

THE SPECTATOR. RUTHERFORDTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1830.

An article on the first page of our last paper, upon the subject of "Silk," should have been credited to the Raleigh Star.

Rhode Island. At the late Gubernatorial Election in this State, Gov. JAMES FENNER, the Jackson Republican candidate, was elected over Mr. MESSER by a majority of more than 1000 votes.

Newbern Bank. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Newbern, it was determined to discontinue, immediately, the Agency at Halifax; and, as soon as practicable, close the business of the one at Charlotte—while they accepted of the restricted extension of their charter, granted by an act of the last Legislature.

The Baltimore papers state, that the melancholy intelligence had lately been received at that port, of the death of WILLIAM TUDOR, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the Brazilian Court.

W. B. BULLOCK, Esq. has been unanimously re-elected President of the State Bank of Georgia, for the year ensuing.

A Public Dinner was given to Hon. LANGDON CHEVES, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of April—in testimony of the respect of the citizens, upon his departure for South Carolina.

Mr. M'Duffie's Report. We have before us Mr. M'Duffie's Report upon so much of the President's Message as relates to the establishment of a National Bank.

It is an able, lucid and conclusive document, and highly creditable to the talents and integrity of Mr. M'Duffie. We have not room this week to give our readers the Report, but shall endeavor to make copious extracts from it next week.

The report has drawn forth a variety of remarks and opinions from the press in various sections of the Union. But it is generally conceded to be the proper policy which M'Duffie has adopted, and much credit is awarded to him for the bold and fearless stand which he has taken in defence of the principles of the present banking institution and of the Constitution.

It appears passing strange to us, that a portion of those very persons who have been so jealous of State rights and State sovereignty—who have complained of the undue influence which the United States' Bank has already had on the purity of elections—the rewarding power of the Executive,—should become the advocates of a National Bank, founded upon the credit of the Government and its Revenues, to regulate the circulating medium of the Union, under the control of the Executive.

A moment's reflection will convince any one of the uncertain and hazardous effects of such a system. The disposal of bank accommodations to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, would be a political engine in the hands of an administration or Executive, more powerful than any that has hitherto existed in this or any other Government—not excepting the despotic power of the Emperor of Russia.

Among the wisest provisions of the present banking institution of the United States is, that although the government of the U. S. own one third of the stock, yet, at the meetings of the Stockholders for the regulation of its concerns—it has not a single vote.

Thus fearful were the founders of this institution of the effects of governmental patronage.

The New York Daily Advertiser of the 26th ult. says:

"The committee are not more successful in establishing the great question of the constitutionality of the bank, than they are in maintaining the importance of renewing the charter, or in exposing the mischiefs that might be looked for from an institution like that suggested in the President's Message, in the place of the bank.

This report contains the most satisfactory evidence of Mr. M'Duffie's talents, and his political integrity. Although on various subjects, it is not improbable that we should differ from him, of his bold and manly spirit, his uprightness according to the views which he entertains, and of his independence, there cannot be any difference of opinion among disinterested people."

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of the same date holds quite another language:

"The Report made by the Committee of Ways and Means, is a powerful production—going in that respect, far beyond the Report of the Senate. No one will question the talent with which it is drawn up. Still it is possible for a Chatham to make the worse appear the better cause. It possesses a goodly portion of assumption in facts—fallacies in reasoning, and inaccuracies in theory, blended with much talent—extensive research—and ingenious investigation. It is well calculated to produce effect upon stock; but that effect will be transient and evanescent."

Mr. Rivafnoli. We have been informed by a gentleman who has just returned from Mecklenburg county, that Mr. Rivafnoli has arrived at Charlotte, and is making examinations among the various mines in that neighborhood, and proposes soon to make a general tour through the gold region. Mr. R. is represented as a gentleman of science and practical experience, having been acquainted with the mines in Mexico and Germany, and is now gathering information relative to the mines in this region, and should his report to the London Mining Company prove favorable, it is expected that they will invest a large amount of capital in the mines and work them in an extensive manner.

