

THE SPECTATOR.

Rutherfordton: SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1831.

Our subscribers in the west and Southeast are informed that owing to the high waters of Broad River on Saturday last, the arrival of the mail from the East was prevented, and the same cause obstructed the passage of the southeastern mail, which will account for the failure of our last week's paper.

The Next Legislature. A feeling of deep interest pervades the minds of all with whom we have conversed upon political subjects, in regard to the probable measures which will be introduced for the consideration of the next Assembly. The destruction of the Capitol has awakened a hope in the minds of the people of the West, that the grievances and disabilities under which we have for a long time labored will be remedied by a Convention, for revising and amending the Constitution. If a convention shall follow as the consequence of this casualty, our feeling of regret for the loss of that expensive and beautiful edifice will be somewhat counterbalanced by the benefits which are anticipated would result from it. The opinion of a very numerous and intelligent portion of the citizens of the State, which has constantly been expressed in favor of Fayetteville, as the most proper and judicious situation for the location of the public buildings, will no doubt be manifested in a more formal manner, by the introduction of a bill for such purpose. But the West, perhaps, do not feel much interest in the particular location of the public buildings, under the present state of things. But, had the West that weight and influence in the Government of the State which justly belongs to her, then would she feel a much more lively interest in any measure that would add to the prosperity and reputation of the State—then would she rejoice to have the capitol and public offices fixed at a place where they would be the means of rearing a large and respectable city which would be a pride and ornament to the State. Fayetteville, possessing as it does the greatest commercial advantages of any town in the State, only requires, at this peculiar moment, the State buildings to make it all its most zealous friends could wish. The East, should they be disposed to shun the subject of a Convention as they have heretofore done, may find themselves in an awkward predicament, for we trust the West will take advantage of the little influence she does possess, to withhold any thing like an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol, until this question is decided. After a Convention shall have fixed a new and more equal basis of representation, then may the question of rebuilding the Capitol be amicably and equitably settled, and not before. Great will be the struggle to evade this question—great will be the anxiety of the East to rebuild the Capitol on its late site, and they can use many plausible arguments in its favor. Yet, the West have one great interest connected with this matter—the attainment of their just privileges, and, we trust, there will be none found wanting in firmness necessary to meet the present emergency. We perceive that such talent and influence have been arrayed in the Roanoke and Cape Fear divisions of the State, to advocate and canvass the contending claims and interests—men who but for this important discussion are without sufficient personal popularity to secure their election, will be supported, and doubtless elected. Let not the West be idle at this important crisis. An unity of interest should produce an unity of action.

The following letter was received by and read before the Charleston, S. C. Union Party, at their celebration of the fourth of July last, in Charleston, in answer to an invitation to participate with them in the festival: Washington, City, June 14th, 1831. Gentlemen. It would afford me much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst. and that with which I was before honored by the municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office, must deprive me of the gratification I should have had in paying, under such circumstances, a visit to the State of which I feel a pride in calling myself a citizen by birth. Could I accept your invitation, it would be with the hope that all parties—all the men of talent, exalted patriotism, and private worth, who have been divided in the manner you describe, might be found united before the altar of their country, on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence—independence which cannot exist without Union, and with it is eternal. Every enlightened citizen must know, that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But he should also see that high and sacred duties which must and will at all hazards, be performed, an insurmountable barrier to the success of any plan of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the effect they must ultimately have upon the minds of those whoseem for a moment to have disregarded them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that could I have been present at your celebration, I should have found all parties concurring to promote the object of your association. You have distinctly expressed that object—"to revive in its full force the benign spirit of Union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavors, calmly and firmly persevered in cannot fail of success. Such sentiments are appropriate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the simultaneous declaration of Union and Independence—and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge that our heroic fathers made, of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a United, not less than an Independent people. Knowing as I do, the private worth and public virtues of distinguished citizens, to whom declarations inconsistent with an attachment to the Union have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if accurately reported, they were the effect of momentary excitement, not deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means; but if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then in the language of the father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly "the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness;" to cherish "a cordial, habitual and immove-

able attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first drawing of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." Your patriotic endeavors, Gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissention, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by incalculating a reliance on the justice of our National Councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the Revenue System, by which all interests, under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected. The grave subjects introduced in your letter of invitation, have drawn from me the frank exposition of opinions, which I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal. Grateful for the kindness you have personally expressed, I renew my expressions of regret that it is not in my power to accept your kind invitation; and have the honor to be, with great respect, Your obedient and humble servant. (Signed) ANDREW JACKSON. To John Stony, and others.

In the Constitutional Whig of the 23d instant it is stated, that "We now learn from a source of credit, that Mr. Donelson has been dismissed; that he passed through this city on Monday, 'bag and baggage' for Tennessee, whether Mrs. Donelson has preceded him, 'not to return,' and that the cause of this rupture between uncle and nephew, was the positive refusal of the latter to bow to the mandate of Gen. Jackson, in associating with—which is now, the sine qua non of Presidential favor." It cannot but strike the most indifferent observer of late events at Washington that this attempt to direct public attention to the private relations of the President and his household is uncalled for and indelicate—such a one as must be condemned by the honorable of all parties. Upon the supposition that the fact is as stated—that there was such a disagreement in the views or feelings of the President and a portion of his household as to make a separation from him necessary—it is difficult to perceive what interest the public can take in such an event. But we feel satisfied that the whole statement is unfounded in fact, or at least made to convey a very unjust idea of the relations at this time existing between the President and Major Donelson. We had the pleasure of seeing the latter in this city on Sunday last while on his way to Tennessee, and conversing freely with him on many of the topics which the opposition to his Uncle are anxious to represent as pernicious to the future harmony and success of his administration. Not a word escaped him which implied the slightest rupture between him and his uncle, or which indicated that there was a suspension of his relation to him as Private Secretary. We understood him to say that it was probable he and his family might return to the city of Washington in the Fall. [Raleigh Star.]

