

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 11.  
We confess, with a due sense of humility, that we have never seen the Press of this country more polluted by misrepresentations and falsehoods, than it is at this moment. Assertions are boldly made, which have no foundation in fact, in order to excite the suspicions, and deceive the understandings of the people.  
Remark.—Do the editors of the Enquirer forget the abominable calumnies and downright falsehoods they have published relative to the furnishing the East room of the President's house, the exposure of which covered them with so much confusion and shame, to say nothing of their "polluted" stream of invective about the billiard-table and thousands of others of equal magnitude "which have no foundation in fact?" It may with earnestness be asked, has not the once respectable Enquirer "become a real manufactory of fabrications?" The Editors, "with a due sense of humility," must eat their own words as quoted above, and call upon the abused for forgiveness, and to cover them in mercy with the mantle of charity. Before the Enquirer editors talk about the degraded state of the Press, they must "improve" their own, to use the significant phrase of Mr. Van Buren.—*Balt. Pat.*

We never had a doubt upon our minds but that the Opposition has grown from a disordered imagination, but we did not think that this would be avowed so readily as it has been by the *Winchester Virginian*. We make the following extract from that paper, in proof of their creed—which is, that all evils, natural, moral and political, flow from the elevation of Mr. Adams to the Presidency:  
*The Hessian Fly.*—We are sorry to learn that owing to the ravages committed by this destructive insect, the wheat crop, which until lately, promised to remunerate the farmers for the deficiency of the last two years, begins to wear a sickly aspect, and that a general failure of it in this quarter is to be apprehended. Every thing seems to go on wrong since the birth of the present Administration. Contemporaneous with that event, (if we recollect right), the Tariff of 1824 began to operate, and the *Weevil* first made its appearance; both of which have since been at work to the no small annoyance of the farmer.

This reminds us of Sterne's Smellfungus, who, on his travels complained of roads, inns, ostlers, climate, and of every thing. Even under the bright skies of a y-not-conscious that the cause of all the evils was in his own diseased mind and shattered nerves. Well, we will grant that the bad effects of the tariff, the appearance of the weevil, and all the cold weather, if you please, and the great freshes on the eastern rivers are caused by the Administration. This is fair; the connection is intimate; but at the same time, by the same rule, it should be conceded that the increase of our manufacturing establishments, the disposition for internal improvements, the success of our commerce, the flourishing state of our schools, the peace which we enjoy with all nations, the general health and prosperity of our country—all are connected with the Administration by the same laws. This is giving, to be sure, the President of the United States a trifling more responsibility than the framers of the Constitution ever thought of; that, however, is of no importance—they were short-sighted mortals, and they never had the advantage of the speculations of the *Winchester Virginian*, and of his enlightened co-patriots. *Nat. Journal.*

*Pennsylvania* is in favor of supporting Domestic Industry—So is the Administration. *Pennsylvania* is in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement—so is the Administration. *Pennsylvania* is in favor of cherishing good feelings, and preserving a good understanding, with Mexico and the Southern Republics—so is the Administration. *Pennsylvania* is in favor of reducing the public debt—so is the Administration. *Village Record.*

Why did the opposition in the Senate refuse to pass the bill for an exchange of stock? Would not one per cent. on sixteen millions have been a pretty saving? Aye, but it would have made Mr. Rush and the Administration popular!—*ib.*  
"If I must," said a distinguished Pennsylvanian, "abandon my principles or give up my MAS, a sense of duty will not permit me to hesitate for a moment—the course is plain."—*ib.*