Mr. R. has examined the mines in Mecklenburg, and very liberally suggested some important improvements. At the "Capps Mine," which has been worked with much profit for the last two years, he explained to the operators a new plan by which four men could secure as much gold in one day, as is now obtained with ten.

Steam Boat Accident. We learn by the New-Orleans Courier of the 23d ultimo, that one of the boilers of the steamboat Caledonia, Captain Russell, burst on the 18th, about seven miles below New Madrid, on her way up. It is stated that only the deck passengers and crew were injured.—The accident was attributed to an original, unknown defect in the boiler; and no blame is attached to the Captain or Engineer. The engineer was brother to the captain, and with a number of others was blown overboard and had not been found. The number of persons killed or badly wounded by the explosion was twenty-one.

Poetic Genius. A short time since while a young gallant was escorting a fair lady, the subject of conversation turned upon the various merits of the poetry of the day, when it was agreed upon that each should make a rhyme. The lady, with an inventive faculty so peculiar to the sex, exclaimed in the following soft, delicate and sentimental couplet: Oh! the sweet little breezes, How they blow thro' the tresses!

Tom, in a state of surprise and astonishment, with scarcely the power of utterance, faintly replied: Oh! Miss Emily! Miss Emily! What poet—what poetry!

[For the Spectator and Advertiser.] Mr. Editor: You will oblige a friend by giving the enclosed letter a place in your paper. It is the production of a country school-master, addressed to his Attorney at Law; and as it was evidently prepared with much care, it may be useful as a copy, for others in similar circumstances, especially those, who have committed the education of their children to him.

"Tuesday 20th 18— Sir you will Oblige me by Informing me if you have made any decision in the case of ———— against the ———— Company Your immediate Ans will be Complied with yours Respectfully W. L. A X. Esq. Lawyer at Law

P. S. as I am determined to bring this to a foci your Verbal ans will Co-operate with my best respects

The New York Gazette of the 27th ult. says, "A letter was received in this city yesterday, by a mercantile house, dated in London on the 2d inst. (It was received via St. Andrews, at which place, the vessel bringing it, arrived on the 17th inst. in a passage of fourteen days. The object of the letter is to communicate intelligence of the close of the negotiation between our Minister and the British Government respecting the Colonial Trade—the latter having signified to Mr. M'LANE that his arguments were insufficient to render the re-opening of that trade expedient."

Fifty shares of United States Bank Stock were sold at New York, on the 22d ult. at \$127 50 per share. The Journal of Commerce remarks, within the last four and a half months:—"On the 8th and 9th of December, the days next preceding the receipt of the President's Message, the price ranged from \$125 50, to \$126 50 cts. On the 11th, the day after the Message was received, the sales were at \$120; and the price afterwards descended, with various fluctuations, to \$116, at which rate several sales were made about the middle of February. From that time to the present, the stock has been gradually improving, in proportion as the prospect of Congress' refusing to renew the charter has diminished. The report of Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, has finally restored it to the full value which it held before the Message of the President was received. It would seem from the sales reported to day, that the money-dealers, who are usually very good judges in such matters, consider the permanence of the Bank as rather more secure than before the discussion commenced."

The N. Y. American has no doubt, that the bill reducing the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, will receive the sanction of the Senate and President.—It approves this "as the first, important, and judicious step in the career" of reduction, which it hopes to see steadily followed "as fast and as far as practicable"—that is having regard to the "artificial interests which have been created by our own acts." We are pleased to see the American, (though an opposition paper,) avow the opinion, that "the true policy of this country, freed as it soon will be of all debts, is, to open its ports to the commerce of the world, unshackled and unburthened, beyond what may be absolutely required for revenues."

The American firmly says, that this policy "has never been matter of doubt" to him.—"The next step (says he) to be taken, though far less easy than the first one, owing to the strong and varied interests at home, with which it would conflict, is the reduction of the duties on salt and sugar—two absolute necessities of life.—Every argument, save one, applicable to the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee, is still more applicable to the articles of salt and sugar.—And this argument is, that they are manufactured in our own country, &c.—But yet the American hopes "to see this second step taken at the next session of Congress."—We "owe the American one," for the firmness it displays on this occasion. [Richmond Enq.]

