

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To all the Editors of Newspapers in North Carolina, who are in favor of improving the State by Rail-Road.

GENTLEMEN—I will now resume my remarks on the Great Central Rail-Road. I agree with Dr. Caldwell in the opinion, that the Road can be well for five thousand dollars per mile, including locomotive, passenger, and freight cars. But it is prudent to allow something for contingencies—say 250,000 dollars—which makes in all, the sum of two millions of dollars. If I had the funds, I would commence the work immediately, and only ask of the Legislature the same rates of toll which are received on the Charleston and Petersburg Rail-Roads. Time would soon demonstrate that I had a fortune equal to any man in these United States. But as I have not the honor to be the son of Girard, how shall the funds be raised? Let the next Legislature authorize the Governor and Treasurer of the State to borrow in London, or elsewhere, one million of dollars, redeemable in 25 years. A late number of the London Mercantile Journal says, "so abundant has money become that discounts in some cases have been obtained at the extreme low rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum." The current rate however, is 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. Certainly if money is so plenty in London, it could be borrowed for 4 per cent, including brokerage and all expenses. The money could be deposited in the New State Bank, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State, countersigned by the Comptroller.

The contracts on the Rail-Road, when executed and approved by the chief Engineer, would be certified by him and the commissioner or commissioners, presented to the Comptroller and Treasurer, who would take receipts, and issue drafts on the State Bank for the amount. The Engineers and Commissioners to be debarred by severe penalties from any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contracts to be executed on said Rail-Road. The Legislature by joint ballot, could appoint one or three Commissioners to superintend the construction of said Great Central Rail-Road; with such compensation as would command men of unquestioned talents for such an important work. Then let this great work be immediately commenced, and prosecuted with all possible energy to its final completion. While it was going on, the citizens of Wilmington and Newbern, with the aid of two-fifths subscribed by the State, could push forward their branches, to connect with the Central Road, probably at Trenton. Wilmington, which is the second best sea-port in North-Carolina, would thus by a branch of 60 miles be connected with the main road, and Newbern by a branch of 20 miles in length. Then would the Farmers of our State, who are the main pillars of society, have a choice of the markets of Beaufort, Wilmington and Newbern.

Beaufort is as healthy as any sea-port in the United States. In this respect it is far superior to Petersburg and Norfolk to the north, or any sea-port to the south of this. No gentleman from any part of the Union, who has been to Beaufort on business, has died here, during the 24 years the writer of this article has resided here. None of the mechanics from the north, who built Fort Mifflin, have died here. None of the preachers from the mountains and elsewhere, who have been stationed here during 24 years, have died here. No person has died here with measles, and scarlet fever, during the term above mentioned. No officer of the militia, or sea-fencibles, or regular army died at Beaufort during the war—and the surgeon appointed by the late Governor Hawkins to attend the troops at this port during the war, lost only one patient by fever, and none by any other disease. Contrast this with the mortality of the troops at the port of Norfolk. The people will recollect that a large proportion of the troops stationed at Norfolk, died there with violent diseases. A detachment of the U. S. troops has been stationed at Beaufort, under the command of Maj. R. M. Kirby, for 12 months, and not one of the officers or soldiers have died. These facts must satisfy the public, that Beaufort is among the healthiest sea-ports in the United States. In facilities of ingress from or egress to the ocean, Beaufort is superior to Norfolk. From Beaufort the Rail-Road depot would be made, ship can be at sea in less than one hour. I have no doubt but what the Rail-Road, in 25 years, would pay the principal and interest of the loans requisite to construct it, and give a large annual surplus income, which could be applied in subscriptions of two-fifths by the State, to Branch Rail-roads in every direction through the State, so as to provide every farmer in the State with a good market for his produce, and a cheap conveyance to his door, of salt, iron, sugar, coffee, &c. The saving to many rich counties in the interior, in transportation, will amount to as much as one half their produce. While the Great Central Rail-Road building, the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville, with the aid of two-fifths subscribed by the State, can run a Rail-Road from one town to the other, which will connect the towns with the Central Road, so that they may have sea-turtle, and fresh fish, oysters and stone crabs, &c. all the delicacies from the sea at Beaufort, on the tables of Raleigh and Fayetteville, in 8 or 10 days. I would not for any consideration, see to extend this cross road one single mile beyond Raleigh and Fayetteville, until all the other roads aforementioned were completed. The merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers of North-Carolina, ought to enjoy the profits of the commerce of the State. If these improvements are made at the port of Beaufort, a great commercial city will spring up, abounding in all the arts and sciences which contribute to human happiness. Men of talent and capital will flock there from different parts of the Union. Regular packers will soon be established to sail for Liverpool, Havre, and London; carrying out the valuable products of N. Carolina, and bringing in the most desirable Europe, and every part of the world. CLINTON.

