

THE SPECTATOR.

RUTHERFORDTON.
FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1830.

Virginia Constitution. The following recapitulation of the votes given upon the adoption of the New Constitution, is copied from the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. Thirteen counties are yet to be heard from, but it is not expected they will materially alter the present state of the vote:

	For.	Against.
Trans-Alleghany district,	1222	8006
Valley district,	3713	1959
Middle district,	10032	696
Tide-Water district,	6365	1010
	21335	11671

Majority for the Constitution 9664.

By the last accounts from Washington, we learn that the nomination of AMOS KENDAL, as Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was confirmed by the casting vote of the Vice President, on the 10th inst. The nomination of MANUEL MORDECAI NOAH, as Collector of the Customs for the port of New York, was rejected on the same day.

Gold by Weight. The Raleigh Register states, that forty-two pounds of the precious metal was paid into the State Bank on the 12th inst.—being the proceeds of the Mines in Burke County.

Washington Times. We have received the first number of this paper, published at Washington, in this State, by Messrs. CARRINGTON and MACHES. Its typographical appearance is very neat, and the editorial remarks and selections manifest considerable talent and taste. The Times is a continuation of the Freeman's Echo—and much improved by a new dress. The publishers have our best wishes for their success.

Military Academy. We learn by the Richmond Enquirer, that the following gentlemen have been appointed Visitors of the Military Institution at West Point, for the ensuing year:

- Hon. S. P. Carson, of North Carolina.
- Rev. S. Findlay, of Kentucky.
- Wm. W. Seaton, Esq., District of Columbia.
- F. Smith, of Virginia.
- Gen. M. Stokes, of North Carolina.
- Dr. F. Bache, of Pennsylvania.
- Dr. Lindsley, of Tennessee.
- Samuel Edwards Esq., of Pennsylvania.
- William J. Anderson of New York.
- James Shannon, of Kentucky.
- Rev. S. Steele, of Kentucky.
- Hon. John Rowan, of Kentucky.
- James M. Mason, Esq. of Virginia.
- Judge J. Hall, of Illinois.
- George M' Cullock, Esq. of New Jersey.
- Dr. Wainright, of New York.
- John Townsend, Esq. of New-York.

Messrs. Potter and Speight. These gentlemen have entered the lists of a newspaper contest and are brandishing their quills like true knights, for no other purpose as we conceive, than to gain a passing notoriety. The subject at issue is one of essential importance to the state which they represent, but the intemperate zeal which they have thus far manifested ill fits the occasion. The interest of this state, and every other, where the people are mostly agriculturalists, requires a reduction of the duties on manufactured goods, which by the commercial interchange of commodities would open a more extensive and more ready market for the exports of our own soil, in exchange for articles which must necessarily be used in our domestic concerns. But to raise the ban of separation and nullification—to represent the people of this state as ready to raise their arm against an existing law, which, when enacted, received the support of the South as well as the West and East, and under which, at this moment, the agriculturalist disposes of his cotton, rice and every other product of his farm, at a price scarcely inferior to that, or any other period since the Tariff law was enforced. As regards the price of articles of domestic consumption—all kinds of cloths are now as low as ever they were. It is true, that if the duties on many articles of necessary consumption, were reduced, it would add so much to the advantage of the consumer. Yet not one can be found amongst the class immediately interested, who would wish these duties repealed, burthensome as they may be, at the price set upon them by some politicians—a secession from those bonds which have linked the States together through good and through evil, for more than half a century. When we see the spirit of concession daily gaining ground in those sections of the Union which have been the most zealous supporters of the Tariff system, and the legislative councils of the nation endeavoring, by a discussion of its bearings upon every section of the Union, to make such a compromise as will alleviate the burthen of those who are particularly oppressed, and render the system equal upon every portion of the people—by modifying some of the existing duties and repealing others, so soon as a proper regard to the interests of all concerned will admit,—we are led to cherish the spirit of forbearance, and recommend it to others.

American Canvass, Cordage and Cables. Mr. S. P. CARSON will please accept our acknowledgements for the receipt of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made to Congress in 1825, in relation to American Canvass, Cables, &c.—six thousand copies of which have lately been printed by a resolution of Mr. Spencer, of N. Y., from the Committee of Agriculture. This document contains much information with regard to the cultivation of hemp—being a collection of letters furnished the Secretary of the Navy, from the growers and manufacturers of the article in various sections of the Union. The Report is too long for publication in our columns—occupying 26 pages. It is at the disposal of any of our Agricultural friends who may choose to examine it. The Secretary of the Navy, from the information contained in these letters and from other sources, forms the following conclusions:

1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the United States to any extent which our necessities may require.

