

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

Hon. Mr. Desha.—A correspondent of the New-York Spectator, speaking of the Jackson dinner at Washington City on the 8th, (some account of which was given in our last,) says—“The very gentleman-like, and classical toasts of Mr. Desha and Mr. Eaton have, probably, been noticed by you. There is not an honorable man in the world who would not rather be the subject than the author of either of them. Mr. Desha's toast, (I will not soil your pages by a recital of it,) is likely to produce some unpleasant consequences. Mr. Brent determined to take no notice of Mr. Desha, but having heard that his colleague, Mr. Livingston, responded to the toast, and thanked the gentleman for his favorable regards, he took occasion, on the following evening, publicly to insult Mr. Livingston. Mr. Livingston has since declared that he did not hear the toast, that some one near him said, ‘you are toasted Mr. L.’ when he of course, rose to express his thanks. This explanation is, I have no doubt, religiously true. I would not, for the honor of human nature, believe that a man so venerable for his age, experience and learning as Mr. Livingston, could find it in his heart to respond to the sentiments of that toast; directed as they were against a pure and high minded man, with whom Mr. Livingston, down to that very hour, stood on terms of familiar friendship. No; such morals are not in the Livingston code.”

We ask the attention of our readers to the communication of ‘A Citizen,’ in this week's paper. Had such a resolution, as that introduced by the committee on Manufactures, been offered by the friends of the Administration, and supported by them, every opposition press in the country would have sounded the alarm; but now, they are as silent as the grave. This alarming attempt to grasp a power, which ought not to be confided to any set of men,—much less to those who compose the present majority in Congress,—is passed over without reprobation, or even censure, by those who have often shown their devotion to the people, by anticipating danger even from the ordinary and most harmless acts of the government; yet this sweeping usurpation, which has no parallel in this free country, does not alarm these faithful sentinels—they are now ‘dumb dogs that cannot bark.’ The people, we trust, will note these ‘signs of the times.’

The resolution, as proposed by the committee, was truly alarming; it was calling for a power which Congress could not confer, without violating the constitution, and trampling on the dearest rights and privileges of freemen. The government of this country does not possess the power, and as long as we claim to be freemen, it will not be permitted to exercise it, of prying into the private affairs of individuals, of examining their books and papers, and compelling them to disclose the secrets of their trade; yet a committee of Congress, composed of a majority of oppositionists, asked to be clothed with this despotic power, a power which the English Parliament, uncontrolled as it is, durst not exercise; and the most prominent Jackson men were in favor of granting it. It has been justly remarked, that ‘the men are yet to be made, unless the millennium, or state of perfection, is nearly reached, to whom this power may be safely confided.’

The resolution, as amended by Mr. Oakley, and adopted by a majority of the House of Representatives, is unparalleled, and may justly excite alarm. It authorizes the Committee to send for persons and examine them on oath; but does not permit them to send for papers. This, however, is a power which Congress has never before exercised; and the consequences which may result from it, as a precedent, if the country do not unitedly and solemnly protest against and condemn it, may well be dreaded. One of the opposition members, Mr. Oakley, contended that this extraordinary power claimed by the majority, i. e. by the Jackson members, ‘was to be found in the common law of Parliament;’ to this it was replied, by the friends of the Administration, that the law of Parliament, and the law of Congress, are essentially different. The one is under a written constitution, the other is not; but even in England, individuals examined on the corn laws, and other important questions, went voluntarily, and no coercion was used. To Congress, however, the power was only given in two cases—of impeachment and contested elections; and from the adoption of the constitution until this time, during all the different subjects discussed in Congress, during all the former animated and warm discussions on the tariff question, it had never been sought to confer this new, and extraordinary, and dangerous power on any committee of the House, except on subjects connected with the discharge of its judicial functions; and no such committee had ever before asked to have this power conferred. And if this power were now granted, it must be exercised in the same manner as in its lawful use by Congress, i. e. by coercion, either by subpoena or warrant. In its legal use, persons refusing to answer the summons, would be committed for contempt; but in that case,

courts are governed by certain rules; the committee, on the contrary, would have no rule but their own discretion. That was their only limit.

