of the Press.—Sir Robert Walpole was the first of the English Ministers who turned the artillery of the Press against the liberties of the people, by purchasing and employing the Press to sustain that corruption upon which mankind had fondly hoped it would be a perpetual check. The newspaper called the Gazetteer, was the first paper upon which the experiment was made; afterwards, the London Journal, the Daily Courant, &c. were bought in, and the stipends of the Editors paid out of the Treasury contingencies. After Walpole had hurled himself from the ministry, these accounts were discovered and £180,000 were found to have been disbursed in four years, upon Newspaper Corruption.

We apprehend that a very considerable injury has been sustained by the planters in this State and South-Carolina, in consequence of the great quantity of rain that has fallen within a few weeks past. On the Big and Little Peelee Rivers, we understand that many crops are entirely destroyed; the whole of the low grounds on their margin being deluged. A letter from a gentleman in Richmond county, dated Aug. 17, informs us, that in his neighborhood and the adjoining part of Montgomery county, “the small streams have not been so high since the August freshet in 1796. Two horses and several cows were drowned in Clark's Creek, in Montgomery; the fences are much damaged, and the rot in cotton pretty rapidly spreading.” All this was previous to the great fall of rain on Monday last, since which the Charleston mail has failed once, and the Northern mail once, owing to the rise in the water courses.

Notwithstanding the partial losses thus occasioned, we have reason to believe that corn will be plenty and cheap in this State during the next season.—*Fay. Obs.*

A good day's work.—Miss Ann Davis, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove twenty-seven yards of good cotton Cloth in a common loom. The fact is attested by such respectable authority, that it cannot be doubted. Who among the ladies of North-Carolina, can beat this?—*Ibid.*

Contrast.—Mr. Jefferson's removals, on his accession to the Presidency, amounted to only thirty; Gen. Jackson's, within five months, must be enumerated by hundreds. And yet the latter is compared to the great apostle of republicanism, when there is not the slightest similarity either in the conduct or character of the two men. Mr. Jefferson did not proscriber for opinion's sake—he was too much of a republican for that; nor did he consider the public patronage as his private property, to be employed in rewarding the clamorous and needy, who supported him, not from principle, but to obtain Office. In his appointments, he sought for talents and integrity; he did not consider devotion to him, unconnected with moral and intellectual qualifications, as a sufficient recommendation.—*Yadkin Journal.*

Destructive Fresh.—The heavy rains which fell about twelve days since, so swelled the water courses on the borders of this State and South-Carolina, that very extensive damage was sustained by the farmers, millers, &c. In Mecklenburg county, nearly every Mill on Sugar Creek, was carried off by the flood; in some instances the mill-stones were swept off, and carried to the distance of a mile, by the impetuous torrents. Many mills on other streams, were destroyed—the dams broken up, and the buildings floated off.—The low grounds were more extensively flooded than ever before known; a great deal of cotton and corn was destroyed, and more seriously damaged. In many fields of corn, where the stalks were 14 feet in height, nothing but the tassel was to be seen above the swelling flood.

The destructive effects of this fresh, are to be heard of all along the borders of North & South-Carolina, to the sea-board. In addition to the destruction of crops, mills, &c. there are serious apprehensions that much sickness will be engendered by this excessive overflowing of the low grounds; the pestiferous effluvia which

a few warm sunny days will cause to rise from these grounds, after the subsidence of the water, must prostrate a great many of the inhabitants in the vicinity of them, with agues and fevers.—*West. Car.*

Lightning.—During the storm on Monday evening, 17th inst. the house of Mr. John Miller, living about 12 miles below Salisbury, was struck by lightning, one chimney torn down, the weather-boarding and ceiling badly shattered, and some of the furniture burnt and torn. Mr. Miller was outside, about twenty steps from the house; he was prostrated, and remained senseless for some minutes; the rest of the family were inside, and escaped uninjured.—*Ibid.*

By the long continuance of damp and rainy weather, serious injury has been done to the Cotton crop. We never knew cotton to present such a rank, luxuriant growth; which is very unfavorable to the formation of new bolls, and the perfection of those already formed. Corn was never larger and more thrifty in its growth, than at this time; but it is too wet even for this crop.—*Ibid.*