THE RICHMOND MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, one of the largest and most numerous attended political meetings ever witnessed in the county of Richmond, was held in the Town of Rockingham, on the 21st July. At an early hour of the day, it was discovered from the lively interest manifested by the Farmers of the County, in the "good cause," that the place first assigned for the meeting (the Court-House) would not be large enough to accommodate the meeting, the Methodist Episcopal Church being politely tendered by Col. Robinson, the citizens repaired thither.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Alfred Dockery, on whose motion, Robert J. Steele, Esq. was unanimously chosen Chairman, and Jas. D. Pemberton appointed Secretary. After some few remarks from the Chair, the Chairman called on W. F. Leake, Esq. to explain the object of the meeting, who arose and addressed the meeting at some length, urging the necessity of a Reform of our State Constitution, pointing out the inequality of our present representation and the evils which flow therefrom. He next adverted to the stupor and criminal lethargy which had too long characterised North-Carolina upon the subject of Internal Improvement; pointed out the necessity of a speedy action on the part of the ensuing Legislature, and dwelt on our State resources as being amply sufficient to undertake the plan proposed by the Internal Improvement Convention.

James D. Pemberton next addressed the meeting, urging the ability of the State to execute the plans proposed by the State Convention, and defended the meeting from imputations which its enemies had thrown out. Gen. Alfred Dockery next addressed the meeting, and in a lengthy and lucid speech, he pointed out the advantages resulting from the prosecution of some general plan of Internal Improvement; dwelt at length on the practicability of the plan proposed, and on the ability of the State to meet it; and on those advantages which would accrue to the State at large, and to Richmond County in particular.

The following Resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted, as the sense of the meeting:

- Resolved, That this meeting approve of the Internal Improvement Convention held in the City of Raleigh, in November, 1835.
- Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived for action, and that nothing short of the plan proposed by said Convention will be commensurate to the agricultural wants of the people of North-Carolina.
- That deeply impressed with the correctness of our opinion, we will support no candidate for the ensuing Legislature, who is opposed to a liberal appropriation to carry into effect the plans proposed by the Internal Improvement Convention, or who shall be opposed to a reform of our State Constitution.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, the Chair was directed to select suitable persons to attend the separate meetings, for the purpose of removing any objections which might be brought forward by the enemies of Internal Improvement: Whereupon, the Chairman selected W. F. Leake, Esq., Gen. A. Dockery, and Jas. D. Pemberton; and on motion of Jas. D. Pemberton, the Chairman was added to the nomination. On motion of Col. Stephen Wall, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Observer and Journal, and that they be published in all the papers of the State friendly to Internal Improvement and Reform.

ROBT. J. STEELE, Chair'n.
JAS. D. PEMBERTON, Secretary.

The County Candidates, viz: Alex'r Martin, Esq. and John Fairley, Esq. for the Senate, and Isaac Dockery, James Williams, and Duncan Malloy, for the Commons, were in attendance, and severally addressed the meeting; each gentleman declaring his sentiments to be in accord with those expressed by the meeting, and evincing a readiness (should they be elected) to cooperate with the friends of Reform and Internal Improvement.

J. D. PEMBERTON, Sec'y.

TENNESSEE CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. Nashville, July 12, 1834.

I believe in one of my last communications, I gave you some idea how the subject of emancipation was to be treated in the Convention. Since that time, the committee appointed to draft and present the reasons which influence the Convention in coming to this result, have reported at length; and as that report has been accepted, it has now become the voice of the Convention. The Chairman of that Committee, and from whose pen the Report emanated, is the Hon. J. A. McKinney, from Hawkins county, East Tennessee;—a gentleman of extensive reading, and rather remarkable powers of intellect.