2d. That, in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it.

3d. That, in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing.

4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture.

5th. That, if sown thicker on the ground, water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other.

6th. That canvass, cable, and cordage, manufactured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior in color, strength, and durability, to those manufactured from imported hemp, and consequently are not as safe or proper for use in the navy.—And that this is the reason, and the only reason, why canvass, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials.

Nullification. The following remarks are copied from the Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer, of the 21st instant:

"There will, no doubt, be a proposition before the Legislature of this State, at its next session, to call a convention of the people, for the purpose of taking into consideration our grievances and disputes with the general government. It is therefore proper and necessary that the will of the people should be known on this subject. It should be clearly and positively ascertained whether they wish a convention to be called or not. This can be done at the ensuing election for members of the Legislature. Let every elector say on his ticket 'convention' or 'no convention,' as he may desire. Let this be done, and the Legislature will be enabled to know what the voice of their constituents is. They will then consider themselves bound by the instructions thus given. It will, however, be said, that this is unnecessary, and that we ought to confide in the wisdom and honesty of the Legislature without putting ourselves to this trouble. But not so. The right of calling a convention is an important and powerful one, the very next to that of revolutionizing a government; and should therefore never be exercised, without the known concurrence of a large majority of the people. The only way to find out this concurrence, is the one above mentioned. It cannot be so fully and properly known by any other means.

"If a convention be called, it will be for the purpose of nullifying an act of Congress, which must either result in disunion, or render the federal compact unworthy of being preserved. The people should know this fact, and determine for themselves, whether to bear with evils any longer, or to right themselves by dissolving their connection with the Tariff States. When the people of South Carolina have deliberately and solemnly made this determination, we shall then hold it to be the duty of every man in the State, no matter what his sentiments or opinions may be, to faithfully and implicitly abide such determination. He who refuses is a recreant traitor to his country. We are all bound to do every thing we can, to prevent our country from going wrong; but when she has already done so, and is endangered, it becomes our bounden duty to stick to her. 'Our country, right or wrong,' should be the motto of every patriot.

"We are of opinion that it is yet too soon to act, and that we should wait for the returning good sense of the American people. But when we do act, it should be done openly and boldly, without attempting to shield ourselves under absurd metaphysical constructions of the Constitution. We should calmly say to the people of the East and West, we can no longer remain in union with you. Liberty and self-preservation demand that we should separate from you. The government under which we live, has ceased to be a government founded on free principles, justice, and a limitation of powers. It is wielded only for your benefit and our injury. Such should be our language, and then, if they attempt to force us back into the Union, to use the noble sentiment of a distinguished man, 'we can die.'

Silk. The conclusion of Mr. G. B. Smith's remark on the rearing of Silk Worms, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It will be seen by these remarks that the method of rearing silk worms is both simple and easy. In almost every county in this state, efforts are making to introduce the cultivation of Silk. In Raleigh the ladies have taken the matter in hand and carried it on with considerable success. At Washington, in this state, and many other places, the ladies are following the same example. Mr. Thomas Goode, of this county, has now upwards of one thousand silk worms, which were hatched this spring from eggs which he procured from the lower part of the state. He feeds them on the leaves of the common black mulberry, of indigenous growth; the worms have been kept in a chamber, without fire, and are now healthy and active. Mr. G. not having been acquainted with the management of the silk worm, some of them were allowed to hatch sooner than others—and while some are spinning their cocoons others are hardly grown; but this is a matter which can be remedied by a little experience and by following the plan laid down by Mr. Smith. These worms may be expected to produce 200,000 eggs or more, which will afford an opportunity for others to procure a number of the eggs and try the experiment of making silk. Judge Forman has a quantity of white mulberry seed which he is about to sow in a nursery for transplanting. Those who may be curious enough to engage in a business which promises to be amusing as well as profitable, will by next spring have an opportunity of getting both plants and eggs. A little attention to this branch of Agriculture will insure a greater profit than is now obtained from other products, beside the ease with which it could be transported to market. The soil of this county is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and those ridges which now lie waste, would, by converting them to mulberry groves, yield a liberal profit. The dry and pure atmosphere of this region is a strong argument in favor of the cultivation of Silk, and we trust many will make an experiment.