[From the Washington Globe, June 28.] Mr. Taney, of Maryland, to whom, immediately on the resignation of Mr. Berrien, the office of Attorney General of the United States was tendered by the President, has accepted the appointment. No man, we believe commands more universal confidence and respect. The Republican, of Baltimore, thus characterizes this gentleman, who has distinguished himself at the forum in which Pinckney rose to eminence: "The office of Attorney General of the U. States, has been conferred by the President, upon Roger B. Taney, Esq. at present Attorney General of this State. The appointment has been promptly accepted, and it is understood, that Mr. Taney will proceed to Washington, and enter upon the discharge of its duties, immediately on the rising of the Court of Appeals now in session. "We congratulate the State, the administration and the country upon this selection. With all parties it is recognised as one which will strengthen the administration, and do honor to the public service. A lawyer surpassed by none in the country, a gentleman whose name is identified wherever it has been heard, with every thing that is pure and elevated in character,—a ripe scholar, a sound, discreet, orthodox politician, gentle in manners and uniformly courteous in deportment,—Mr. Taney will be found a safe and firm counsellor, and valuable public servant of whom the State which sends him, and the Union which receives him may justly be proud. "The change can hardly advance the pecuniary interests of Mr. Taney. The great extent and value of his practice in his profession, must make a change of his arrangements, and a removal to Washington, a matter of much inconvenience. But no man ever thought less of personal

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This is a name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It grows from six to twelve feet high, and affords an abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states, that sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year, and as the side shoots only are used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of 60 feet will contain 256 plants, 4 feet apart, or 16 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food." [Mass. Yeoman.] The cost, per mile, of constructing a rail road, (taking long distances,) is estimated in Niles' Register at \$18,500. "Why dont you wheel the barrow of coals, Ned?" quoth a learned vender of black diamonds, to his man; it is not very hard job, there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Aye, master," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but hang me if I am." Candles rising. A woman at Wigan, Lancashire, being told that candles had been raised two pence per lb. on account of the war, said, "Daug it, are they got to fighting by candlelight." MARRIAGES. At the Warm Springs in Buncombe county, by the Rev. Dr. M'Corkell, on the 30th June. Mr. Joseph R. Howarth to Miss Susan A. Vance of Tennessee. Also on Swannano, Buncombe county, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. C. Bradshaw, Mr. Edmund S. Foster to Miss Sarah L. Foster. Also on the 12th inst., by I. T. Poor, Esq., Mr. William Smith, son of Col. Jacob Smith of Haywood, to Miss Mary Jarret, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jarrett of Buncombe county. In York District, S. C. on the 26th of June, by Squire Plaxco, Mr. William, son of Abner Camp to Miss Fanny Taylor, daughter of George Taylor—all of Lincoln county. DEATHS. In this county on Mountain Creek on the 4th inst. William S. 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A general assortment of Sunday School books has been purchased and forwarded on for this Union, and it will be necessary to adopt measures at the Annual Meeting, for the establishment of schools in the vacant places of this county. By order of the Board. JOSHUA FORMAN, Sec'y. Rutherfordton, July 30, 1831. 20 3w

We are informed that Maj. Thos. Dews, Jr. of this town, was elected by an unanimous vote, Solicitor of Haywood County Court, at its last term, vice Col. I. Craton, deceased.

We also learn, that Richard E. Fortune, Esq. of Asheville, was elected Solicitor of Buncombe County Court, without opposition, vice Col. I. Craton, dec'd.

At the present Term of the County Court for this county, Thos. Dews, Esq., was appointed Solicitor, pro tem, vice William Roane Esq., resigned. A permanent appointment was not made from the absence of a majority of the Justices.

We are pleased to state that the candidates for Congress and the Assembly for this county, at the court, held in this town this week, adopted the recommendation of the Grand Jury—and have agreed to lay aside the practice of treating with ardent spirits in the present canvass.

Rutherford Gold Mines. We are pleased to hear that the mines which have been lately discovered in this county, are now worked with much profit. One on the waters of White Oak Creek, belonging to Messrs. Forman and Walbridge proves to be unusually rich—averaging for several weeks past 5 dwts. to the hand, or even more. During two days of last week, twelve hands obtained three hundred dwts. Other mines in the same neighborhood, promise to be quite as productive.

We had intended to have presented our readers this week, with that part of Mr. Ingham's address to the citizens of Bucks county, Penn. which relates to the late scenes at Washington, but its length precludes its publication this week.—It shall appear next.

The Richmond Whig says—"A report has been current here for some days that Mr. John Randolph is seriously sick at his lodgings, Warwick Lane, Cockspur street, London, and that his friends in the Charlotte district, have received instructions to withdraw him from the canvass for Congress."

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