

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1830.

We have the pleasure this week of presenting our patrons with the first number of the JOURNAL. The patronage extended to us thus far is respectable, but not so extensive as we could wish, to render our future prospects cheering. It is possible, if the common exertions of the day had been made use of to obtain the names of subscribers, to solicit every one, pertinaciously, to honor us with their names, that our subscription list would have been extended to a larger number; but we do not wish any man to subscribe contrary to his inclinations, or who does not expect to receive the full value for his money. The attempt is now made, whether Charlotte, and the intelligent county of Mecklenburg, can support a Press or not. That a public paper is needed in this place, no one will doubt; and that a well conducted one will have a beneficial influence on society, is equally true. To publish a useful paper, we shall use our humble exertions; whether we may fulfil our intentions, is for the public to decide. It is very far from our expectations to be able to please or meet the approbation of all; to make the effort, the result would be similar to the man in the fable, with his son and beast, who in endeavoring to please all, pleased no one, and lost his worldly goods in the trial.

To those who have encouraged us in the commencement of our present undertaking, we tender our sincere thanks. And if sufficient patronage is hereafter extended, (which we have some reason to expect,) there is no doubt but this will become a permanent establishment; and we hope means may be had, that as it increases in age it may likewise increase in utility.

The courtesy of editors of papers to whom we may send, is respectfully solicited in exchanging with us.

Those who have subscribed for the JOURNAL, are aware that it is to be no party paper. In our prospectus, we endeavored to lay down, in a brief manner, the course we intend to pursue, not to be influenced, as journalists, by party or sectional politics, but to follow the dictates of principle, in whatever, in our humble judgment, may advance the glory and welfare of our happy country as a great nation, to be respected abroad and maintained at home. It is the boast of this country, that the Press is free; this is true, but it will be conceded by many, that its freedom, in a number of instances, has descended to licentiousness. This trait of character we wish to avoid, in however remote a degree, as it has a tendency to bring into action the worst passions of our nature, through the agency of a power exercising immense influence on society. The existence of parties has been considered by many as having a favorable influence on our institutions, by preventing corruption, and as holding a kind of salutary check over those in power and administering the affairs of government. This we consider to be true in the abstract; but its agency in these modern days has been more directed to the elevation of men, rather than the elevation of principle. On questions of policy, temperate and reasonable argument will go farther than violent party spirit. We do not wish to be instrumental in warping the judgment of our readers by presenting a one-sided and contracted view of great leading questions: the proper object of a public paper is to diffuse information and intelligence, and of such a nature that can be depended on for correctness; otherwise, its usefulness is visionary.

On our first page will be found an article on the Gold Region. We accidentally saw it a few months past, as an original communication in the Greensboro' Patriot, and it containing something new on an engaging subject in this section, we were induced to present it to our readers. Whether the inferences and conclusions are correct, we are not qualified to say, but no doubt they are of sufficient importance to elicit inquiry. Any speculations on the subject of the article alluded to, will be thankfully received by gentlemen disposed to contest the theory advanced by Mr. Strong, or to advocate it, if his arguments are considered feasible.

We shall consider it as a favor to receive any original communications on the subject of mining, or facts connected with our gold region, in whatever form; and no doubt such writings would be acceptable to the public.

To present a detailed account of our mining operations, cannot be expected, no farther than a summary view of the works, which we shall publish hereafter. If not solicited too much, we should wish to be favored with regular statements of the products of each mine, or principal ones, where the operations are extensive, for publication. This would afford a better criterion of the productiveness of our mines, than any other view we could take of the subject. The present operations in this neighborhood in machinery, &c. are extensive, more so, perhaps, than is conceived of at a distance; and we shall avail ourselves of a future opportunity to publish some account of them.

