

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1828.

The editor informs his patrons, that this is the last number of the Journal, which will be issued at this place. The establishment will be removed to Salisbury, and the paper be published there hereafter, under the title of the *Yadkin and Catawba Journal*; and will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 per annum, or \$2 50, if paid in advance.

In deciding upon a removal, we have not acted hastily. For several months past, we have received strong and persevering solicitations from friends in different counties, to make this change in the location of our Press; and it is only after mature reflection and careful consultation, that we have consented to it. In taking this step, therefore, we have been influenced, (as has been previously remarked on another occasion) as well by the opinions of our friends in a number of counties, as by the convictions of our own judgment. But to guard against misapprehension or misrepresentation of our motives, we deem it advisable to state, that they are two-fold,—personal and political; in other words, the hope and expectation of promoting our personal interest, and of extending the political influence of the *Journal*, are our governing motives. Charlotte, as a position for the publication of a paper, labours under the permanent disadvantage of being in a border county, and consequently all support south of it is almost completely cut off; while the central position of Salisbury gives it advantages over any other place in the western part of the State; the conclusion, therefore, is a rational one, that two papers can be better supported there, than they can while one is published in this place, and the other in Salisbury. Public opinion, and, we may add, the public interest, call for two papers in the upper section of the State, which, on a very moderate estimate, can afford a most adequate support; it is not only desirable, therefore, but absolutely essential, that they should possess equal advantages in point of position. We have thus briefly explained the reasons which have influenced us in this matter. That they will be approved of by all, it were, perhaps, unreasonable to expect; but, to a large portion of the candid and reflecting, we may hope they will prove satisfactory.

To the patrons and friends of the *Journal*, we tender our sincere thanks for the support which they have extended to it; and we respectfully solicit its continuance. The friends of the Administration, it is hoped, will be fully sensible of the importance, in this momentous crisis of the country, of sustaining those papers, (few in number in this State,) which have dared to stem the current setting so strongly in favor of the elevation of a successful soldier, and a mere soldier, to the Presidency; which advocate the salutary doctrine, that for the first civil office in the country, eminent civil qualifications and virtues should be sought for; which deprecate the precedent, as fraught with danger, and ominous of the fate of the republic, of rewarding mere military services, (great as they may be) unaccompanied by any claims or qualifications of a civil character, with the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic,—an office which peculiarly requires high civil talents and long experience.

Such of our subscribers, as may wish to withdraw their subscriptions, can do so by giving us notice; but they will, in the first place, as a matter of course, pay up all arrearages.

"One of the Cabarrus Jackson Committee," in the last *Carolinian*, has published a column and a half of "observations," in reply to some remarks of ours on the "*meine, meine, tekel up horsing*," as adopted by the Jackson Cabarrus Committee, in their address to the public. But as his "remarks are yet unfinished," we shall wait until he has said all he has to say; and should be offered anything requiring a reply from us, we may then briefly review his "observations."

Georgia.—An administration ticket is forming in this state. There are already two Jackson tickets, one supported by the Clark, the other by the Troup party—the latter ticket, if successful, it is supposed will vote for Jackson, as President, but not for Calhoun, as Vice-President.

Elections were held in Massachusetts and Connecticut, on the first Monday in April, for Governor and members of the Legislature. In Connecticut, the Jackson party did not deem it worth their while to make an effort, and Gov. Tomlinson was re-elected without opposition; but in Massachusetts they started an opposition to Gov. Lincoln, who, notwithstanding, received nearly all the votes. In the city of Boston, *Harrison Grey* of *Hartford* Convention memory, received about 250 votes, as a Jackson candidate, while Gov. Lincoln received nearly three thousand.

Another Sign.—Our readers will learn with astonishment, that the private Secretary of the President, while actually engaged in his official duties, has been violently assaulted, within the walls of the Capitol, by Russell Jarvis, one of the editors of the *Telegraph*. This is another specimen of what we may expect under the reign

of the Hero! It is only a few weeks since, that the Reporter of the National Intelligence was assaulted and beaten by *Duff Green*, in one of the Committee Rooms of the Senate; and when the Reporter appealed to that body against this gross outrage within their own walls, they declined taking any cognizance of it! The editors of the *Telegraph*, emboldened by this impunity, doubtless consider themselves as privileged characters, placed beyond the reach of the laws; and *Jarvis*, in imitation of his worthy associate, has now committed an outrage still more atrocious, by assaulting the Private Secretary of the President, while passing from the Hall of Representatives to the Chamber of the Senate, to convey a message from the President to that body!