But the opposition having a majority in the House, the resolution was adopted, and already have gentlemen been summoned from different parts of the Union, to appear before a committee of Congress and answer on oath, to whatever inquiries, ‘pertinent or impertinent,’ the committee, or any one of its members, may choose to put to them, touching their private business. If Gen. Jackson's friends now assume and exercise such arbitrary and illegal powers; what limits will they set to themselves, should they succeed in electing their favorite, who is known not to have been over scrupulous in exercising doubtful powers, and in disregarding positive laws, when he deemed it expedient or necessary? The question, however it may be answered, is one of serious import.

Signs.—The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent and experienced politician in the West of Pennsylvania, to a Member of Congress.

‘I have sustained the several elections of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. My attention has been drawn to the political events of this State during the last thirty years. During that period I have been disappointed on one occasion only in the result of the vote of this State; and I now give it as my deliberate opinion, after a careful observance of the various ‘signs of the times’ that have been disclosed, that the vote of Pennsylvania will go for J. Q. ADAMS.’

For the purpose of promoting unity of action, in the support of the Electoral Ticket, formed by the friends of the Administration in this State, we would suggest the propriety of adopting the following course.

1. Let the friends to the cause, in each of the Counties of our State, (who have not already done so) hold meetings and appoint a corresponding Committee, with a Chairman. Let the Corresponding Committee, appointed by the Convention, be denominated the ‘Committee of Correspondence,’ and let the Chairman of each committee correspond once a month, or oftener, with the Central Committee on such matters as relate to the views of our party and the success of our Ticket.
2. Let it be the duty of each County Committee, to raise by subscription a small sum, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the publication of such documents and pamphlets, as may appear calculated to enlighten the people previous to the election.
3. Let the county committees correspond with each other, for the purpose of maturing such measures as will have the effect of bringing to the polls, all the qualified voters in their respective counties, who are friendly to the Administration.

Register.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Kentucky Legislature, to his friend in Washington City, dated Frankfort, (Ken.) January 8, 1828.

‘We gained a signal triumph over the Jackson party, last Saturday, in the lower House, where the Heretics claim to be nearly equal to us in numbers. You know it has been customary for many years past, for the Legislature to request the Governor to cause a salute to be fired on this day, (8th January) in honor of the Chief-magistrate. A resolution to that effect was offered, and, after some debate, laid on the table, by a vote of 53 to 37. (10 members absent,) there to repose at least for a year. The man worshippers were excessively chagrined and mortified.’

‘Beatty's resolutions (in favor of domestic manufactures and internal improvements) have not been finally acted on. Mr. Beckwith has offered additional ones, temperately, yet firmly denying the infamous charges, as to the late Presidential election; and expressive of entire confidence in the Administration.’

More ‘Bayquins.’—The Georgia Journal says: ‘Among other things mentioned by the letter writers at Washington City, is the rumour that if Jackson should be elected President, his cabinet would be, De Witt Clinton, secretary of State, Langdon Cheves, secretary of the treasury, Col. Drayton, secretary of War. Who will be placed at the head of the navy department is not stated.’

Recorder.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The publication of the following letter is due to its respected author, and to the cause of truth. In compliance with the request to be informed whence we derived the statement contradicted by our correspondent, we inform him that it was copied from the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 18, where it appeared as a Communication.

TO THE EDITOR.

Hamptonville, N. C. Jan. 14, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to an article headed ‘Signs of the Times,’ in your paper of 29th or 27th ult., where you remark, that at a late Review of the Surry Regiments, a vote

was taken on the Presidential question which resulted, as stated, 653 for Jackson, 54 for Adams, or near these numbers; not having your paper before me, I do not pretend to be correct to exactness. If not inconsistent with your rules, I should like to know who furnished you with this statement. No such thing as there spoken of has taken place in Surry; nor has there been a Review since 1825. No election has taken place at any of the regimental or petty musters in Surry in 12 months. You would do well to contradict the report. If all your ‘signs of the times,’ rest on the same foundation, God help your cause—for the People will not. This article is calculated to mislead the public as to the state of parties in this county and district. I will not say positively that Adams has a majority in the County, but this I will say, (and next November will attest the truth of what I say) that this part of the County is by an overwhelming majority in favor of the Administration, and I believe the county, if left to themselves, will give a clear majority the same way.”

North Carolina.—A law was passed at the late Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, making endorsers of bonds and notes liable as security, in the same manner as if they were drawers of notes, or acceptors of bills of Exchange; and does away the necessity of a notice to the endorser, in case of non-payment by the principal.