In *Pennsylvania*, the political elements are all in commotion. It is not to be denied, nor concealed—great changes have been, and are taking place in favor of the Administration. We speak not of the west or the north, from whence the most heart-cheering news is borne on every favoring breeze—we speak not of places at a distance—we speak of our own neighborhood—of home. We express it as our deliberate opinion, from the best lights we can obtain, that in Chester county, where at the late Presidential election, there were more than two votes to one for Gen. Jackson—there will be a handsome majority for Mr. Adams. And we assert, boldly, without fear of contradiction, by any one who has taken as much pains to gain correct information, that if other counties in the state, present at the polls as great a change as Chester county will do, the Administration Electoral Ticket will succeed by ten

thousand majority. Let not the Southern politicians count too confidently upon *Pennsylvania*.—*ib.*

Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng, "the two distinguished travellers," left Baltimore for New-York yesterday afternoon, not very well satisfied with the "signs of the times," if any thing is to be judged by the aspect of their countenances. *Balt. Pat.*

The New-York Evening Post has been always remarkable for its consistency.—It has always been federal of the blue light stamp—always opposed to the government, "right or wrong"—always took the British side of the question previous to and during the late war, and so it does now on the Colonial trade bill. Such an advocate cannot but be regarded by his Majesty as a most faithful and loyal subject, and worthy of a place at his feet. *Baltimore Patriot.*

## The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:  
TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1827.

The semi-annual examination of the students of the Charlotte Academy, will be held on the 5th and 6th of June. Parents and Guardians, and all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the institution, are requested to attend, and judge for themselves of its claims to continued patronage.

We learn from the Greensborough Patriot, that *Archibald D. Murphy, Esq.* is a candidate for Congress in Orange District—the other candidate is *Daniel L. Barvinger, Esq.* member of the last Congress.

In Rowan District it is probable there will be no opposition to Mr. Long; as *John Giles, Esq.* whose name has been for some time before the public, has, as we are informed, declined.

A Virginia editor accuses Mr. Adams of "blighting the wheat crop and turning the Weevil loose among the farmers!" Droughts, inundations, frosts, agues and fevers, we suppose will next be attributed to the malignant influence of the President. But when the incorrupt and incorruptible patriots of the "combination" get into power,—should an event so improbable ever happen,—the weevil will no doubt be driven from the land; no blighting mildew will blast the hopes of the farmers; drought, inundations, disease and misfortunes, will be known only as things that were; and a political millennium will crown the blessings of their reign. Surely, with the gloom which hangs over them, under the present administration, and the bright hopes in prospect on the success of the "combination," the people cannot hesitate in their choice—on the one hand they see nothing but weevils and blights; on the other, a rich harvest of blessings, and the return of the golden age.

It may be well to mention, that the wheat crops in this part of the country are quite promising—Mr. Adams not having yet seen fit to blight them. Perhaps this newly discovered power of his, which can blast or bless, at his pleasure, has only been exercised in Virginia, "the seat of the vitality of our political body"—and we are more inclined to believe this to be the case, from the circumstance that no complaint of the kind has been heard from any other quarter. Our farmers, however, should not calculate with too much confidence on escaping—for the President, in the plenitude of his power, may yet send the weevil and the blight among them, like destroying angels, to eat out their substance and blast their expectations.

The late severe frosts, we understand, did a good deal of damage to the cotton crop in Rowan, as well as injured the fruit. It is conjectured that it was sent by Mr. Adams, to punish that county for being so decidedly Jacksonian.

About sixty sail of vessels arrived at Boston on the 6th and 7th instant. Some of them were from foreign ports, and others from the South. The latter bro't a large quantity of flour—say between twelve and thirteen thousand barrels.—This flour is to feed the northern manufacturers. Is it not better policy, then, to encourage them, who thus purchase our bread-stuffs, rather than the English manufacturers, who will not buy an ounce

of our flour, or a gill of our whiskey, or scarcely any thing else which we raise, except cotton—and not even that, if he can get it elsewhere? However much politicians may attempt to blind the people, they will yet see, that it is the true interest of the country to foster and encourage native industry, talent and enterprise, thus rendering us emphatically independent, and enabling us to compete with any nation in the commerce of the world.