The leading points in his Report are: That the Convention do not deny slavery to be a great and bitter evil—that if slaves were of the same color with the white population so that when their fetters were knocked off, they could fall into and mingle in the mass of our citizens, one of the greatest obstacles to emancipation would be removed;—that "fleecy locks and black complexion do not form nature's claim;" ye! they mark one among a white community, who is doomed to live in the suburbs of society, which a freeman or a slave;—that as a stranger and outcast in the land of his native, he has few motives to stimulate him to honorable exertion, or to guard him against temptations almost as strong to be resisted;—that even when he yields to these temptations that seem so irresistible

in his case, the laws of the land afford him only a nominal protection;—that freedom is but a poor boon to receive, if with it he must receive so many injuries without any chance of redress;—that unenviable as is the condition of the slave, and unlovely as slavery is in all its aspects;—bitter as the draught may be that the slave is doomed to drink, nevertheless his condition is better than that of the free man, in a community of white men with whom he has no common interest, no fellow feeling, no equality;—that in case of sickness the slave has a master or mistress whose very interest prompts them irresistibly to take good care of him, and restore him to health as speedily as possible;—that where the free man of color is laid upon a bed of sickness, who will step to his humble bed of straw and feel his pulse, or inquire into the symptoms of his disease, or even hand him a cup of cold water to allay his thirst?—that if all who were born after a certain time were declared to be free by a Constitutional provision, it would have no effect in doing away the miserable slavery, as means would be taken, by the sale of a description of slaves, to persons out of the State, to avoid the depreciation which would otherwise be experienced.

The Report gave an opinion that the intervention of the Convention in this matter would not in any manner benefit the slave, while at the same time it would have a direct tendency to bring about a state of things that might make the stoutest heart tremble. The Report goes on to enumerate the privileges enjoyed by the slave in Tennessee—superiority of his condition to that of the laboring classes in Europe—his religious and literary advantages, and the gradual, but certain remedy for slavery to be found in the progress of public opinion, the claims of religion and the increasing facilities for colonization. The Report adverts to the number of slaves in Tennessee (150,000) and the probable number to which they would have arrived at the earliest time at which the action of the Convention could be supposed to do them any good (200,000,) in order to show the utter impossibility of purchasing the freedom of such a number, or of doing any thing with them when free unless to colonize them in Africa;—and the expenses of that, even if the slaves should be simultaneously given up for this purpose without compensation, would be immensely beyond the resources of State.

I will follow this Report no further. A Protest signed by five members has been spread on the Journal—and the committee are out to-day with an original report. I will hereafter give you sketches of both.

LEGAL RIGHT OF SLAVE-HOLDERS.

From the New-York American.

The recent commotions in this city are very naturally the subject of newspaper comment far and wide, while the discussion of the various motives of those engaged or connected with the riots, continually suggests the agitation of a question which, though of vital consequence to our country, seems to be properly understood by very few. We mean the legal right of the Southern slave-holder, as secured to him by the Constitution of the United States, to reclaim his fugitive slave wherever he may find him throughout this Union.

On the subject of fugitive slaves, the Constitution of the United States provides (Art. 4, Sec. 2) that slaves escaping into another State than that to which they belong, shall not be thereby discharged from slavery, but shall be delivered up on claim of the owner. The law of Congress (passed Feb. 12, 1793) made in pursuance of the constitutional provision, provides for the arrest of the slave by the owner or his agent—that he may be taken before a magistrate and upon proof to the satisfaction of a magistrate, that the person arrested is a fugitive slave, the magistrate shall grant a certificate authorizing the owner or agent to carry the slave back to the place from whence he fled.

The Revised Statutes of this State, however, direct (Vol. 2, 560—1) that when a fugitive is so arrested, he may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, (a process which for very many years has been obsolete, having been superseded by the writ of Habeas Corpus,) the effect of which is to withdraw the case from the cognizance of the magistrate, and to suspend all proceedings by him, until the master's title has been ascertained by a regular trial by jury, in a Court of Common Law—thus substituting a dilatory and expensive proceeding for the summary measures contemplated by the act of Congress.

In the case of John Lockley, alias Joe Branch and others, claimed as fugitive slaves by Rufus Haywood, of North-Carolina, this writ of Hom. Rep. was taken out on behalf of the slaves, and the counsel for the claimant, Thos. L. Wells and B. D. Silliman, moved the Superior Court, at the April term, to quash the writs, on the grounds that the provision of the Revised Statutes on the subject were in violation of the constitution of the United States and of the law of Congress and consequently void. The motion was opposed by R. Sedgwick for the slaves.