Death of Cows.—It has been so damp and rainy, for some time past, that a disease has been engendered among the cattle, (called by some the black or red water) which is carrying them off very fast. One gentleman in this town, has lost three or four; and others have lost one and two each. Some persons are of the opinion, that it is the mushroom which is killing their cattle. The disease is confined mostly to milk cows. Some hogs have died, apparently from the same cause.—*Ibid.*

WILLIAM CARROLL has just been elected, by the People of the State of Tennessee, to be Governor of that State for the ensuing two years. He has formerly filled the same office, and was elected this time without opposition.—*Nat. Int.*

GABRIEL MOORE has been elected by the People of the State of Alabama, to be Governor of that State, of which he has for several years past been one of the Representatives to Congress—without opposition.—*Ibid.*

New-York, Aug. 21. The United States' ship Ontario, under the command of THOMAS HOLDEN STREVEN, Esq. went to sea this morning.—She is bound to the Mediterranean, and carries out Major LEE, the Consul General to Algiers, who, with Mrs. LEE, went on board yesterday.

Tuscarora Indians.—Among the recent additions to our subscription list, is the name of the sachem of the Tuscarora Indians—William Chew of Niagara county—a man well spoken of, for his probity & intelligence. So much for the “march of mind.” David Cusick, a chief (we believe) of the same tribe, published a book in 1827, relative to the history, traditions, &c. of the aboriginal race; and we remember having seen the walls of his hut decorated with representations—rude, though not without ingenuity—of the subjects embraced in his book.

Rochester Telegraph.

Apology for recalling Gen. Harrison.—A strong Jackson man in this neighborhood remarked, that he was glad that the President had recalled Gen. Harrison from Colombia, because he had rendered important service to his country and might again be useful; that one of our most valuable and distinguished citizens had fallen a victim to that climate, and if Harrison had continued there we might have lost him also; and that now his place was now filled by one who could be very conveniently spared.—*Kentucky Focus.*

The dogs who barked so loudly at the members of the late Administration, when they saw them away from their posts at Washington, make no noise now, although the present Cabinet have lately been making sundry excursions—on the particular business of the public no doubt. The General took the precaution, before he set out on his travels, to throw a few bones among them. A dog with a bone in his mouth can't bark.—*Dryden Jour.*

Riot and Death.—A “certain portion of the population” of Cincinnati lately undertook to hasten the departure of the colored people from that City agreeably to law, by storming their dwellings. In consequence of one of these night attacks, a shot was fired from one of the houses attacked, which occasioned the death of a young man named Herricks, (one of the assailants) in a few hours after.

Lusus Nature.—The Boston papers (Patriot and Commercial Gazette) give a description of one of the most singular monsters, which has appeared in this country. It is two youths, just landed from Siam in the East of Asia, joined together, & forming as it were, one person, though with two souls and different wills. The article from the Patriot speaks of the two youths, 18 years of age, connected by a cartilaginous substance, proceeding from the umbilical region of each.

The Commercial Gazette says: “They are in good health, and apparently contented with their confined situation. They are connected together by a tendinous ligament about four inches wide, extending from the abdomen of each—this ligament is elastic, enabling to turn to or from each other; they show that they have separate volitions by sometimes desiring to move different ways, to which sometimes they pull in opposite directions, like two dogs in a collar. They both fall asleep about the same time showing the sympathy of their material organization, though their minds seem distinct. They play a good

game of draughts in which they beat one of the passengers constantly. This passenger seeing them both asleep on a chest pushed one of them off, who hung by the ligament above mentioned while the other remained clinging to the chest. They have but one umbilicus or navel between them; they have the full number of all other organs naturally belonging to two men with this exception. They hold separate conversation by the few English words which they have acquired on the voyage aided by signs, with two several individuals.”