### THE RICHMOND ARISTOCRACY.

The *Genius of Liberty*, a respectable Republican paper printed at Leesburg, Virginia, thus notices the aristocratic Junta which has so long ruled the people of Virginia with a rod of iron: "The Richmond Enquirer," says the *Genius*, "animadvert upon the article recently published in the National Intelligencer, under the head of 'Virginia Concerns.' The Enquirer charges the Intelligencer with base motives in its publication, and accuses the editors of circulating assertions known to them to be utterly untrue. The leading exception that appears to be taken to the article in question, is the writer's doctrine of an aristocratic junta, who govern the state, and denounce the measures of the federal government, whilst the people, properly speaking, have little or nothing to say in the matter. Now, though we wish not to interfere with the squabbles of our neighbors, we do not hesitate to declare, publicly and solemnly, that so far as our opportunities afford an estimate of public sentiment in this section of Virginia, the doctrine we believe would be sustained by acclamation, that an aristocratic junta control the destinies of the state; and that, if the voice of the people were heard, it would be in direct opposition to that expressed by the General Assembly on very many important occasions. We feel confident of the correctness of these remarks, and shall rest satisfied with having discharged a duty incumbent on us, without ascribing improper motives to the Enquirer, or resolving the assertions of that print to an attempt to sustain the 'Richmond party,' in its overwhelming measures, and unequalled denunciations of the federal executive."

In the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Opposition is in the last stage of atrophy. There is nothing to be found to support its existence. It has pined and withered, and grown emaciated; delirium has shown itself; and when the powerful excitement of fever shall have passed away, the last agonies will come on. They who desire to become acquainted with the melancholy consequences of a career of political wickedness, will do well to mark the anguish which accompanies its close. *Nat. Journal.*

The friends of the Administration are gaining ground rapidly in Maryland. We are informed by a gentleman who spent a week in Baltimore, that the measures which have been adopted by the General Government are, in general, so very popular, as almost entirely to have disarmed opposition.—This is the natural course of things. *ib.*

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.  
One day later from England.—London papers of the 16th ult. and Liverpool of the 17th, were last evening received by the Florida, Capt. Tinkham.

Nothing certain was known in regard to the formation of a new ministry, but the Times of the 16th, states that the following arrangements are in contemplation:—

- Sir John Copely to be Lord Chancellor.
- Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary.
- Mr. Robinson, (with a Peetrage,) Colonial Secretary.
- Mr. Huskisson, Home Secretary, (this not certain.)
- Lords Dudley and Ward, Privy Seal.
- Lord Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
- Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain, (not certain.)
- Marquis of Anglesea, Master of the Ordnance.
- Lord Bexley is allowed to come back to the Cabinet.

The new title of Mr. Robinson, is Lord Strathearn.

The Marquis of Londonderry resigned his Embassy to Vienna on hearing of Mr. Canning's appointment. It is rumored that the Marquis has written an insolent letter to the King. Other resignations have taken place—among them, it is reported, the Attorney General.

One paper says it is believed the Duke of Cambridge will be appointed Commander-in-Chief. Another states that the Marquis of Anglesea has been offered the post.

It is said that his Majesty received the resignation of the seceders with a tone and manner so decisive, that more than one repented he had not doubted before tendering so fatal an offer. Lord Bexley is said to have recalled his, and Mr. Peel, it was rumored, would probably be open to explanation.

The King, according to our best advices, appears to have been justly indignant at the moral conspiracy among those he trusted, and to have resolved that no difficulty should make him again take to his confidence men who, from personal hate to a highly gifted individual, could take steps by which the government of the country, himself and his really steadfast servants were embarrassed, and the affairs of the kingdom thrown into confusion. Fatherly, as regards the list of Mr. Canning, nothing is known; but the public mind is decidedly in favor of the measures adopted by the sovereign.

