

A question has for some time been before the public in Charleston, whether or not such change shall be made in the city government as to make the Intendency a salaried office and assign the incumbent such duties as would occupy his whole time.

Result of the election in Anson county N. C. For Governor. Ed. B. Dudley 1017 R. D. Spaight 274 Majority 743

Senate. Absalom Myers, 731, no opposition. Commons. John A. M' Rae, 1052, John Grady, 660, Dr. T. D. Parke, 569. The first two elected. Sheriff. Y. Hallen 589, G. D. Boggan 468, G. W. Little 277.

Gen. Harrison, and the Temperance cause. Gen. Harrison, one of the present candidates for the Presidency, before the temperance reform had arrested public attention, put in operation a distillery for making whiskey.

"I speak more freely of the practice of converting the material of the 'staff of life' (and for which so many human beings yearly perish) into an article which is so destructive of health and happiness, because in that way I have sinned myself; BUT IN THAT WAY I SHALL SIN NO MORE."

AMERICAN LITERARY COMPANY. Gen. Duff Green, proprietor of the U. S. Telegraph, has issued a prospectus for the publication of School Books and text books for Colleges, by a company with the above title.

The Philanthropist is the acknowledged organ of some twelve thousand, or more, of our fellow citizens of Ohio, who believe, that slavery, as it exists in our country, is altogether incompatible with the permanency of her institutions.

The Post Master General has advertised for proposals to run an express mail from New York to Mobile, where it will fall into the great mail and be carried to N. Orleans by steamboat.

The following is a statement of the votes to which the several States are entitled in the Presidential election.

Table with 2 columns: States, No. of Votes. Maine 10, New-Hampshire 7, Massachusetts 14, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 8, Vermont 7, New-York 42, New-Jersey 8, Pennsylvania 30, Delaware 3, Maryland 13, Virginia 23, North-Carolina 15, South-Carolina 11, Georgia 11, Kentucky 15, Tennessee 13, Indiana 9, Mississippi 4, Illinois 7, Alabama 5, Missouri 4, Louisiana 4, Michigan 3, Arkansas 3, Total 234.

All the States choose by General Ticket, except South Carolina, which chooses by the Legislature.

The N. Y. Star says that measures are in progress to establish a line of Telegraphs from Boston to New York to extend ultimately to Washington.

TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.—Last night, about 200 men, under Col. Wilson, bound for Texas passed this place in the Tuskinia, drums beating and rifles playing; 300 men are to follow, all from "Old Kentucky."

Grand Gulf (Miss.) Adv.

Casualty. While some men were loading a cannon to fire in token of their great joy at the result of a recent election for members of the State Legislature in Pitt county N. C. the cartridge exploded and wounded 11 persons, three of whom died, and the lives of two others were despaired of.

A book by Mrs. Trollope entitled "The life and adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whittan, or sketches of the Mississippi," is about to be published in this country.

A new Republic, called South Peru, has been formed in South America. The territory it occupies, and especially the port of Asica, have hitherto been the cause of much contention between Bolivia and Peru.

Constantinople. An English merchant while carelessly amusing himself by shooting in the neighborhood of this city wounded a Turkish child in the leg with one of his shot. He was immediately carried before an inferior officer who ordered the bastinado to be administered on the soles of his feet, after which, by a formal order of the sultan, he was cast into prison and loaded with chains.

A man in Mecklenburgh county N. C. recently starved himself to death. He lived 20 days without food.

Anthracite Coal in North Carolina.—The late Danville Reporter says: We were shown a few days since a specimen of Coal pronounced pure Anthracite, by competent judges. It was found about 25 miles above this place, in the vicinity of Leaksville, N. C. not far from Dan River.

The Providence (R. I.) Herald says that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in that town on the evening of the 15th of July.

which the coal was found, by our townsman, Paul T. Woodward, Esq. to commence working the beds in a short time.—Greensboro' B'cn.