giving his vote for the adoption of the New Constitution, from the Richmond Whig, as given by a correspondent:

Prince Edward, April 22, 1830.
GENTLEMEN—Mr. Randolph favored us on last Monday, the day of our election, with one of his happiest efforts. He addressed a very numerous concourse of people for the space of three quarters of an hour. The attention of his numerous audience was completely riveted by the indescribable fascination of his eloquence. You know that I differ from him almost "toto celo" in politics, but I feel impelled by a sense of justice paramount to political prejudices, to pay the tribute of my unqualified admiration to this transcendent speech. The outlines were somewhat as follows:—He advocated the amended Constitution, not as 'intrinsically better than the old, but more expedient under existing circumstances. He considered it as better calculated to allay the ferment in the public mind, and to put to rest for the future, the much vexed question of Convention. He viewed it as the best constitution, which could be obtained under the disadvantages with which he had to contend. He said he saw the commonwealth reposing on a bed of gunpowder, and the match about to be applied; as one of the centinels, he thought it his duty to extinguish it. He thought the amended constitution would answer the purpose, and therefore, he voted for it. That the objectionable parts of the Constitution were forced on us by the transmontane vote, which would now be almost unanimous against it.

He said the taxing power was the most formidable engine of tyranny at the present day. That all the dispositions of this age were sustained by this power. He considered the power as most to be dreaded when the body laying the tax had no community of interest with the taxed. He said that congregated bodies had no consciences, multitudes no remorse, corporations no souls, and there was no "locus penitentiae" among them. He said that true republicanism was in a golden mean; that as true religion was equidistant from lukewarmness on the one hand, and fanaticism on the other, so that true republicanism was equidistant from despotism on the one side, and brazen democracy on the other.

"Ibimus tustissimus in medio." He contended that mutual concession and compromise were indispensable to the formation of all governments; that every man cannot have his own way, else there will no government. Under this consideration, with much compunction and reluctance, he had voted for the amended constitution at the Charlotte election. He urged a variety of arguments in favor of the amended Constitution with his characteristic facility and aptitude of illustration.

He stated that this was perhaps the closing scene of his political life, that he had grown grey in the service of his constituents; and that he viewed it as an honor to him in an immeasurable degree, that, in the whole course of his political life, the people of Prince Edward, had not withdrawn their confidence with him, and that the reflection which he would carry from him, that his course in the late Convention met their approbation, would be the sweetest balm, which could be administered to a wounded spirit.

Defaulter. The public have long been apprised of the removal of Col. James Robertson, from the office of Collector of the port of Petersburg; and that we gave it as our opinion, that he owed his removal to his extreme political violence. We now learn with regret, that Col. R. is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him, some time last week, at the suit of the United States, for about twenty thousand dollars. We forbear commenting on this unpleasant subject. [Petersburg Old Dom.]

Military Academy. We understand that the Commissioners of the Town have allowed Mr. Ransom to use the Academy Buildings for his Scientific and Military Academy, and that it is now open for the admission of students of all ages, and in operation.

The most material difference in the present organization of the Academy from the former consists, in the introduction of the practical mathematics and the regular and systematic course of exercise, which will be military, and is introduced solely with a view to preserve the health, and improve the manners and general deportment of the students.

The rates of tuition including Military instruction, we learn, are nearly the same as under the former organization. The exercises are intended to occupy only such time as is usually spent in idleness, or devoted to frivolous amusements, worse than useless.

We bespeak the favorable attention of the public to this Academy. Mr. Ransom comes here with high recommendations. He will be assisted by Mr. Tripp, late principal of the Academy, and as the number of students increase, he will have other qualified assistants. [Fayetteville Jour.]

North Carolina Literary Fund. The literary fund was formed by an act of the Legislature for the establishment of Common Schools, and for that purpose alone. The Constitution of this State provides; "that a School or Schools shall be established by the Legislature;" but though this instrument was formed in the year 1776, nothing was done to carry this injunction into effect until the act passed in 1825. The fund which arises from bank dividends, &c. amounts already to above 70,000 dollars, but no step has yet been taken for carrying the act into effect, by establishing schools. It is provided that, whenever the fund has sufficiently accumulated, the proceeds thereof shall be divided among the several counties, in proportion to the free population of each, to be managed as the Legislature may direct. No plan has as yet been adopted for commencing this work.