The Court were unanimously of opinion that the objections to the writ, and to the statute under which it was issued, were well taken, but suspended any final order on the motion at that time, to the end that their decision might be reviewed by the Supreme Court. The question was, therefore, argued last June before the Supreme Court, who took the same view of the subject with the Judges of the Superior Court—though it is understood

that the counsel for the slaves will endeavor to bring the matter before the Court of Errors for a final determination. The following opinion of Judge Hoffman, in the Superior Court, was delivered *ore tenore*, and taken down by the Reporter at the time:

In the matter of Joe Branch, a slave, Homine Rep. pleaded, April 26, 1834.

Motion on the part of the Master, to quash the writ issued in this case.

Hoffman, Justice.—As to the principal question in this case, I agree with the Chief Justice, and subscribe fully to the reasons given by him, why the statute in question should be considered as unconstitutional. It is most manifest both from the Constitution of the United States, and the Federal legislation upon the subject of persons held to service, that the whole matter has been placed under the control of Congress, who have exclusive jurisdiction over it whenever they may choose to exercise their powers. Having legislated upon the subject—having by express enactment pointed out the mode in which the writs of such particular cases may be decided, as preliminary to the exercise of the master's right over the fugitive, the State Legislatures cannot prescribe another mode of ascertaining the same facts, without a direct interference with regulations already prescribed by a paramount authority.

Believing then, that the act of our Legislature giving the writ in question is unconstitutional and void, the question is, whether the motion to quash the writ ought not to be granted.

To my mind the question presents no difficulty. If the act under which the proceeding in this case was instituted is unconstitutional, it is utterly void. It is a nullity, and it cannot be the foundation of any legal incumbrance whatever. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the court in its judgment to quash the writ. That the matter involved in this decision is one of great consequence both in principle and effect, can make no difference in the case. It is the duty of the court to act in all cases according to the prescribed rules of action, and it is nothing to do with the tribunals of the particular matter before it. Neither can the abstract justice or injustice of slavery be taken into consideration in forming the opinions to which we may come when acting in our judicial capacities; and I would observe that, as far as concerns the Southern States, without this provision of the Constitution our Government would not have been in existence. It is sufficient for us to know that the law is fixed and can only be changed by the free action of the parties who framed the Constitution as the paramount law.

The Slaves here alluded to, are now in this City, in the possession of their legitimate owner. Rec.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

The subjoined article is an extract from a speech delivered by WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, in the Senate of the United States, in 1811, on the bill to recharter the old Bank of the United States. We republish it for two purposes.—First, to shew to the old Crawford Party in this State, who are now among the foremost in declaiming against the "Monster," what were the sentiments of their grand leader, the "Democratic candidate" of 1824, in relation to a Bank of the United States, when the excitement against it was of precisely a similar character to the present. Secondly, to draw the attention of the young men who have grown up within the last twenty-five years to the fact, that the same factious and unprincipled clamor which is now raised against the present Bank of the United States, was raised also twenty-four years ago against the old Bank of the United States. Then, as now, the "Great States" of New-York and others, were deadly foes to the Bank, and opposed to a renewal of its charter. The same course of attack on members of Congress, the same foul slanders, even the very epithets, which are now daily and incessantly poured through the polluted and profligate channel of the Government press, were at that day also poured upon members of Congress who deemed a Bank essential to a sound currency and to the fiscal concerns of the Government. Members of Congress were charged at that day with being perjured and bribed. JAMES A. BEYARD, of this State, was one of those members of Congress.—They were charged too, with selling our sovereignty to "Foreign Capitalists"—just as they are now. The Bank was called then, as now, by every foul epithet—"MONSTER," &c. The slang-whangers and libellers of the present day, have not even the merit of originality; as destitute now as they were then of the semblance of truth or argument, our libellers are constrained servilely to draw upon the mint of their predecessors of the last generation, for the whole stock of billings-gate which they are now lavishing upon the members of Congress, and others, who condemn the unconstitutional, unprincipled, and vindictive proceedings of Jackson towards the Bank. Well, the old Bank was put down, and what was the result? Does any man now look back upon the slanders of that day with any other sentiment than that of distrust and scorn? Will any man now say that JAMES A. BEYARD, or WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, or any other member of Congress, who supported the Bank, was bribed, perjured, or willing to sacrifice the country to foreign Capitalists? The very supposition will be received with the same feeling of scorn, with which, a few years from hence, every right-thinking man in the country will look back upon the slanders of the present day. The Bank was put down, and the State Banks were made the fiscal agents of the Government—and the most calamitous period our country ever saw, since it had a Government, came upon it. The State Banks run riot, the country was inundated with spurious paper—trade was prostrated; bankruptcy spread over the land; the State Banks defrauded the Government of a million and a half of dollars, and in five years the country was clamorous for a new Bank—and a new Bank was created with three times the capital of the old one! Will he add that this Bank the country has flourished beyond all precedent; it gave us the best currency in the world—a currency more valuable than gold, because it was more portable, safer, and would every where command gold. Every body