The Indian Question. The question has been taken in the Senate, and the policy of the President confirmed by the decisive majority. The opposition brought forward pretended amendment after amendment; but they were all voted down.—And with great propriety. The U. S. Telegraph shows in an article we lay before our readers, that it was for stage effect—that there is no intention to compel the Indians to emigrate to the West of the Mississippi—to violate their rights, or contravene the obligations of treaties.—If designing men will permit the Indians to consult their own interests, they will certainly emigrate beyond the Mississippi. The article from the Alabama paper, shows that this inclination is increasing among them.—Another proof!—"The Mobile Register of the 13th ult. states, from a source entitled to confidence, that the Choctaw Indians have sent an agent to Washington, with a power to negotiate a sale of their possessions East of the Mississippi." [Richmond Enquirer.]

The charge against Judge Peck of Missouri, on which the House of Representatives voted an impeachment, is said to be that of having illegally imprisoned a lawyer for publishing a disrespectful article respecting him. Judge Conkling of New York struck an attorney from the roll for speaking disrespectfully of him out of court; yet the Committee reported against an impeachment. The latter we would suppose the most high-handed exercise of power. The report of the Committee on Judge Conkling's case has not yet been taken up, and it is supposed that Judge Peck will not be tried till the next session. [Pendleton Messenger.]

The toast of the President, given at the late celebration of Jefferson's birthday at Washington, has been a subject of extensive discussion between the National Intelligencer and the U. S. Telegraph. The Intelligencer understands the toast ("Our Federal Union—It must be preserved") to mean nothing less than this: "You" (the Southern States, and South Carolina particularly) "may complain of the Tariff, and perhaps with reason; but so long as it is the law, it shall as certainly be maintained, as that my name is Andrew Jackson." The Telegraph says—"The President's toast was intended to speak to all parties. It calls as loudly upon the advocates of the tariff to relax unnecessary and oppressive restrictions, as it does on the South to submit with patience to the wholesome operations of public sentiment. It places the blessings of the federal union above the unjust exactions of the present tariff, and appeals to the patriotism of all sections to avoid collisions which weaken the bond of federal union."

When we connect the toast with the liberal and patriotic sentiments, which immediately preceded it, and associate with it the sentiment promulgated in his message to Congress, that "the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain," we must think that the President was influenced more by the salutary convictions of a liberal and enlightened patriotism—which, if it does not teach him to sympathize with those who are suffering from the "unnecessary and oppressive restrictions" of the tariff, bids him extend some degree of deference to the voice of reasonable complaint—than by a regard for particular interests, in saying that the Union must be preserved. To him, as to all men alike influenced, the Union is far dearer than the Tariff, or the aggrandizement and ascendancy of a particular section. The Union founded as it was in the spirit of mutual compromise and concession, he would preserve; and by no other means would he preserve it, than by "doing equal justice to all its parts;" by "a careful, a candid, and liberal compromise of interest—an equalization of the benefits and burdens of the Government." [Yorkville Pioneer.]

It is not often in our power to record such an instance of longevity as follows: Anthony Van Pelt, of Green county, lately died at the advanced age of 126 years and two months. During the Revolutionary war, he was excused from military duty on account of his age. He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable manner, the use of all his faculties, particularly his sight [Newbern, N. C. Sentinel.]

The Choctaw Indians, in general council, lately determined to emigrate, in consequence of the extension of the laws of Mississippi over their country. An agent has been sent to Washington bearing the propositions of the tribe for immediate removal.

In the case of a breach of promise of marriage; tried in the District Court in Philadelphia, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of one thousand dollars.

Great Dividend. The Mechanics and Farmer's bank, of Albany, has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first of May next. This is, we believe, the largest dividend ever declared in the U. States.