ANOTHER VICTIM TO STEAM DOCTORS.—The village of Havestraw, as we are informed by the North River Times, has been thrown into great commotion and excitement by the sudden death of a young man named Eli Phillips, who had been under the care of a steam doctor or Thomsonian practitioner, named Jacob Palmer. An inquest was held on the body, and it appeared in evidence that while sitting on the portico of his residence, viewing the fire works, the vile empiric administered to him for an asthma three successive doses of the tincture of Lobelia within the space of a few hours, and that the last proving too herculean a poison for his enfeebled frame, he sunk back in his chair and immediately expired.

A gentleman in Shrewsbury, N. J. will it is said, realize by his peach crop from 10 to \$12,000.

The New-York Erie and Champlain Canal, which was completed in 1825, at a cost of \$7,737,770, has extinguished this debt, and henceforth its immense revenue will flow into the State Treasury.

Medical College of the State of S. Carolina.—Dr. WURDEMAN has been elected Demonstrator of Anatomy, in the above Institution, vice JOHN BELLINGER, M. D. resigned.

RICHARD K. CRALLE, formerly editor of the Jeffersonian and late Junior editor of the Richmond Whig, has taken the place of DUFF GREEN, as editor of the U. S. Telegraph, to be at his post on the 1st Sept.

From the Albany Evening Journal. EMIGRATION OF SPIES.—Three hundred thousand dollars of specie passed through this city this morning, on its way to Detroit. This is no doubt intended to give to some of the purchasers of the public lands the means of complying with the recent order of Government.

Gen. Eaton, Minister to Spain has bought in N. York, and had shipped to Cadiz a family carriage.

The Warren (R. I.) Star says, that the small pox has been making fearful ravages within a few miles of that town; and that in Newport and Providence it has spread to a fearful extent.

The Arch-street Prison lot, together with the buildings, &c., Philadelphia, was sold lately for \$100,000. Another great hotel is to be erected in New-York, on the site of the former Pearl street and Ohio Hotel, in the burnt district. Height seven stories. The first story to consist of five large stores; the dining room twenty-four by one hundred and fifty; four hundred persons will be accommodated at once, with boarding and lodging, tin his ample establishment.

The Alms House in Cambridge, near Boston, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 29th ult. the work of an incendiary. There were between seventy and eighty inmates of the house, all of whom escaped except one who was burned.

Narrow Escape.—On Friday morning at 2 o'clock a stage left Troy for Boston. When about a mile and a half east of the former city, one of the passengers sitting upon the box with the driver, discovered that the stage was out of the road and on the top of an embankment, several feet in height and of considerable width, designed as a protection from an abyss of over one hundred feet which yawned below. After the passengers had left the stage, and the driver had backed it a little farther, the hind-wheels ran off the bank the king-bolt came out, and the body of the coach was precipitated down the bank and rocks about 120 or 130 feet, and literally dashed to pieces on the dry rock by the side of the water. The baggage was mostly lost, and the proprietors, Messrs. Baker & Walker, have paid \$500 to the passengers as a remuneration.

FROM A WISCONSIN PAPER. Some of our eastern brethren suggest that "The Frontier" would have been an appropriate title for our journal. Not a bad idea. But then either our "local habitation," or our "name," must have been changed even before this time. The frontier is already so far beyond us that we know not where to place it. None of the fraternity will be safe in arrogating any such title, till they set up their banner within reach of the tide-water of the Pacific.

We understand (says the U. S. Telegraph) that the sales of public land in the month of June amounted to very near FOUR MILLIONS!

The late John B. Yates Esq. of Albany, N. Y. after bequests to his wife and family, left the remainder of his estate, estimated at from three to four hundred thousand dollars, for the endowment and support of one or more literary institutions.

A letter from Berlin states that the Russian Government is about undertaking an extensive system of railroads, the profits to go into the public treasury.

Contents of the So. Agriculturist, Aug. 1836. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—An Address delivered from the Agricultural and Police Society of St. Andrew's, before the Agricultural Society of Edisto-Island, July, 1836; by Dr. Thomas Legare. On the Pise Work; by Bartholomew Carroll. On Over Planting; by Toogood. On the Crops, by the Editor. The Nut Grass; by James Island. On keeping Agricultural Books; by Alexander M'Donald. Answers to Queries of P; by J. Enlim. Bee Hives; by Thomas C. Gordon. Queries; by Round O. On the Cultivation of Land; by A Practical Planter.