This lusus nature is almost unique.—There is an account in Buffon's Natural History of two bodies united together—but they were united together behind, at the loins. Buffon describes them as being of different tempers & temperaments. (They were the famous Judith and Ellen.) They lived perhaps until they were upwards of 20 years of age—When the one died, the other soon followed. The Siamese youths must excite great curiosity, and will no doubt be generally exhibited in the United States.—*Rich. Comp.*

Few of us can have failed to observe that two persons who spend a good portion of long lives in one another's society, take their departure at or near the same time more frequently than would appear, can be accounted for by mere coincidence. Whether it be their spirits, by constant intercourse and sympathy, waste side by side, and induce a proportional decay of bodily strength; or that the demise of either causes a shock and produces innovation of thoughts and habits which the venerable and sedate frame of the survivor cannot sustain; it would seem that the breath which extinguishes the one flame aspires to the other, that it should no longer continue to flicker in the socket.—Rather a remarkable instance of this occurred the other day in the case of a couple, in Broughtly Ferry, of the name of Smal. They died within two days of one another, and were buried in the same grave, after having been man and wife sixty-seven years. Their united ages amounted to 180. The husband had taught the elementary branches of education to many successive generations at the Ferry. He was much addicted to collecting rare plants and building monuments. On one of his stated vacations, when already a very old man, he walked first to Dalketh, and then to Dunkeld, solely for the purpose of seeing a species of plant, the name of whose novelty had reached him. Inside of his garden-wall he erected a number of rude monuments to certain celebrated persons, among whom he was pleased to make a partition of his admiration, which were matter of much speculation to strangers.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

The sagacity and fidelity of dogs have been a frequent theme of conversation; and some have not hesitated to ascribe to them the possession of reasoning faculties. A gentleman of Berkeley, lately related to us a most singular instance of canine fidelity, which occurred under his immediate observation. A terrier stud had lost, by some means, her young brood, and seemed in considerable distress, as might have been expected. A lad brought to the house a strange puppy, which the stud instantly took in charge, and nourished with all the solicitude and tenderness which could have been evinced had it been her own offspring. A few days after, a vicious dog injured the new charge very seriously.—The faithful foster-mother used every method to restore it—stretching it out, licking it, &c. It died, and from that moment the bereaved animal refused to take any food or nourishment, or to leave the place where her sorrow overtook her, and on the fifth day actually died of grief and starvation.—*Va. Press.*

Benevolence at Home.—From the Mobile Register we learn, that the ladies of Mobile have formed themselves into a Society to ameliorate the condition of the sick and poor of that place. How much more rational (observes a cotemporary) is the feeling of humanity and charity that gives rise to an institution like this, than that of those who are engaged in making clothes and raising money for the inhabitants of another hemisphere, while perhaps, their own slaves are without clothing; the poor of their neighborhood famished with cold and hunger, and the sick, languishing without a hand to administer the healing bath. Our fair countrywomen of Mobile, for this departure from the accustomed method of bestowing charities, deserve at least, the tribute of their country's praise.

From the Western Pioneer.

The proscriptive policy of General Jackson's Administration and disparity between the professions of himself and his friends previous to the election, and his doings subsequent to that event, have excited the just indignation not only of his opponents but many of his friends. And we doubt not, but if their real sentiments were known, a majority of those who supported him, supposed he would make a President of the nation and not of a party, have entirely lost that confidence which they misplaced in Gen. Jackson. Mr. Langdon, Editor of the Xenia Gazette, has publicly acknowledged the mistake which he labored under in giving Gen. Jackson his support, declares his disappointment in the character of the President, and his determination not to support the unjust and proscriptive policy of his administration, in an article from which we make the following extract:

“I must now candidly confess that I have, thus far, been much disappointed in this administration. The indiscriminate removal of public officers, men long tried and of good standing, for no other reason than because they did not think Gen. Jackson better qualified to discharge the duties of President than Mr. Adams, and placing in their stead men, some of whom,

within the sphere of my observation, have not even common honesty to recommend them, has convinced me that private feeling and resentment, not public good, were the guiding principles of the administration. The history of all governments, both church and state, have proved satisfactorily to my mind, that no direction of affairs can, either should succeed, the object of which was to still public opinion by a system of proscription. When a President of the United States compromises the high dignity of his office, by using it as a machine to gratify personal feelings, by making it all active for individual proscription, he certainly much mistakes the character of this people, if he expects to be sustained. And when public opinion sanctions the proscription of a man, for thinking, acting, and exercising the right of suffrage honestly and independently, then, in my opinion, will the Republic have very far passed the meridian of her existence. So far as Gen. Jackson has adopted this course in his administration, so far must his conduct be disapproved by every unbiased and correct thinking man, so far at least he ure a my humble opposition.