was satisfied with it, until General Jackson, for political purposes, revived against it the same old cry of corruption, bribery, monopoly, which had been used to put down the former Bank some twenty years before. But to return to WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD'S Speech, of which the following is an extract:

"What are the circumstances under which we are called upon to reject this bill? The great influence States, induced by motives of vanity and ambition, interpose the weight of their authority, to attempt to put a veto upon your right to pass such laws as are necessary and proper for the general welfare, through the instrumentality of instructions, by depriving not only their Senators and Representatives of the exercise of a sound and honest discretion, but also by intimidating others by the weight of their influence and authority. The presses in these Great States have for more than two months past, teemed with the most scurrilous abuse against every member of Congress who has dared to utter a syllable in favor of the renewal of the Bank charter.—The member who dares to give his opinion in favor of the renewal of the charter, is instantly charged with being bribed by the agents of the Bank—with being corrupt, with having trampled upon the rights and liberties of the People—with having sold the sovereignty of the United States to Foreign Capitalists—with perjury in having violated the Constitution. Yes, sir, these are the circumstances under which we are called upon to reject the bill. When we compare the circumstances under which we are now acting, with those that existed at the time the law passed to incorporate the Bank, we may well distrust our own judgments. Sir, I had always thought that a corporation was an artificial body, existing only in contemplation of law; but if we can believe the ranting of our editors in these Great States, and the denunciations of our public declaimers, it exists under the form of every foul and hateful word, bird, and creeping thing. It is an Hydra, it is a Chimera, it is a Gorgon, it is a Viper, it is a Monster, it is a Viper. Yes, sir, in their imaginations, it not only assumes every hideous and frightful form, but it possesses every poisonous, deleterious, and destructive quality. Shall we, sir, suffer our imaginations to be alarmed, and our judgments to be influenced by such miserable stuff? Shall we tamely act under the lash of this tyranny of the press? No man complains of the discussion in the newspapers of any subject which comes before the Legislature of the Union; but I most solemnly protest against the course which has been pursued by these editors in relation to this question. Instead of endeavoring to prove the unconstitutionality of the law, they charge the members of Congress with being bribed or corrupted—and this is what they call Liberty of the Press. To tyranny, under whatever form it may be exercised, I declare open and interminable war. To me it is perfectly indifferent whether the Tyrant be an irresponsible error or a despotic Monarch."

The foregoing were the sentiments of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD in circumstances precisely similar to the present: and let it be remembered that this same WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD was taken up a few years afterwards by MARTIN VAN BUREN and others, who are now leaders in the Jackson party, as the DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY!!!—Delaware State Journal.

LAFAYETTE.

The Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes from Cincinnati as follows: In the account I gave you of the Funeral obsequies paid to the memory of the illustrious Lafayette, I might have added, that Major Neville who delivered the Eulogy, is the son of one of the aids of Lafayette, during the revolutionary war, and consequently became acquainted with many things in the early life of Lafayette, not known to the public. In speaking of the public, and private liberality of Lafayette, he related the two following facts, never before known by the Public.

"His public liberality is recorded in the archives of two nations; his private acts of benevolence are not so well known, because they were always performed with secrecy and with that regard to delicacy and feeling which eminently distinguishes the truly noble heart. Before I close, I ask indulgence to state two facts, the evidences of which are in my possession. Major Morris, of Jersey fell in an engagement, leaving a widow, and destitute family. Lafayette immediately presented a memorial to Congress, for their relief; but (in his own language as the movements of public bodies are always slow,) he addressed a letter to his friend Genl. Morgan, to whose corps Morris belonged, begging him to devise some delicate mode of conveying several thousand dollars to Mrs. Morris, enjoining on him the strictest secrecy, as to the source from which the generous donation came. Lafayette had never seen Mrs. Morris.