SELECTIONS.—Review of Mitscherlich's Compendium of Chemistry; by Jas. C. Booth. Extracts on the Culture of the Vine; by the Author of the "Domestic Gardener's

From the Boston Atlas. OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATIONS OF JUSTICE. The Supreme Court Room was yesterday the scene of one of the most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings we ever witnessed in any Court. It arose from an attempt made by the agent of John B. Morris, Esq., of Baltimore, to reclaim two runaway slaves. The circumstances are briefly these:

Some time in June last, one of these slaves—Eliza Small, we believe, aged about 30—fell in love with a free negro in Baltimore, who asked her in marriage of Mr. Morris. Mr. M. told the girl that he had no objection to her marrying, but advised her to get a better and more likely looking fellow than the one in question—telling her at the same time that he would prefer that she should not marry him. Thereupon the man persuaded both her and one other slave called Polly Ann Bates to runaway. The brig Chickasaw, Capt. Henry Eldredge, was to sail for this port on the 19th July, and in this vessel they determined to come. By some means they obtained a passage and sailed in the brig leaving the man behind, to reach Boston by some other mode. Mr. Morris finding where they had gone, despatched Mr. Matthew Turner to Boston with a power of attorney to seize them. Mr. Turner came on, boarded the brig as she was coming up the harbor on Saturday last, found the two girls, charged them with absconding—which they readily acknowledged, and gave the reasons why—and requested the captain to detain them on board till he could get a warrant for their return to Baltimore. He went on shore for that purpose, and during his absence a party of abolitionists came on board with a writ of habeas corpus, to be served on the two female slaves and the colored man, who, it seems, was expected by their friends in this place, to arrive at the same time with the women.

The writ was granted on application of Samuel H. Adams, and by virtue of its authority the women were taken away, and the captain summoned before Judge Wilde to answer for detaining them on board. [All this—be it remembered—was before the vessel had reached the wharf, and it was therefore absurd to charge the captain with detaining the slaves;—it shows however that it was a concerted plan to prevent Mr. Morris from reclaiming his property, and the circumstance of the colored man's being mentioned in the writ, when he had not come on in the vessel, is an incontestable proof of this fact.] The captain appeared before Judge Wilde, who referred the case to Chief Justice Shaw to be decided on Monday.

When the time came, the Court Room was thronged with negroes, with here and there a sprinkling of white people, nearly every one of whom was a violent abolitionist. Old and young large and small, men and women of every variety of shade, from the ebony of the full-blooded negro to the sickly yellow of the mulatto, were there to aid in the execution of a plot to rescue the slaves in question from the Court, should the decision be in favor of the owner.

After the Court had organized, Mr. Turner made a demand for the bodies of the slaves, which was supported by A. H. Fiske, Esq., his counsel, in a short speech, in which he quoted the following section of the United States Laws as authority: "That when any person held to labor in any of the United States or either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of the county, city, or town corporate, where such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony, or by affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or territory from which he or she fled."

Laws of the U. S., chap 51, sec. 3. Mr. Sewall opposed the claim on the ground of its being necessary to obtain a warrant before attempting to detain the slaves, and also on the general ground of its being contrary to right and to justice. (This part was greeted with a round of applause by the blacks, which was with some difficulty suppressed.)

The Judge then proceeded to give his opinion, in the course of which he observed that he did not consider the detention of the slaves by the captain as legal, but with respect to Mr. Turner, the agent of Mr. Morris—

Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. then rose from his place and went to the slaves, at the same time beckoning to the negroes in the rear to come forward. Immediately a rush was made—the slaves were seized by their friends and carried out, put into a carriage and hurried off at full speed. The doors and windows were immediately blocked up by the retreating negroes; and all efforts to stop the tumult proved unavailing. The Judge commanded every one to sit still, and seized the door himself to shut it, but he was forced back, and the negroes carried the day. As the officers were rushing down stairs endeavoring to arrest the rioters, they were maltreated by the blacks and some of them much injured. Sheriff Huggeford was caught by the throat by two negroes, forced against the wall, his coat torn off, and he himself nearly choked. Constable Glover was kicked down stairs, and a gentleman coming up met the same fate. Such an occurrence being entirely unexpected, there were but two or three officers in the building—a number wholly inadequate to master a crowd of two or three hundred blacks.