Mr. JEFFERSON seems to have doubted the fact of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775, which is generally known and believed in this section of country, as it is within the memory of many of our most aged citizens. Judge Martin, in his History of North-Carolina, published a year or two ago, notices the

fact, and it is the only notice of the circumstance in any history of our country. This account has been extracted from Judge Martin's work, and published in the Newbern Spectator, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Jefferson to the elder Mr. Adams, discrediting the circumstance altogether, and throwing an air of lightness on the affair. We insert the letter in a preceding column, together with remarks from the Raleigh Register, and in our next we shall publish the extract from Martin's History, (for the 2d vol. of which we are indebted to a friend,) relating the particulars of the meeting of the citizens and the promulgation of a declaration of independence, which is similar to an account published in this town about six years past, accompanying an Address delivered at Hopewell Church, in this county, by M. Winslow Alexander, July 5, 1824, which publication is no doubt recollecting by many of our readers.

It is of importance to the credit and honor of our County, that all facts relating to the affair should be made public, and we shall cheerfully receive and publish any statements that may go further to substantiate its truth, which may be in the possession of any of our citizens.

General JAMES IRDELL, one of our Senators in Congress, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next, has announced that he declines being a candidate for re-election. Several gentlemen have been named as probable candidates.

The Synod of N. Carolina will be held at Hopewell Church, in this county, on the 12th of October next. The Presbytery of Orange will meet at Greensborough, in this State, on the 1st of October.

New Cotton.—Two hundred and fifty bales of the new crop have been sold at Augusta, for 11 1/2 a 11 3/4.

A wagon load of prime new cotton, from Laurens county, Ga. was sold at Savannah, on the 10th inst. at 13 cents. This (says the Charleston Courier), is the highest price paid, that we have heard of, this season.

The Charon Republican, of the 9th inst. quotes the price of new cotton in that market, at 11 a 11 1/2 cents, and selling readily at those rates.

We have received the first number of "The Lancaster Beacon," published in Lancasterville, S. C. on the 18th inst.—J. D. COCKE, editor. We wish the editor success, and tender him our congratulations on the fine appearance of his sheet.

We learn from the Beacon, that the citizens of Lancasterville gave a dinner to Gen. JAMES BLAIR on the 15th instant, at which Gov. MILLER was present, as an invited guest. We should notice the proceedings more particularly, but must plead the want of room.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A late arrival at New-York, on the 18th inst. from Liverpool, brings additional intelligence from France. We have only space for the following brief particulars, relating to the French Revolution.

The King and his household, fled from St. Cloud to Rambouillet on the 1st of August. Here he numbered a considerable military force. Commissioners were sent to treat with him, and an armistice, together with a liberal allowance, was agreed upon. These commissions had the generosity to cause a million to be delivered immediately to the ex-royal family, who wanted money, and had asked 4 millions for its journey. The three other millions were going to be sent to Charles, and the commissioners devoted themselves to escort him.

Subsequently, as the king had received an accession of troops numbering 15,000, who seemed inclined to adhere to him, he refused to comply with the terms he had himself dictated, and also refused to restore the crown jewels. The people of Paris became enraged at this intelligence, and a large military force set out immediately to march upon Rambouillet. On receiving news of the approach of these forces, the troops of the King deserted the Royal cause. The ex-king thereupon abdicated the throne in favor of the young Duke of Bordeaux, appointing the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant General and Regent of the Kingdom, during the minority of the Prince.

Being subsequently informed that 40,000 of the National Guards, headed by two commissioners who had been with him, Charles came to an immediate decision, and gave up every thing.

At the latest advices, the ex-king and his family had left Rambouillet, for Cherbourg, accompanied by the commissioners. The impression was, that it was the intention of the royal exiles to embark for the U. States.

The Duke of Orleans had subscribed the sum of 10,000 francs to the fund for the relief of those who were wounded on the 27th, 28th and 29th of July, and to the families of the slain.

Revolutions of a similar character were anticipated in Spain and Portugal. Perhaps the fire will spread into Italy. The King of Naples is dead.