A curious work.—An illuminated manuscript volume, which the Philadelphia Chronicle says may be pronounced without hesitation to be far superior to any thing else of the kind ever brought into the country, and which, in the estimation of some competent judges is excelled by very few specimens in Europe, has recently been added to the treasures of the Loganian Library of Philadelphia. The volume is written in Latin, and contains the Psalms complete, a Roman Catholic Litany, several Canticles, and the Athanasian creed. The following description of this curious manuscript we extract from the article on the subject in the Chronicle.—*Post.*

“The capital letters are beautifully illuminated in alternate colors of extraordinary brilliancy; and illustrations, in the same style, of several of the principal events in the life of the Royal Psalms, are placed on the margin. Among these are the combat with Goliath, Saul throwing his javel at David, the death of Absalom, &c. The drawings, it is true, where the human figure is the subject, are not precisely in accordance with our notions of grace and dignity; but, in all other respects, nothing can be imagined more admirably executed. The text is excellently written, on vellum of the best quality, with ink such as it would now be impossible to procure. The history of this most rare volume is almost entirely unknown. It has no date; but one of its possessors, who has filled several pages at the end, which had been left blank, with the musical notation of several chants, written in a very inferior style, has dated these A. D. 1520. There is good reason for considering the principal manuscript to be at least a century and a half older than the addition. How or whence the volume came into this country, we have not learned. The coat of arms of a Bavarian family is pasted on the inside of one of the covers; which, by the way, are in striking contrast with the splendor of the pages they enclose.”

The Traitor Arnold.—The Traitor Arnold possessed undoubtedly, animal courage; he could stand before a battery, and call on his men to advance. He was once at a royal levee, directly after the close of the American war, when he was introduced to an English Lord, as the American General Arnold. “What the traitor Arnold!” exclaimed the Nobleman, turning on his heel with disgust.—A challenge was given by the General—accepted by his antagonist, who received his fire, and discharged his own pistol in the air. “Why do you not return the fire?” exclaimed the General. “Because I am not an executioner,” replied the nobleman, folding his arms, and looking disdainfully over one shoulder at his antagonist, as he walked sullenly from the ground.—*Chronicle.*

Resuscitation from Drowning.—Last Monday evening a son of Captain Nathan Blood, aged 10 years, being at the Crown-Wharf with another small boy, accidentally fell overboard. The other boy ran to procure assistance, and after the drowning boy had been in the water it is supposed, about fifteen minutes, Mr. Andrew Eaton came to the spot, jumped over with his clothes on, dove to the bottom, and with some difficulty found and brought up the apparently lifeless body of the child. He was taken to a house in the neighborhood and after the most indefatigable exertions for half an hour, in the use of the accustomed means in such cases, signs of life appeared, and the boy gradually recovered.—*Salem (Mass.) Register.*

MARRIED.
In Edcomb county, a few days past, Mr. Thomas M. C. Pence, of Chatham, to Miss Lucilla Carr.

DIED.
A few days since, at his residence in Franklin county, Wm. Harrison, Esq. Also, in the same county, on the 23d to Mr. James O. K. Thomas, about 23 years of age. Mr. T. was a young man of great promise, and died as he had lived, a Christian.

In Buncombe county, on the 26th ult. Capt. Allen Bailey, leaving a disconsolate widow and six small children to lament their loss.
Near Tusculum, Alabama, on the 3d instant, Mrs. A. Barr, consort of Mr. John D. Barr, late of Greensboro', in this State.

GRASS SEED.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD have just received from Baltimore, a supply of
Best Clover Seed,
Orchard Grass, do.
Lucerne, do.
Which they offer to Agriculturists on good terms.
Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1829.