We learn from Washington, says the Register of the 22d, that Mr. John Adams, son of the President, was violently assaulted a few days since, in the Capitol, by Russell Jarvis, one of the Editors of the *Telegraph*, whilst in the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary. From the following Message, it will be seen, that the President has laid the matter before Congress, and that a Committee has been appointed to investigate it:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

WASHINGTON, 17th APRIL, 1828.

In conformity with the practices of all my predecessors, I have, during my service, in the office of President, transmitted to the two Houses of Congress, from time to time, by the same private Secretary, such messages as a proper discharge of my constitutional duty appeared to me to require. On Saturday last, he was charged with the delivery of a message to each House. Having presented that which was intended for the House of Representatives, whilst he was passing within the Capitol, from their Hall to the Chamber of the Senate for the purpose of delivering the other message, he was waylaid and assaulted in the Rotunda, by a person, in the presence of a number of the House, who interposed, and separated the parties. I have thought it my duty to communicate this occurrence to Congress, to whose wisdom it belongs, to consider whether it is of a nature requiring from them any amendment; and also, whether any further laws or regulations are necessary, to ensure security in the official intercourse between the President and Congress, and to prevent disorders within the Capitol itself. In the deliberations of Congress upon this subject, it is neither expected nor desired by me, that any consequence should be attached to the private relation in which my Secretary stands to me.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Hoffman moved that it be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McDuffie objected to this motion; and, observing that the subject of the message, was of an important character and required to be noticed by the House in the most solemn and respectful manner, moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The question being taken on Mr. Hoffman's motion, it was negatived without a division. The resolution for a Select Committee was then agreed to, and it was ordered to consist of seven members.

The House then adjourned.

The State Bank.—Wm. H. Haywood, Esq. Cashier of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, has resigned that office, and Charles Dewey, Esq. Cashier of the Fayetteville Branch, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Benjamin A. Barham, Esq. of Raleigh, was then appointed Cashier of the Branch at Fayetteville, but declined; when Duncan McRae, Esq. formerly Cashier, received the appointment.

The Commencement of the Medical College of S. Carolina took place on the 8th inst. The Degrees were conferred upon 32 Graduates, of whom three were from this State, viz: Alexr. C. Wilson, of Mecklenburg; Samuel B. Watson, of Charlotte, and Wm. B. Lane, of Montgomery.

Slave Trade.—We have been permitted, (says the New York Gazette) to make the following extract of a letter from Rio-de Janeiro, dated the 30th of January, from which it will be observed that the traffic in human flesh is carried on, on an extensive and most inhuman scale:

"Small fast vessels have found, for some months past, a ready sale here. At least a dozen of them are now fitting out for Mozambique. Dollars, which a short time since were worth 1450 reis, are now selling at 1800. Their slave trade expires in 1830, so that they are determined to improve the time.—Nearly ten thousand have arrived from the coast in the last six months, besides vast numbers thrown overboard! They are a heartless set of villains."

Auction Sales.—The City Hotel was sold at auction yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to settle the estate of one of the proprietors, for the sum of 121,000 dollars, to Mr. J. J. Astor. The lot and building of the La Fayette Theatre was also struck off at 21,300 dollars, to Mr. H. Yates.

A. F. Merchants' Telegraph.

Mr. Nathaniel Marston, of Maine, has published Miss Soprina Castor for jilting him in consequence of receiving overtures from a young gentleman, who, she had reason to believe, possessed more of the "one thing needful." He says, "a few weeks since, unknown to me, she received an offer from a young man, who had a little more cash than I could command, and on my arrival, I found that he, or his cash, had supplanted me in her affections! I warn all young men against being caught in such an evnet; congratulating myself, however, on thus escaping, with little mortification, and the loss of a few

days' time, the matrimonial bands with which I should soon have been bound by the perfidious coquet."