By one of the Havre packets which arrived at New-York on the 13th, it was stated that the American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, had been chartered on the morning of the 4th of August to convey King Charles and suite to a port in the United States. It was reported that it was at the King's orders that these ships had been chartered.

It was reported that there was a serious misunderstanding between Gen. Bourmont and Admiral Dupre, at Algiers, respecting the great treasures found there. The latter complained that the former seemed desirous to exclude the navy officers.

By an arrival one day later at N. York, we notice the following in addition to the above:—Several vessels, American as well as English, are about proceeding from Liverpool to ports in France, for the purpose of conveying from that country persons who may wish to emigrate to the western world in consequence of recent events.

The London Globe says.—The ex-king of France and his son, are said to be going to Switzerland, and the Duke de Bordeaux, with his mother, to Naples.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Jefferson, in his letter concerning the Mecklenburg Declaration, observes that Williamson, in his History of North Carolina, does not mention the transaction. It is a sufficient answer to this objection, that Williamson's History does not come down to the date of that event, but terminates with the year 1773.—Newbern Spectator.

The Philadelphia Gazette states—"That a collector of militia fines, received on Wednesday a severe beating from a young man, on whom he attempted to enforce a demand, not by presenting a warrant, but by producing a pistol!"

Counterfeit Notes.—United States Bank notes of the denomination of five dollars, payable at the Branch Bank at New York, to the order of M. Robinson, Cashier, dated July 1, 1829, and No. 1310 are in circulation in Philadelphia. The paper is light and flimsy. The signatures of N. Middle and Wm. McIlvaine are good imitations. The vignette and the ends of the notes are badly engraved, and the endorsement on the back of M. Robinson is not well imitated. Part of the filling up and the numbering are a good imitation of the genuine notes.

Georgia and her Gold Region.—The last Southern Recorder states, that three additional companies of United States troops—one of artillery from Charleston, the other two of infantry, one from Augusta, and the other from Fort Mitchell—under the command of Maj. Wager, have been ordered to proceed forthwith to the Cherokee country to repress the working of the mines. This step is understood to be acquiesced in by Gov. GILMER. The State Agent has not been able to prevent intrusion and great waste in this section, and has consequently been re-called. Should circumstances still appear to render it necessary, the Recorder thinks it may be found expedient to convene the Legislature on the third Monday in October.—Raleigh Register.

We saw a merchant the other day scanning his paper with Gold Dust! Does this look like dull times? Yet every body is crying out all times. We must join in the chorus. Indeed nothing keeps us alive but the Necessaries. We hope to live long enough to see them all extinct. "Stupidity" is generally long lived, as the Carolinian would say. But we are in earnest; what shall we do? The gold dust might brighten our pages, but we had rather have it in our pockets. A friend suggests that we should do as a brother Editor did before us in the same office—(which is peculiarly well adapted to escape the emergency) go into the United States and keep our room, and tell all who want money that we have got the Room alive. Georgia Courier.

More Gold.—A gold mine has been discovered in this county, about twenty-two miles west of this place, which promises to be very productive. We have seen a bar worth about one hundred dollars, which had been procured in a few days with very imperfect machinery. We have been told that as much as fifteen dollars worth of gold has been washed out by one hand in a day. We have seen some specimens of the ore, which exhibited abundant evidence of value. Experiments have been made which show that at least eight dollars can be procured from a bushel of ore. The vein where it has been opened is about eighteen inches wide, and as it descends, increases in width and in the richness of the ore. The land has recently become the property of Messrs. Yarbrough & Huntington of this place, and we understand they are making arrangements for immediately prosecuting to some extent the works at the mine, and we hope it will prove a source of wealth to them, as well as of benefit to the county generally. Hillsborough Recorder.