"On his last visit to this country, having understood that the family of his favorite son, who had fought by his side, at Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton and Red Bank, and who had died previous to his arrival in the United States, were not in prosperous circumstances, he sent to the eldest son of his ancient companion in arms, immediately before his departure for France, an order on the President of the Bank of the United States for 4000 dollars.

"The letter enclosing it, was couched in that language of refined delicacy, which divests an act of benevolence of all its consequences to the recipient, and which none but a being like Lafayette can conceive. It is but justice to the representative of that family to say, that the order was never used, and is only retained as a memento of the goodness of his father's friend—as a gratifying proof of the warm intimacy which existed between them."

Accident.—A fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the fall and roof of two brick tenements on 24th street, fronting the basin, fell in, burying under their ruins several persons who were in them at the time of this unfortunate occurrence. The crowd had succeeded in extricating all save one individual, who has not yet been seen. Those who escaped were but

little injured. One of the two tenements which have fallen in, was occupied by a grocery by Mr. Tinsley Johnson; the other was used as a warehouse. We fear the loss of Mr. Johnson will be very considerable. The property in the other tenement consisted chiefly of tobacco packed in boxes, which will be but little, at all injured; and a large quantity of flour (several hundred barrels) which, we fear, has been unavoidably destroyed in its hurried removal. The walls of another tenement adjoining these on the side nearest Cary street has also fallen. This, and the house adjoining on the other side, the two that have given way, will probably require to be rebuilt. We learn that the accident was immediately produced by an attempt to let down the lower floor to a level with the street, which had been recently cut down.

Mobile, July 7, 1834.

On Saturday last a encounter took place in Baldwin county, at Mountgarden Hill, between two sons of David English, an old gentleman and his son named Singleton. It appears that one of the English's had a few words with young Singleton, upon which English fired and killed him. The elder English having a double barrelled gun in his hand, drew up, and fired, and killed English, whose brother then stepped forward and wounded Singleton by a shot. Not being disabled, however, the old gentleman returned the fire and killed his antagonist. A free negro then fired on the survivor (Singleton,) wounding him badly.

Cure for a Film in the eye of a Horse. An Oz.—Edward S. Jarvis, Esq., of Saxe, Me. in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows:

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of a horse or an ox? I was told of one eighteen or twenty years ago, and have been in practice of it ever since with perfect success.

It was brought to my mind by just having a proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it, and it was thought its eye was lost. But by turning into the opposite ear a great spoonful of hog's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried with success so often, that I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it of an Indian.

The Belvidere (Warren county) Apollo furnishes a short account of the conduct of the followers of "Andrew Jackson" in that place on the 4th inst. We quote a few of the Toasts to shew the character of the General's glorifiers. We hope our readers will excuse us for republishing them, but we wish them to see what Jacksonism is made of:

By an officer of the County, and one of the Committee of Arrangements— "May all those who are opposed to Jackson be in Jonathan's belly—Jonah in the whale's—the whale in the devil's—the devil in the back kitchen of the door locked—the key lost—a blind man looking for it—and our prayer to God is he may never find it."

By one of the builders of the arch— "May those opposed to Jackson be lathered with aquafortis and slaved with a hand-saw."

By a Jackson Inkeeper— "May the Clay men be taken to a brick-yard and moulded into bricks and laid in a pavement for the Jackson men to walk on."

Distressing Accident.—On Friday last, at the State Quarry, one mile east of this city, while in the act of drawing the priming rod from the hole made in a rock for the purpose of blasting, the friction caused thereby ignited the powder, and produced an explosion, which severely wounded two of the workmen—one white and the other a colored man. Although much mangled, they are considered in a fair way of recovery. Since this occurrence, copper rods have been substituted for iron, with a view of preventing like casualties in future.—Star.

The following appropriations were made at the late Session of Congress, for Public Works within this State:

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracoke Inlet, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For a light boat to be anchored in a proper place, at or near the mouth of the Roanoke river, N. Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For completing Fort Macon, (Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina,) repairing the wharf and dike, and for the protection of the site of that work, seven thousand dollars.

The Newbern Sentinel says:—We learn that the Hon. J. Spright has succeeded in obtaining an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the erection of a Marine Hospital on the Island of Ocracoke.

At the celebration on the 4th of July in Portland, Major Downing being called upon for a sentiment, mounted the table and gave the following:

The General.—He commonly says to his things cooked about right, but, when he sees other, the folks in the kitchen, he has been own war, and the reason why they spoil all the broth.