The Creek Chief Tuskina, reached Mobile on the 19th ult. and was held to bail for his appearance at the May term of the District Court on a charge of having stopped the U. S. Mail in February last. He has been deprived of his rank by the upper towns, and the Little Doctor appointed in his place.

A letter from St. Louis, dated the 30th ult. states that a party of eighty men, under Gen. Ashley, was about to proceed the Rocky Mountains, on a trading expedition.

Capt. Javin Woodin, formerly a respectable inhabitant in Hamden, of advanced age, has been sentenced at New-Haven, to 5 years in the state prison, for adultery with the wife of a Mr. Demming, who is sentenced for the same term. Nelson Wetmore, for arson and burglary, in New Haven, was sentenced for 10 years.

A country paper giving an account of a recent fire, states, with great grief, that the wife of the gentleman whose House was burned, had perished in the flames; and adds: "it is, however, some consolation to know, that he was insured to the full amount of his loss." The gentleman, it is presumed, was insured at the Phoenix, and a new wife will spring up from the ashes of the old one.

A bottle was found by some fishermen last week, near Bearhaven, Bantry Bay. It contained a letter addressed to a gentleman in Scotland, a bond for 600l.; also a note requesting the finder of the bottle would forward them as directed, which has been complied with. [Irish pa.]

The New York Gazette says in reference to the anonymous remittance of \$2000 made to the Secretary of Treasury: "We are informed it is the amount of old duties on a quantity of smuggled goods.—The importer has come to a determination to continue his operations, and to remit the duties agreeably to the old tariff. In doing this he conceives that he does ample justice to the Government.

Portentous!! The Wynaw Intelligencer has made short work of it, and throws off the shackles of the Union with as much ease as it would kill a musquitoe. Hear it! "We however, believe in the paramount authority of the State.—Our allegiance is to her, and we know nothing of the Federal Government—except from the adherence to it of South Carolina; and are therefore ready to obey her laws without fear of treason, or the Supreme Court."

We understand that Miss Frances Wright arrived yesterday in this city, from Port au Prince, in the brig Enterprize.—She succeeded, we are told, in establishing her colored people, 30 in number, entirely to her own satisfaction and theirs. They are furnished with lands belonging to the governor, with houses, tools and money, free of charge or rent, where they may remain for five, six or seven years, enjoying the whole produce of their labor, and then have their choice of the government lands, on which to settle permanently. Miss Wright was received and treated in the most friendly manner possible by the authorities and people. [U. S. Gazette.]

There are inscribed on the rolls at Columbia, the names of four hundred and eight Attorneys at Law, and two hundred and fifty-seven Solicitors in Equity. [S. C. State Gazette.]

A writer in the Augusta Chronicle says—"The planting of Cotton is completed, and so far as we are informed on the subject, about the usual quantity of land is under cultivation. If the season proves favorable, the production (of the U. S.) may be 900,000 bales."

On Wednesday the 17th, Mr. William Edwards, of Slenford, put an end to his existence in an extraordinary manner.—He placed a hay fork against the wall in his stable, with the prongs uppermost, between which was his neck, and hung in that situation until he was strangled. The deceased was 74 years of age.

Legal Prolixity.—In the case arising out of White and Miscall's bankruptcy, Mr. Sergeant Russell stated that the brief contained fifteen thousand folios. And in the trial at bar, Mr. H. Brougham's documents weighed three fourths of a ton!

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Intelligencer, publishes the names of several members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who, to avoid the responsibility of expressing their opinions, absented themselves when the votes were taken on several important questions, a practice quite too common among our public servants.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated, on the 22d February, at Rome, by about 50 Americans.

The ladies, in a part of New York, have formed an "anti-wife-whipping-society."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, FROM MAY 14 to 21. Table with 4 columns: Sun Rise, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., S. Set. and 4 rows of weather and temperature data for Thursday through Wednesday.

THE MARKETS. Table listing market prices for various commodities like Cotton, Corn, Flour, Sugar, etc., with locations like Charleston, S. C. and New Orleans.