From the Richmond (Va.) Compiler.

Manufactures.—The Virginians begin to discover, that it is their interest to make in part their own clothing, as well as their bread. If they have more labour than is necessary to feed themselves, why should they not also clothe themselves? If they cannot manufacture every article of clothing, why should they not many parts of it? Why not at least clothe their laborers, and proceed gradually to manufacture some of the material parts of their own clothing?

We understand, that arrangements are making to establish some new factories among us. We stated, a short time since, that a cotton factory was about to be built on the Manchester side of the river. This scheme is in a train of accomplishment. The manufacturer has already brought his family—and the proprietor of the site is about erecting the necessary buildings.

We understand also, that Mr. Cunningham's large manufacturing flour mills on the line of the James River Canal, are about to be converted into a cotton factory. The proprietor of the mills has already gone to the North to lay in the necessary machinery and workmen—and, in partnership with another gentleman of capital, is about to commence the business on a safe basis and on a respectable scale. They will start 2000 spindles, power and hand looms, &c.—It is expected, that they will first confine themselves to cotton fabrics; beginning with those which are best suited to the market; probably the coarser ones in the first instance.—I may not be long before clothes for our laborers, and a variety of other domestic uses, may readily be supplied by the looms at our own doors.

We understand, that Capt. Ford, of Amelia county, has made a very promising beginning upon a small scale in the spinning of cotton yarns. He has converted his mills into a cotton factory—the cotton that he spins is grown in the neighborhood—it is sent to him on a trot—and it is his toll cotton principally that constitutes the profits of his establishment. He sends to market, either the yarns or the cloth which he has woven by common hand looms in the neighborhood. Most of his hands are said to be black boys. We are pleased to learn, from a very competent judge, that the yarns and stuffs which he has sent to this city are of a superior description to those from the Northern factories.

The age we live in is certainly an age remarkable for discovery and improvement, in all the departments of human knowledge and human industry—a very wonderful working age. It is already signified by many discoveries and improvements, which we cannot here enumerate, if we had time to do so. And many more will doubtless be made ere the century is out.

By far the most notable that has been made—*minus inter, omnes, reliq, &c.*—we take it for granted that the reader knows the rest—is the discovery of cotton seed whiskey. Georgia lays claim to the honor of having brought this secret to light; and Mr. John Gray is the happy mortal who brings this honor to Georgia. He has his domicile, we know not precisely in what county, but that he sojourns somewhere in Georgia is stated to be certain.

With as the discovery of gunpowder, gravitation and the telescope was accidental, so also was the discovery of cotton seed whiskey. The statement is that Mr. John Gray, carelessly threw his cotton seed and corn together, and corn being scarce, some of the cotton seed found its way accidentally into the brewery. He was surprised at the unusual quantity of whiskey which was the result;—and well knowing, we suppose, that according to the true philosophy, the cause must always be adequate to the effect, and believing that the corn used in this particular case was not adequate to the whiskey produced, he inferred that the cotton seed must have had a share in the agency. Thinking thus, his next trial was with half and half. The next step was to try cotton seed alone. This produced a liquor, whether it be called red ruin, blue ruin, white ruin, or black ruin, we can't tell, for it is not known whether it be christened yet or not;—which is said to be quite so outrageous as either "Boston Particular," "knock knock," "cockle burr," or that made from potatoes, but certainly possessing all the properties absolutely essential for the purposes of intoxication.

Georgia Journal.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10.—On Friday last a young gentleman, eighteen years of age, left his friends in Boston, taking away with him money to the amount of \$700. On investigating the affair it was discovered that he had absconded in company with a celebrated cyphrian who is known as *Miss Barrett*, but whose real name is *Curtis*. It appeared also that this girl had acted the part of a Millwood, and seduced the unfortunate young man from his parental roof, by her fascination of manner and beautiful affection. They were traced to this city and were seen last evening in the third tier of the Park Theatre, and this morning it was discovered that they had taken up their residence in an establishment in Church street. The officers having pursued them; arrived just in time to be too late, for the parties had a very few minutes previous left to embark on board the steamboat for Philadelphia; they immediately went to the ship and were fortunately enough to meet with the objects of the search. The young man was brought to the police and committed to B. C. well, until his friends in Boston have an opportunity of shipping him on a voyage likely to wean his attachment

and improve his morals. Miss Barrett was brought up in the afternoon, and we understand from the evidence adduced, the magistrate (Alderman Valentine) intends to send her to the Penitentiary for 5 months.