Liverpool, April 17.—The sales of Cotton last week, up to Saturday, amounted to 1,300 bags, and American descrip-

tions advanced 1-5 per pound, whilst Brazil and East India are rather lower. The sales on Saturday, and yesterday, amounted to 5500 bags, chiefly American to the trade, at the full prices of the former part of last week.

Latest from the La Plata.—The ship Moss, Pennel, has arrived in the Delaware, in a passage of 54 days from Montevideo, whence she sailed on the 23d March. Among the passengers is Capt. Odom, (late of the schooner Beauty, sold at Buenos Ayres,) who landed at New Castle and reached Baltimore yesterday morning. To Capt. Odom the editors of the American are indebted for the following interesting information:—Admiral Brown had succeeded in capturing the whole of the Brazilian squadron in the river Uruguay. He then descended with his vessels to Buenos Ayres, and immediately made an attack upon the Brazilian blockading squadron in the Outer Roads, which he forced to retire and seek protection from one of the frigates, lying some distance below. A Brazilian brig, of 12 guns, was blown up, and every soul on board perished. The latest dates from Buenos Ayres were to the 15th March, at which time Brown was engaged in fitting out his vessels with the greatest activity, with the intention, it was generally believed, of making an attack on the blockading squadron. The general battle which took place in the Province of Rio Grande, in February, between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian armies, resulted in the achievement of a complete victory over the latter. Nine Brazilian standards had been transmitted to Buenos Ayres by General Alvarez, as the trophies of his victory—a large number of prisoners were taken, and twelve hundred of the Brazilian army were left dead on the field. In the course of the action the Buenos Ayrean Cavalry made two ineffectual charges upon the Brazilian Infantry; but being haranged by their commander, an officer of great gallantry, they succeeded at the third charge in penetrating the Imperial line, and decided the fate of the day. It was said the Buenos Ayrean General was pushing his success so vigorously, as to induce the belief that the entire Province of Rio Grande would soon be in his possession.—It was further reported, among the most intelligent classes at Buenos Ayres, that that government continued to offer to the Emperor the same terms to effect a peace which had been presented before the battle. The Brazilian officers with whom Capt. O. conversed at Montevideo, all acknowledged the defeat of the Imperial arms in this battle. *Balt. Patriot.*

Very large cargo.—The ship Washington, of New York, Capt. Coffin, which cleared this day for Liverpool, has a cargo on board of 2,270 round bales of cotton, uncompressed, and 45 square bales under deck, Making 2315 bales, weighing 755,048 lbs. On deck, 160 bales do. 32,181 785,229 lbs. Being in all, 2415 bales of cotton, none of which is compressed, and among it but 45 square bales. The value of this cargo, at the present low price of cotton, is about \$70,670. We believe this is the largest cargo ever shipped from the U. States. The Washington will sail in the course of the present week. *Savannah Rep. Extra, 10th inst.*

Lehigh County, (Penn.)—We do not believe that there is a single county in this commonwealth, where there are less crimes committed than in our small, but populous county. Our prison has had no tenants for nearly nine months—with the exception of a few poor debtors and the jailor. All the doors and locks, are ready to admit visitors and open for their departure, whenever they choose to come or go. For several terms past, there has not been a single jury trial for any criminal case—and at the approaching term, we have heard but of one single case of assault and battery, that is to be tried, and that will probably be settled before the trial comes on. Indeed the inhabitants of this county have reason to be proud of these facts, which we consider completely demonstrative of their virtue, honesty and intelligence. *[Lehigh Herald.]*

It is mentioned in some of the papers, that the health of Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of the Treasury, is nearly restored; and that Georgia will invite him to represent her in the Senate of the United States.

A Female Veteran.—The Dedham Register states that Mrs. Deborah Gannett, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gannett, of Sharon, Mass. died on the 19th ult. She enlisted as a volunteer in the American Army of the Revolution, in the Massachusetts corps, having the dress and appearance of a soldier. She continued in the service until the end of the war, three years, sustaining an unshaken character, and performing the duties of a soldier with more than ordinary alertness and courage, having been twice dangerously wounded, though she preserved her sex undiscovered. At the disbanding of the Army she received an honorable discharge, and returned to her relatives in Massachusetts, still in her regimentals.