This law may be very acceptable to creditors residing out of that State, but we apprehend it cannot prove of much benefit to her own citizens. A principle sanctioned by the commercial law of all civilized countries, and sustained by custom in every mercantile community, should, to say the least, be cautiously touched by any Legislature. The experience of centuries, in the most commercial nation on earth, has testified to the justice and necessity of the principle; and the most profound judges of England, have at all times sustained it. With so much in its favor, it becomes extremely questionable whether any innovation would prove a benefit.

Chas. Courier.

‘They marry and are given in marriage.’

In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundreds of marriage notices come under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old ædifician climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope, and evening courtships, and love ditties and songs, and stolen kisses, and the whole train of bright attendant on the young dreaming days of but half-enjoyed affection, with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise, the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure, the scores of invitations, the smoking table, loaded with turkeys, ducks, and pound cake, the round-faced parson, and the half blushing, half-smiling bride:

‘Who thinks herself very well off, To be woo'd and married and all.’

Argus.

ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A correct statement or abstract of the Navy of Great Britain; the number of Packets and Revenue Vessels employed by Government; also the number of flag and other officers, complete to the 1st of October, 1827.

Ships building and fit for service, from 102 to 120 guns,	24	Harbor service	1
—84 to 74	2	Hospital ship	1
—66	1	Hulk in the East Indies	2
—58	1	Lent to the Society for destitute seamen	3
—56	1	Victualling Depots	3
—52 to 50	21	Troop ships	2
—48	2	Hospital and Store ship at Jamaica	1
—46	75	Schooners, Tenders, &c. small craft	14
—44	1	Balmain Station	1
—42	19	Ships of War fitted up as packets	29
—36	1	Hired Vessels in the Packet service	19
—34	1	Unbuilt Station	1
—32 to 28	22	Hard vessels	9
—26	5	Revenue Vessels	30
—24	1	England	8
—22	15	Scotland	7
—20	12	Ireland	8
—18	58	Flag & other Officers	7
—16	2	Admirals	53
—14	1	Vice Admirals	68
—12	15	Rear Admirals	65
—10	72	Superannuated R. Admirals	93
—8 to 6	27	Superannuated and retired Captains	20
Bombs	19	Post Captains	809
Cutters	10	Commanders	814
Yachts	9	Lieuts. superannat. with rank of commander	93
Lazarettos	16	Lieuts. Poor Knights of Windsor	6
Convict ships	21	Lieutenants	3691
Receiving do.	15	Masters	510
Powder do.	2	Surgeons	358
Police do.	1	Pursers	668
Lent to East India Company	1		
Lent to the Marine Society	1		
Floating Chapels	3		
Sheer Hulks	6		
Quarantine service	5		
Lent to the W. India Dock Company	1		
Police Depot	1		

A large Glass Manufactory has been erected in Burlington, Vt.—The materials of which glass is composed are found in abundance in that vicinity.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on or after the 17th inst.

DIED.
In this county, on the 29th ult. THOMAS GREEN, Esq. in the 84th year of his age, a highly respectable and most valuable citizen.
On the 30th, of consumption, XAVIER H. COCHRAN, Esq. late editor of the People's Advocate. The deceased was highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. He was, we believe, a native of Vermont.

To Undertakers.
THE Commissioners of Charlotte will let out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th inst., at the Court-House door, the two principal Streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.
By order of the Board.
ROBT. L. DINKINS, Sec'y
Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2670.


Trust Sale.
By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 20th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Deep River Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,
1066 ACRES,
and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.
Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 12 o'clock of that day.
Terms of sale will be, one third cash, one third at one year's credit, and the remaining third two years' credit.
THEOPHILUS FALLS, Trustee.
Jan. 22, 1828.—471.

SALE.
Mrs. JANE H. ALEXANDER, desirous to remove from Mecklenburg;
WILL offer for sale, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, all her stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; also, Corn, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; an excellent Road Wagon; a good Cotton Gin and Screw; a first-rate Spinning Machine; two Gigs, and many other valuable articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.
A. F. ALEXANDER, for JANE H. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1828.—2669.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.
HAVING resigned the office of Deputy Sheriff, I request those persons is owing my receipts for collection, to call, soon as is convenient, for settlement.
THOS. A. NORMENT.
January 31, 1828.—3170.