The editor of the Richmond Compiler says that the search for gold still continues in Virginia, and that the gold found in that State is of the purest quality. He adds:—"Some gentlemen who have consulted the mineralogy of the State, have arranged it into various strata—the region of lime nearer to the mountains, then a much narrower region of gold; and below this is the coal district. If this distribution be correct, we may scarcely expect to find gold in the lower country where we live, as it is a little to the east of the coal lands. We understand, that a very rich vein of gold has been discovered in the lower end of Fauquier Co. It is said that in that portion of the country, the metal is found imbedded in a sort of porous quartz rock—and lower down, as in the Spottsylvania mines, it is mixed with the sand, as if the rocks above had been worn and washed away, so as to throw the sands and particles of gold to a lower space. It is supposed that the belt of gold is from five to twelve miles wide—and extending, as far as we have ascertained, from the county of Fauquier to the county of Fincanna. We understand that indications of it have been traced on a tract of land belonging to a worthy citizen of our own town, in whose good fortune, if it could be confirmed by actual experience, we are sure that his numerous acquaintance would most cordially rejoice. These signs have been very recently traced, and the tract of land is in the very neighborhood of the James river."

Persons holding Subscription Papers for the JOURNAL, with names on them, are requested to return them as soon as possible, that we may forward on the first numbers of the paper.

We have taken the liberty to send several papers to gentlemen who have not subscribed. If they are willing to become subscribers, they can signify the same by retaining the paper sent; if otherwise, they will have the goodness to return it by the mail, as a token of nonacquiescence. We wish the above to be understood, as the Journal will not be forced on any one who is not willing to patronize it.

MARRIED, In this county, on the 23d instant, by Andrew Gray, Esq. Mr. Allen Robinson, of York District, S. C. to Miss Susanna Boyd, daughter of Col. Thomas Boyd.

In this county, on the 21st instant, by the Rev. Walter S. Phair, Mr. Kirchin Powell, to Miss Elizabeth Osaley.

In this county, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. Thomas Thompson, to Miss Mahaly Caroline Catharine Katy Fisher Valentine Gray.

DIED, In this town, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Dicy Hutchison, in the 75th year of her age.

In Ireddell county, on the 13th inst. Mr. Thomas Allison, for many years a merchant in Salisbury. On the Thursday previous, while in one of the pits at his gold mine, the rope attached to the tub in which the dirt is drawn up, broke while the tub was ascending, and precipitated it, with its contents, upon his head. The weight of the loaded tub was about 200 pounds, and it fell a distance of 30 feet. His spine was broken by the blow, and his body otherwise mangled; but he lingered, in excruciating agony, until the Monday following, when death relieved him from his suffering. Mr. A. was universally esteemed by his acquaintances, and his death will be sincerely regretted. [Salisbury Journal.]

In Raleigh, at the residence of his father, Col. William Folk, on the 8th instant, of a pulmonary affection, Mr. Alexander Hamilton Folk, in the 21st year of his age.

At the residence of her father, near Manchester, S. C. on the 14th inst. Mrs. Mary Rebecca M'Duffie, consort of the Hon. George M'Duffie, and daughter of Richard Singleton, Esq.

On the 11th instant, at the jail in Raleigh, of hemorrhage of the bowels, David L. Fields, of Guilford county. The deceased was convicted at the last November Term of the U. S. Circuit Court, of having passed counterfeit checks of the bank of the United States, and was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods in Charlotte, Camden, and Fayetteville. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY. Exercises will be resumed on the first of October. The course of instruction includes Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes; Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and Ethics; Drawing, Painting, and Needle-work.

HAYWOOD'S MANUAL. THE Subscriber will think whoever may be in possession of the above work, with his name printed on the back, to return it to the owner, as it is a book for which he has almost daily use. F. L. SMITH.

PLANTATION TO RENT. ON Wednesday, the 29th October, the subscriber will rent, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the ensuing year, the Plantation on which she formerly resided. A large and pleasant dwelling-house, extensive out-buildings, a young and flourishing orchard, and good meadows, all conspire to render this a desirable residence for one or more families.