From the New-York Statesman.

Surgery.—A novel and important surgical operation was performed, with complete success, by Dr. S. Pomeroy White, of Hudson, in this state, on the 22d of October last. A Mr. Vanvalkenburgh, tailor, aged sixty, was afflicted with a tumour, as large as a child's head, accumulated in ten months upon his left hip, proceeding, it was at length found by instrumental examination, from an aneurismal sac of five inches depth. To remove this it was agreed to take up and tie the *gluteal or internal iliac* artery, an operation never before attended with success in this country, and seldom in Europe. Repeated hemorrhages, weakness and danger, induced the patient to consent to the experiment. The artery was accordingly taken up below the disease, the ligature passed under (with the Philadelphia needle) one inch below the bifurcation, removed down about five inches (with Dr. A. E. Hosack's knot applicator) and tied firmly, and the incised parts united in the usual manner. The first dressing was on the eighth day; at the end of four weeks the ligature came away; and in ten days more the tumour had gradually subsided, and the patient was so far recovered as to walk about his neighborhood. The young surgeon was assisted by his father in the operation, and by other physicians in previous consultation. The details of the bold and fortunate experiment are given in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*; and we think that facts of this kind ought to be more generally communicated, as well for the credit of our skillful and enterprising practitioners, as for the common benefit of the public.

FRAUD IN COTTON.

A merchant of this city yesterday brought to our office two samples of Cotton, one of which is of a very superior quality in point of color, & in the state of our market, a lot equal to it would command 10¢ to 11 cents per lb; the other sample is very much stained, and would not command over 3 cents per lb; both samples were taken from the same bale. The ends and the sides of the bale were made up with the prime inclosing the inferior, and owing to accident only, the cheat was discovered. We understand the Cotton was received from Camden, and that steps will be taken to find out and punish the packer of it.

Charleston Courier.

NEW ALBANY, (Illinois,) March 29.

We have learned from Gen. Clark, who has recently visited Nashville, and had a personal interview with him, that Gen. Jackson had transmitted an answer to the resolution of inquiry of the senate of this state, touching the protection of domestic manufactures and internal improvements.

The people of Lockport, N. Y. are about establishing a Tavern without a Bar, in order to accommodate the new line of "Sabbath-keeping stages." *Hot Coffee* is to be furnished instead of spirituous liquors.

A Catamango, an animal never before heard of in the U. States, was shot lately in Pennsylvania. It resembles a Mink, is 30 inches long—the fur and hair white as snow. Goldsmith gives an account of some few on the coast of Africa, but not before heard of in America. The Catamango and a Mink were fighting when seen, and both shot at one time.

Great Sale.—The whole amount at the late semi-annual sale at Market-Hall, by the New-England Society for the promotion of Manufactures and Mechanic Arts, was \$599,690 08.

PENNSYLVANIA.

It is well known that Harrisburg is the hot bed of Jacksonism in Pennsylvania. It was here that the General was nominated for the Presidency, about the same time he was nominated at Greensburg, by R. Coulter and others. At the last Presidential election, so overwhelming and universal was the vote in favor of the General, and so few were the friends of Mr. Adams, that after considerable exertion by two of his friends, but *fewer* votes were polled for him. On Friday last, (at the Borough election,) the friends of Mr. Adams polled one hundred and thirty-four votes, being an increase of one hundred and twenty. Had the necessary exertions been used to bring out our whole force, our ticket would have been safe. This, however, was not deemed necessary, as we had not the most distant idea that any exertions on our part could bring us so near victory. In future, however, we shall better know our own strength, and, by bringing it to action, we may with confidence calculate upon a more favorable result than the most sanguine amongst us ever dreamed of. We have no doubt but our opponents will again shoot a broad result of the last Friday's election, a great victory. We have no great objection that they should do so, while, at the same time, we have seen enough to convince us that they feel chagrined at the result, as they, with great confidence, calculated on at least two, if not three to one, against us.