Sir Walter Scott, in his History of Scotland, states the astounding fact, that just before the Reformation, half of the Kingdom belonged to the Church.

ITEMS.

[From the Delaware (Ohio) Gazette.]
Distressing Casualty. We learn, verbally, that three young men (brothers,) lost their lives in the east part of Marion county, on Friday last, by the presence of carbonic gas, familiarly denominated damps. The first entered the well, for the purpose of cleaning it out; but had not descended but a part of the way, when he suddenly fell to the bottom. His mother, who was standing by, supposing he had slipped, called another son immediately to his relief; who having descended a few feet, also fell in the same manner. She then called her third and last son, who also entered the fatal well. He had scarcely begun to descend, when he called out, 'mother, I am faint,' and instantly shared the same fate of his unfortunat brothers. On assembling the neighbors, it was soon ascertained that the well was so completely charged with the noxious vapor, that a lighted candle was extinguished within six feet of the surface. The lifeless bodies were taken out as soon as it could be done consistent with the safety of those assisting. What makes this case peculiarly distressing, is the fact, that the father of the young men is blind, and they were his principal, if not his only dependence.—The name of the family, our informant did not recollect.

Great trotting match against time. A mare was on Tuesday trotted over the Canton course near this city, sixteen miles in the short space of fifty six minutes and forty one seconds. The bet was, as originally made, we learn, (five hundred dollars a side,) that the mare could not trot fifteen miles in an hour. Several hundred dollars were afterwards bet, and a mile added to the distance, making the whole distance 16 miles. The match was run in 3 minutes and 19 seconds less than the hour, and the last mile was done in one second less than the first. After the 8th mile had been performed, the mare was halted, watered and the rider changed. [Baltimore Pat.]

A Fair Proposal. A young lady come over from a great distance "to be cured;" and when I asked her what was her complaint, she replied: "As to that matter, I believe there is not a complaint under the sun which I have not got." Here was a fine catalogue of disorders! I asked her if she were married or single? "Single," was the answer. I then told her that so many complaints as she seemed to have, could only be cured by a husband!—at which observation she was exceedingly exasperated; but her anger terminated in a proposal to marry me! I never was more surprised in my life, and looked stupid. [Hardy's Travels in Mexico.]

The publication of the Boston Evening Bulletin has been discontinued. The establishment is transferred to the proprietors of the New England Palladium, which paper is to be published daily after the 1st of September next.

The French, in their expedition against Algiers, may be encouraged by reading an account of the daring enterprise of the American Gen. Eaton, who with a little assistance from his own country, raised an army in Africa, marched it against Tripoli, took Derne, and would have disposed of the reigning Sovereign, and placed another on the Tripoline Throne, but that our Consul General made a sudden peace.

The Choctaw Indians. The Choctaw Indians have sent an agent to this City, with power to negotiate a sale of their possessions west of the Mississippi. The number of this tribe is estimated at 21,000 souls: the lands claimed by them amount to about one-third part of the territory embraced in the geographical limits of the State of Mississippi, and they occupy a tract in Alabama, lying on the west bank of the Tombeckbe river, about 20 miles wide, and about 70 miles long. They ask for an appropriation something like a million of dollars of money, as a consideration for their lands, besides certain other privileges or benefits. We should think, that what they ask, if it can be so managed as to ensure to their benefit, and prevent them from being the prey of speculators and contractors, would be reasonable enough. [Nat. Intell.]

"Who then is Blannerhasset." There is no Virginian, to whom the name of this unfortunate dupe of Aaron Burr is not rendered familiar by the eloquence of Wirt. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in Richmond, which appeared in the last Enquirer, contains the only information of him which we have seen for years. It will be read with some interest:

"In the island of Guernsey, I fell in with a gentleman, who once figured in a very public character in Richmond, Mr. Blannerhasset. He is suffering from the infirmities of old age and asthma. His wife is still a fine woman, and shews, that 25 years ago she was beautiful. The friends in the islands of Jersey, who gave me the introduction, knew he had been in America, but knew nothing of the prosecution. Mrs. Blannerhasset wept when we talked over Mr. Wirt's speech. She seemed deeply attached to western Virginia, and

we spent a truly pleasant afternoon and evening together.