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.
Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers,



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & CO. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Linn's Store, in a new house, about 35 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Watches, and good plain Watches; Gents' Gent's and Ladies' gold Chains, Studs and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Land for Sale.
On TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of Robert Howard, Andrew Dunn, son, and William Still, Jun. to the property of Samuel Lowrie, deceased and sold as directed by his will. Twelve months credit will be given, by
THE EXECUTORS.
Charlotte, Jan. 21, 1828.—2 68.

NOTICE.
STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small grey PONY, roached and dapple d. Also, a bay PONY with a white blaze, eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.
STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828.—3169.

Committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. a negro woman, who's system claims to be Samuel G. son of South-Carolina. She is young and very black, but has no particular marks by which she can be otherwise described. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOHN SPAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.
Deeds, for sale at this Office.

an eye has been had to the advantages resulting from education and the promotion of domestic industry.

Ridge and Vann, the Cherokee intermediaries, having been proscribed from the Council, no difficulty occurred in procuring the ratification of the Treaty. The Little Prince made a long talk, in which he expressed the fullest confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Government, and in the integrity and kind feelings of the Agent. He expressed a good deal of regret, that his nation had been so long imposed upon by those mischief makers, Ridge and Vann, and had listened to their cunning and interested talk, instead of that of their real friends.

The renegades above named have become greatly exasperated, and are endeavoring to work up an excitement in the upper towns against Little Prince and his adherents. Should they succeed, an intestine war will ensue. Opothelehola, Minoway, and one or two other broken chiefs, had joined them, but it is thought they will not succeed in organizing a very formidable party.

The above information we received from a gentleman who attended the Council, and who subsequently passed through this place; it may be relied on as substantially correct.

From the Baltimore American.

U. S. Ship Delaware.—This splendid ship of the line, since her arrival in Annapolis Roads, has been visited by a large number of the citizens of Baltimore, all of whom concur in their opinions as to the perfection of her outfit, arrangements and accommodations, and in the warmest expression of grateful feeling for the gentlemanly and very kind attentions displayed by the officers attached to her. The Secretary of the Navy, who passed through this city at the commencement of the week, on a visit to the ship, reached Annapolis on Tuesday, and spent the day with Governor Kent. On Wednesday morning, the Secretary, accompanied by the Governor and other gentlemen, reviewed the garrison stationed at Fort Severn; and after the review, the party—which had been now increased by the presence of a number of the Members of the Legislature—embarked on board the steamboat United States, and were received on board the Delaware with yards manned, a national salute, and every demonstration of respect. About two o'clock, Gov. Kent and the Members of the Legislature returned to Annapolis, and the steamboat again approached the Delaware, and received on board the Secretary of the Navy and the Members of Congress accompanying him; and also a number of the officers of the ship, who partook of a very handsome entertainment given by a party of gentlemen of Baltimore.

Mr. Southard and the Members of Congress, left this city yesterday morning for Washington.

It is stated in the Annapolis Carrolinian, that the Rev. Dr. Baker performed divine service on board the Delaware, on Sunday last, and having, in the course of his discourse, intimated the pecuniary embarrassment of the church to which he was attached a subscription was afterwards opened, and in half an hour, seven hundred dollars were subscribed and paid to him—a proceeding truly characteristic of the proverb, that the brave are always generous.

CHERAW, Jan. 18.—The meeting of the friends of the present administration, which was held on Monday last, was one of the most numerous and respectable kind that has ever assembled in this district. It was a congregation of most of the wealth, talents and intelligence of Cheraw and its neighbourhood. The exact number who attended was probably eighty as seventy-five were actually counted at a time when several had left the room. Of this number three were Jacksonians, and who, as might have been expected, opposed every measure that was proposed for consideration. The meeting was conducted and its business managed in the most orderly and exemplary manner.

New-Orleans, Dec. 31.—Jos. Bernard, a creole of New-Orleans, has been elected to the legislature of this state, in the place of Mr. Barrow, of West Feliciana, by a majority of 24 votes over W. Flower, Esq. a creole of that parish. They tried their strength on the Presidential question, and Mr. Bernard, the administration candidate, was successful.

Messrs Carey, Lea and Carey have received a Map of the U. S. published in London in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English in their notions of American Geography. A list of the States is given in the sheet: the old thirteen are specified—but then we have the following:—
Allied State—Vermont.
Subject States—Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, Franklinia, Tennessee, Western Territory.
Province—Louisiana.
Spanish Dominion—Florida.
Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and Franklinia one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof is included within the British possessions.