Harrisburg Intel.

John Randolph.—In his letter published in the last Richmond *Equiver*, he says: "What I have most at heart of

all attainable objects is the election of General Jackson."

In his letter to his constituents in 1822; he said, "The election of General Jackson to the Presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can in no event possibly occur; the people of the United States have not yet become so *Corrupted* as to choose a man of military talents, to govern the national councils."

In 1822, he thought his people must become greatly "*corrupted*" before they would choose General Jackson. He now thinks the election of the General the most desirable of all earthly things. What is the inference?

When this malignant, but deceitful being, was placed in the Senate of the United States, in 1825, he anticipated he should be kept there for the remainder of his life, and thinking that he should have no further occasion for the good will of the people of his district, whom he despises as he does the whole American population, he let out his true sentiments, and said they were "a poor set, a very poor set compared with the English." But behold the change! He was expelled from the Senate by the Legislature of his State, and being thrown back on the people of the district, he says, they are "the best, the most generous, and noble constituents that man ever had."

Antediluvian Forest.—At 300 feet below the sand bank of which the Island of Sheppy is composed, there is a prostrate antediluvian forest!—and when digging the well for the garrison it was found necessary even to blast the fossil timber. The British Museum, the Canterbury Museum, and French Institution at Paris have been enriched with fossils and fruits from this spot.

Maidston Jour.

DIED.

In this county, on the 21st instant, after a long illness, Mr. John Dew, an old and respectable citizen, about 70 years of age.

At his residence, near Madison, Morgan county, Ga. on Thursday morning, 30 inst. Mr. James Irwin, a native of Ireland, but for many years a highly respectable citizen of N. Carolina, and of Georgia for the last 8 years. If correctness of intercourse with mankind, benevolence, charitable feelings to a most extensive degree, together with a mind highly improved, are passports to public esteem, then was he fully entitled to it.

Cotton.

THE subscriber has for sale, on a credit of twelve months, Fifty Bales of COTTON. WM. CARSON.

April 28, 1828.—1w.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, at my Establishment North of the Court House, another supply of

OYSTERS,

AND

BUTTER CRACKERS;

I have also received, a supply of well assorted

FRESH CANDLES,

together with

Sweet Malaga Grapes, Raisins,

Lemons, Loaf Sugar,

Real Irish Whiskey,

Codfish, Smoked Herrings,

Pickled Irish Herrings, &c. &c.

I have also brought up from Charleston, a few Hampers of IRISH POTATOES, which I purchased on board the Henry Dawson, direct from Belfast—I will sell a few to persons wishing to plant and renew the seed.

April 15, 1828.—2t

WM. HUNTER.

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity at last Nov. Term, I shall sell at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Monday of our next Superior Court in May, at Public Auction, five lots, situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North side of Tryon street, and known on the town plat by Nos. 53 and 54 front, and 41, 42 and 43 back lots, formerly belonging to A. Frew and mortgaged to Wm. Berryhill and Jonas Clark, to secure the payment of a debt in the Newbern Bank. Said lots were formerly sold by a decree, and bought by said Wm. Berryhill, who has failed to comply with the conditions of the sale; it was therefore decreed, that they be resold on a credit of one and two years, the purchase giving bonds with sufficient security, payable at the Newbern Bank, Charlotte Branch, with interest from the date unless said Berryhill comply with the conditions before the day of sale.

D. R. DONLAP, a. m.

402.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Mecklenburg, Virginia, two miles south of Roanoke, and 5 miles below Harkin's ferry, a likely young negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and quite black, by the name of *Africa*. He absconded on Sunday night, the 30th of March last, and had on, at the time, a Roundabout of double-weave cotton cloth, and dyed of a purple colour;—pantaloons of the same;—waistcoat of the same cloth, not dyed. It is expected that he will take the road leading from Oxford, by Hillsboro, Greensboro and Salisbury, to South-Carolina and Georgia in pursuit of his wife, who was carried some months since, from this neighborhood to the south in country. Africa has occasionally a slight stammer in speaking, especially when embarrassed. WM. MARSHALL.

April 4, 1828.—5:21 p.