Large Strawberry. The Beaufort Gazette says—A gentleman near Pocatigo has sent us a Strawberry, measuring three and a quarter inches in circumference.

Another. A lady of this town presented us on Thursday with two Strawberries, each of which measured three inches and three quarters.

[Camden Jour. 15th inst.]
It is said that a horrid murder was recently perpetrated in Merideth N. H. and that a pedlar seeing a light in a tavern window at night, and a ladder resting against it, had the curiosity to mount it and look in, when he discovered three men in consultation, and the dead body of another who had been murdered by them, lying on the floor. He descended, and took away the ladder, alarmed the tavern keeper, all three were secured.

A clergyman in Vermont, advertises that he won't perform the ceremony of marriage and find himself, for one dollar, the legal fee, and he calls upon other clergymen to follow his example.

Killing Crows by the dozen. Some time in March last, Mr. John T. Mitchell, of Franklin county, N. C. killed 12 crows at one fire. Beat this if you can!

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.
FROM MAY 21 to 28.

	Sun Rise.	10 A. M.	1 P. M.	S. Set.
Days.	F's. Thermom't.	Weather.	F's. Thermom't.	Weather.
Thursday.	43	cloudy	66	fair
Friday.	60	fair	78	fair
Saturday.	60	fair	77	fair
Sunday.	58	cloudy	63	rain
Monday.	55	rain	55	rain
Tuesday.	47	cloudy	63	fair
Wedn'y.	46	cloudy	72	fair

MARRIAGES.
In Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst., at the seat of Col. Thos. J. Grier, by the Reverend A. Anderson, Mr. Samuel J. Neal, to Miss Louisa Ross, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Ross, deceased.
In Decatur, Dekalb county, Georgia, on the 23d ult. Mr. Hezekiah R. Foote, Attorney at Law, aged 25 years, to Miss Julian Adams, aged ten years, one month and nineteen days.

DEATHS.
At his residence near Wilksboro', on Monday, the 26th ult. Mr. GEORGE JONES, in the eighty seventh year of his age.
At Fayetteville, on the 26th ultimo, in the 35th year of his age, Peter J. Mallett, Esq. of the firm of C. & P. Mallett of that town

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
UNDER authority from the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, I will on Monday, the 12th day of July next, expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, in the Public Square, in the Town of Rutherfordton, the following tracts of land, owned by the Bank, and lying in the county of Rutherford, viz:
453 acres, on Broad River, formerly the property of Robert H. Taylor.
80 acres, formerly owned by Robert Harden.
700 acres, in Green River Cove, formerly owned by Richard Allen Esq.
100 acres, formerly owned by James Levans.
170 acres, on the Road leading from Rutherfordton to Morganton, formerly owned by Frederick F. Alley.
A credit will be given, on all sums over one hundred dollars, by the purchasers bonds with approved security. Terms will be more fully made known, and information, as to the Title given, on the day of sale. By
ISAAC T. AVERY, Agent of the S. Bank of N. Carolina, at Morganton. Rutherfordton, May 22d, 1830. 15 tds

STOP THE THIEF!!!
ON Tuesday night the 11th inst. was stolen out of my stable, a likely YELLOW SORREL MAKE, about fifteen hands high, six years old, flesh marks on the mounting side, a white spot on the ham about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and on the right thigh a white spot just above the ham on the inside, nearly of the size of a quarter of a dollar, and branded on the near shoulder with R. L. if it has not grown up—and has a long tail and has never been docked.—Any person apprehending the thief with said mare, and confining him in any Jail, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, and I recover my property again, shall receive a reward of \$50—or \$25 to any person who will return me the mare.
15 t
RICHARD LEDBETTER, Sen. Montford's Cove, Rutherford, May 26, 1830.

TAKEN UP,
BY the subscriber, living on First Broad River, near Kerken-dall's Ford, on the 13th of May, TWO MULES—one a horse said 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 Rutherfordton, 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

THOMAS WEBSTER,
RETURNS his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Rutherford county and its neighborhood, for the patronage which they have extended to him for several years past—at the same time he announces his intention to quit the business of Stone Cutting and Mason Work. He offers all his tools for sale, on the most reasonable terms—being a complete and excellent set for any person engaged in said business.
Rutherford, May 27, 1830. 15 5wp