MARRIAGES. On Main Broad River, in this County, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Henry M. Carr, Mr. Joseph Gooden to Miss Linnia Graham, daughter of Mr. William Graham. [We duly acknowledge the receipt of a piece of the wedding cake. This is, it should be, We wish the bride and groom a long and happy one.]

In Rowan county, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. Wm. G. Hudson to Miss Susannah Smith, daughter of the late Capt. John Smith.

In Lincoln county, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. Peter Carpenter to Miss Sarah Setzer.

DEATHS. At his residence in the county of Buncombe, on the 9th of November last, in the 84th year of his age, JOHN JUSTICE, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an eminent minister of the gospel, in which he labored about 50 years. He never was known to deviate from the Rules during the time he resided in the Church. He has left a fine family to mourn his loss, and eighteen great-grand-children. His friends and relatives showed him every attention during his painful illness, which was paralytic and of about two weeks continuance. For his amiable heart and accommodating disposition, I can venture to say with confidence, that Buncombe county never produced a man that was more elevated in the estimation of his fellow citizens, than our much loved John Justice. B. E. [Communicated.]

In York District, S. C. on Buffalo Creek, on the 14th instant, Wyatt Lipscomb Esq. of consumption, aged about 45 years.

In Rowan county, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. Margaret Lynn, relict of the late Mr. Robert Lynn, in the 68th year of her age; and, on the 17th, Mr. Peter Feazler, aged about 30.

In Montgomery county, near the Narrows, on the 13th ult. after an illness of nearly two year's duration, Mr. Leonard Cranford, between 80 and 90 years of age; leaving a wife and five small children.

TAKEN UP. BY the subscriber, living on First Broad River, near Kerker-dalls Ford, on the 13th of May, TWO MULES—one a horse and the other a mare, about three years old each, 4 feet 2 in. high. The horse has a white spot on his right thigh, a dark brown color, and no marks or brands are to be seen. The mare is of a bay color.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. SAMUEL M'BRAYER. Rutherford, May 14, 1830. 14 3w

NOTICE. A Meeting of the Rutherford Lyceum and Society for General Improvement—will be held at the Court House in Rutherford, on the fourth Monday in June next, for the Election of the Officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be offered. May 10, 1830. 13 tdm

DR. WILLIAM THOMAS, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Burke County and its neighborhood, that he has established himself as a Practitioner of Medicine, at Harrisburg, where he is ready to attend to any calls in the way of his profession. Harrisburg, (Burke Co.) March 13, 1830. 12 ff

NOTICE. THE Executors of the Estate of James Moore, will sell at public sale, in Rutherford, on the second Monday in June next, TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, lying on the Widows Branch, (waters of Cove Creek.) Together with some other articles, as bedding &c. The required Credit will be given, purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before the right of property is changed. GEORGE WALTON, Executor. JACOB MICHAL, } Rutherford, March 5, 1830. 12 3t

POCKET BOOK LOST. LOST by the subscriber on the 5th inst. in passing from Patton's Store, in Burke, to Moore's Mills, in Rutherford, a POCKET BOOK, which had in it \$20 in different bank notes beside some small change; among the others were two of \$5 and three or four of \$10, the others are not recollect-ed. The Pocket Book contained several notes of land, two on William Wilkins, one for \$125 as well as can be recollect-ed, there were several credits on the note.—the other of \$55.50, according to the best recollection; a note on Daniel Blanton due Elizabeth Wilkins for \$15 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Granderson Blanton due Green B. Palmer, for \$10 with a credit of five dollars; a note on Green B. Palmer for \$27; and other papers, among which is an old grant made to Mathew Gaty for 190 acres of land. A drove of negroes were coming down Cane Creek on the day of the loss, & it is tho' some of them may have picked it up. Any person who may find said pocket book or any of the papers, and return them to the subscriber shall be well rewarded. All persons are hereby warned against trading for said notes or papers. RUFEBEN WILKINS. Irvinesville, March 8, 1830. 4t