A number of officers started in pursuit of the fugitives, but at the last accounts they had not been overtaken. They probably took the road to Worcester, with the intention of getting out of the State as speedily as possible.

State Loan.—We learn that the Loan of \$400,000, authorized by the last Legislature, has been negotiated at par—interest payable in Raleigh. One fourth thereof was sold to our University, and three-fourths to the United States.—Register.

The interest payable on the above loan we think is 5 per cent.

March of Improvement.—"You see, Grandma, (said a little girl teaching her grand mother the elements of Philosophy) before you suck this egg, or more properly speaking, before you extract the matter contained within this shell, by suction, you must make an incision at the apex, and a corresponding aperture at the base." "Ay, dear, how very ingenious; they only used to make a hole at each end in my time; well, I declare, they are making improvements in every thing. The precocity of genius is wonderful."

A YARN FOR THE WHOLE CLOTH. A gentleman who had purchased a piece of cloth, was met by a neighbor shop keeper, who said to him, "Well, Thrifty, you've been buying you a coat, eh!" "Yes." "What did you pay a yard for that?" "About seven dollars." "Ah, you'd better have bought of me: I can give you a good deal better bargain." "Can you! (said the purchaser,) let me look at your cloth." They entered the store. The merchant exhibited a superb piece, and said, "There sir, is cloth worth having don't you wish you had come here first!" "Why—yes—I do, but will you sell that for seven dollars?" "Yes—I declare if I had known it I would have come here." "Well you will know hereafter where you can get a bargain." "But look here," said Thrifty, after examining more closely, "if you will sell that for seven dollars I will take the whole of it." "Hem—ah—here—I don't know if I care about selling the whole of it." "But I insist upon it, sir, your clerk is evidence that you offered it for that price." The trader could not escape; but measured the cloth, and Thrifty paid the money. Before he departed, however, the merchant thus addressed him: "Mr. Thrifty, you have taught me a good lesson. The cloth cost me twenty dollars more than you have paid me for it; and I shall in future know better than to undervalue my neighbors goods, and shall have full confidence in the old maxim, that honesty is the best policy." Norfolk Advertiser.

FOREIGN. A late Havre paper states that the ships sailing from that port to the United States are crowded with emigrants from Switzerland, Baden and Alsace for this country.—

PARIS, June, 29.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his majesty had entered his carriage, to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, lifted up a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King.

Louis Phillip was that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as it is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who, immediately after the explosion, made a signal that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister Madame Adelaide. New-York, Aug. 6.

In the French chamber of deputies it has been determined to issue no more licenses to gambling houses after the present year.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 5. Mexico and Texas.—Late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans, until the fall. The U. S. Sloop of War Warren and Schr. Grampus had arrived at Tampico, and the Mexican Government, through the new Commandant, had apologized for the insult of the American flag and the officers of the Jefferson. Gomez, the Commandant who gave the insult, had been removed. The movements in Mexico against Centralism, and to restore the Constitution of 1824, are increasing in importance, and there is a disposition to remove all the high functionaries friendly to SANTA ANNA. A forced loan of two millions had been declared in the city of Mexico, against which the English and French Ministers had protested, calling on foreigners not to contribute. Later accounts from Vera Cruz represent SANTA ANNA's party as out of power, the Federal party as succeeding every where, with little bloodshed, and as indisposed to prosecute the Texian war. Houston had not yet joined the Texian army, and was not likely to do so. He was said to be at his residence near Nacogdoches. LAMAR, the new Texian Commander, possessed the entire confidence of both the Army and the Cabinet.—

ST. MARTINSVILLE, July 23.—Glorious news from Texas, if true.—A gentleman who arrived here from Opelousas on Thursday evening last, says that a report had reached there just before he left, that the Mexicans had again been routed, "horse, foot and dragons," by the Texans, who killed 800 of them.