When her case was made known to the Government of this State, her full wages were paid, and a considerable bounty added. Congress allowed her a pension, which she has regularly received. Soon after she resumed the sphere of her own sex, she was married to Mr. Gannett, an industrious respectable farmer. She has borne and reared with him a reputable family of children; and, to the close of life, she has merited the character of an amiable wife, a tender mother, a kind and exemplary neighbor, and friend of her country.

Mr. H. Mann, of Dedham, published a memoir of her life some time since, of which the whole edition, 1500 copies, has been entirely sold. Another edition may be soon expected, enlarged and improved, which will probably meet a rapid sale.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

### Population of Ancient Nations.

MR. BINGHAM: If you think the following statement would be acceptable to the readers of your useful paper, you may give it an insertion. CATO.

Athens, according to Athenæus, contained 21,000 citizens, 10,000 strangers, and 400,000 slaves, total,	431,000
Sparta, according to Plutarch, contained 9000 citizens, and 30,000 in the country,	39,000
Chios, says Thucydides, contained, slaves,	78,000
Rhodes contained, inhabitants	6,000
Thebes, do. do.	6,000
Matinea, says Diodorus, contained	3,000
Actolia contained soldiers,	10,000
Epirus contained inhabitants,	150,000
Rome, in the time of Augustus,	200,000
Alexandria, says Diodorus Siculus, contained free citizens,	300,000
Selucia, the seat of the Greek Empire in the East, says Pliny, contained inhabitants,	600,000
Carthage, says Strabo, contained	700,000
The country of Gaul contained	200,000
The ancient Helvetii, do.	360,000
Grand total,	3,083,000

### New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. Also, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash. SMITH & BOYD. N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS. May 25, 1827.—332

### Last Notice.

I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it. J. D. BOYD. May 25, 1827.—332

### Administrator's Notice.

I HOLD a number of notes payable to Cowan & Vail, which came into my hands as administrator of John Vail, deceased. Notice is now given to the makers of those notes, that unless they come forward and renew them with good security, on or before the 20th day of June next, they will be put in suit. If renewed, considerable indulgence may be expected, as the heirs are young. JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r. Charlotte, May 25, 1827.—334

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from my wagon, on Sunday night, the 20th instant, near Camden, S. C. a light sorrel HORSE, six years old, 15 hands high or upwards, ball face, shows the white of his eyes very much, a halter collar and chain round his neck, both hind feet white, his sides marked with the traces, and rough shod all round. Any person who will stop the said horse, and send me information that I may get him again, living in Rowan county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. WILLIAM MARCH, jun. May 23, 1827.—334

### Notice.

THE Books and Accounts of Allen Baldwin having been assigned over to me, I have placed them in the hands of Mr. William Lucky for settlement. Those indebted are requested to call on him and settle their accounts either by cash or note. Also, a supply of LEATHER, from Mr. Baldwin's Tannery, will be kept at Mr. Smith's store for sale. ROBERT MCKENZIE. May 19, 1827.—333

### Notice.

JAMES ROBISON, son, has lost or mislaid two notes, the one on Nathan Orr, of one hundred dollars, with a credit of about \$40 on said note; the other on Alexander Parks, of ninety-five dollars. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said notes, and should any person find the above defined notes, it will be acknowledged as a favor, if they be returned to me, James Robison, son. JAMES ROBISON, son. May 15, 1827.—333

### Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a bay Mare, about 3 years old, both hind feet white and a star in her face. Also went off with her a bay colt, about 10 months old. I expect them to make on to Lincoln County. Any person that will take them up and convey information to this office, shall be reasonably rewarded. ABNER M'GINTY. May 14, 1827.—333

### Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.