At the same time and place, I will expose to sale a large quantity of Corn, Cotton, Fodder, Wheat, and other productions common to a farm. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. JANE H. ALEXANDER.

A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into copartnership in the mercantile business in the town of Charlotte, under the firm of

WATSON & GILLESPIE, respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjacent counties, that they will open a

Fresh and Splendid stock of GOODS, such as are usually kept in back country Stores, which will be purchased in New-York and Philadelphia, for cash. They expect to receive their supplies by the Superior Court in November next, which will be opened in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, being an adjoining room to his House of Entertainment. They intend to sell as low as any merchant in the place, for cash. ROBT. WATSON, RICH'D. GILLESPIE.

N. B. I shall be absent for six or eight weeks: Those who are in arrears to the firm of Wheeler & Gillespie, are requested to call on Mr. P. Thompson, and settle their accounts. Indulgence cannot be expected.

RICH'D. GILLESPIE, Sr. part. of Wheeler & Gillespie. Charlotte, Sept. 23, 1830.—14

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. SIGN OF THE RISING SUN.

J. D. BOYD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr. R. I. Dinkins, which, by some recent improvements is rendered more comfortable. Considerable additions are now making, which will be completed in a short time, thereby rendering the Establishment more spacious and commodious than it has been heretofore.

The proprietor pledges himself to use every effort to render persons comfortable, and unremitting exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. The best TABLE and BAR which the market in the back country can afford, shall not be wanting. BEDS and BEDDING are inferior to none. Attentive and trusty Ostlers are employed, and Stables abundantly furnished. Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 25, 1830.—14

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

CAREFUL for past encouragement, from a generous public, beg leave to inform them that they have still on hand a very handsome assortment of GOODS in their line, all of which have been of a recent purchase in New-York and Philadelphia, and they have no hesitation in saying that they will dispose of articles as low as can be obtained in any of the neighboring markets, for cash. WATCH REPAIRING will receive punctual attention, and the manufacturing of silver Tables and Tea SPOONS, and North-Carolina Gold worked into any articles that may be ordered. N. B. Persons whose accounts still remain unsettled, are again requested to call on or before the November Courts and settle the same, either by cash or note, particularly those of a long standing.

NOTICE—TO THOSE CONCERNED.

THE Subscriber is about to quit his present business, and not having made his fortune, he is very desirous that those indebted to him should settle their accounts, as some are due or running on better than three years. I shall shew no indulgence, and this may be considered a fair warning. WM. HUNTER. September 25, 1830.—33

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WM. CAROLAN & CO. RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business in its various branches, at their Shop near the Court-House, and opposite the Printing-office, where they execute their work in the best style, as they employ good workmen and make use of the best northern materials, they working nothing else. They will also keep on hand, of their own make, an assortment of Boots and Shoes. Orders for work will be thankfully received, and they will endeavor to give general satisfaction in their execution. September 22, 1830. 1

COTTON GINS.

THE subscriber has for sale several COTTON MACHINES, of forty and fifty Saws, of superior quality, manufactured by the late Samuel Porter. They will be sold reasonable, either for cash or approved paper. WM. DAVIDSON. Sept. 22, 1830.—314

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions... August Term, 1830.

William J. Wilson, adm'r. of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd. The Heirs at Law of said deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Benton and Jesse Benton, two of the heirs at law of the said Jeremiah, are resident in parts unknown: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county on the 4th Monday in November next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in August, 1830. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C. 615—pr. adv. \$2 62 1/2

AN APPRENTICE

WILL be taken at this Office to learn the Printing-business, if application be made immediately. To a smart active lad, 14 or 15 years of age, with a tolerable English education, suitable encouragement will be given. Sept. 27, 1830.

BLANKS.

A GENERAL Assortment of BLANKS, such as are required by Clerks of Courts, Magistrates, and Constables, will constantly be kept on hand at this Office, neatly pointed on good and substantial paper.