The New Orleans Observer says that from a letter dated Valeria, July 20th, it appears that the Texian army refuse to receive Gen. Lamar as commander, and that Gen. Rusk retains the command in the absence of Houston. The same letter also states that a detachment has been ordered to Columbia where Santa Ana is now confined for the purpose of escorting him to the army to be executed.

INDIAN WAR. The Columbus Enquirer of Aug. 4 says.

The route was complete. Such was the hurry of their flight that they left behind them a large amount of goods, upwards of twenty horses, and three of their children. Two of these children they had evidently killed, to prevent them from making a noise and betraying their hiding place, the other was alive and taken care of. Jernigan had three or four men killed and several wounded. Their names we have not heard.

It is ascertained through the squaws captured in Lowndes county, that the Indians lost about sixty warriors in their former engagement with the volunteers under Col. Beall in the Chickasawhatchee swamp. It is not probable that more than twenty of the entire band will find their way to the Seminoles. They have lost their horses and plunder, and are closely pursued.—Floridian.

From the Columbus Enquirer of Aug. 4. THE CREEK WAR.

It is a remarkable fact, in the history of the recent difficulties with the savages, that the whites generally believe the war at end, about the time it fairly commences. Whether this arises from a want of knowledge, among the commanding officers, of the real character of the Indians, we do not pretend to say. One thing is however certain, that Gen. Gaines made a mistake of this kind, in relation to the Seminole difficulty, and recent events have demonstrated that a similar error has been committed in reference to the present strife with the Creeks. A large portion of the actual fighting, during the campaign, has been done since those having the direction of the war had proclaimed to the world, that it was over and ended.

A correspondent of the American Presbyterian in noticing the Indian war relates the following incidents.

A woman with two children found they were coming and fled; she became exhausted and left one behind—still unable to escape, she left the other and continued her flight till she reached Columbus. The mail stage arrived next morning and a crowd assembled around it; the driver held up a child that he had found; the poor mother recognized her child, rushed with wild distraction and embraced it.

A number of travellers were moving with their wagons—the Indians fired on them and killed three, the balance took to flight. A young man looked back and saw the Indians drag his sister into the woods to scalp her; he turned back and said he would save his sister or lose his life in the attempt. They have not been heard of—no doubt both fell victims.

ST. AUGUSTINE, August 2.

Intelligence was brought to town, by express, on Friday last, that a Lieut. Herbert with a detachment of about 15 regulars, landed that morning from the Steam-boat Essayon, at the mouth of Black Creek, and observing a fresh trail, followed it, until he came to Rigley's steam mill, which he perceived to be occupied by a party of Indians. He immediately gave battle, and fought them for an hour, and drove them off into a hammock, where he was compelled to leave them, from the weakness of his numbers, from his ignorance of the country, and on account of the wounded. He had five men wounded—one mortally. The Indians, supposed to be thirty or forty in number, must have had several killed and wounded; but from their uniform practice of carrying off their dead, it is impossible to state how many.

From the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin, July 18. A gentleman from Lafayette county informs us that, in the neighborhood of Grand River, the Indians have taken the lives of several persons. Two men were found dead in a harvest field, and, at a short distance off, the bodies of three women were found; and several children have been carried off.

A letter from Lieut. Roberts of the army to the Secretary of War, dated Fort Des Moines, contradicts the report that the Indian Chief Black Hawk had become hostile.

Treasury Department, August 24, 1836. In conformity with the resolution of the Senate, passed July 1st, 1836, directing that "during the ensuing recess of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be published, at the commencement of each month, a statement of the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft, and also the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," the undersigned hereby gives public notice, that "the amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft," as shown by the running account of the Treasurer, was on the 1st inst. \$36,554,845 95, and "the amount standing to the credit of disbursing officers," as shown by the latest returns received, was \$3,675,730 23.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.