

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1830.

Census.—During the past summer, the operation of numbering the inhabitants of the United States has been going on, and probably a greater part has been completed by this time. The town of Charlotte numbers 717, but we have not yet seen a statement of the different grades of population. We shall endeavor to obtain a correct statement of the population of the whole county, and the increase since 1820, for publication. Of the returns received, we notice the following:

Newbern, in this State, contains 3752 inhabitants. The increase of the white population since 1820, is 185, and the decrease of slaves during that time is 200.

The town of Tarborough contains 565 inhabitants.

Hillsborough contains 923 inhabitants; 490 whites, 412 slaves, and 21 free colored people.

Norfolk, Va. contains 9816 inhabitants, there being an increase, since 1820, of 1333.

Natural Curiosity.—We understand that a snake was found sixty-five feet below the surface of the ground at Capps' Mine, a few weeks ago. The workmen were digging in the shaft to which a steam-engine is applied to pump out the water, and on turning up a clod of earth something was observed which at first was thought to be some vegetable root, but on a closer view was found to be a snake, and alive; and from the situation in which it was found, it is not supposed that it could have fallen into the pit accidentally. The depth was below water mark. The dimensions, species, and appearance of the snake, we have not understood.

The tables turned.—Every one knows that but a short time ago, all our merchants and trading people were anxious to obtain S. Carolina money in preference to that of our own State, to transact their business. We were informed the other day, that at a mercantile house in town a gentleman called to get some N. Carolina money for S. Carolina, and actually paid 1 per cent. in the exchange. For the reason above stated, this is something uncommon.—S. Carolina money has lost its par value with us. At Fayetteville, it has been at a discount for some time, and our money is at par with the U. S. Branch Bank at that place, as will be seen on reference to our prices current.

The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only living signer of the Declaration of Independence, completed his 94th year on the 20th of September last.

Suicide.—On the 3d ult. a young man named Sloan, in Moore county, shot himself through the head, and expired instantly. It is said that he had exhibited symptoms of mental derangement.

Another.—On the 22d ult. Mr. Kennedy M'Rae, a respectable inhabitant of Montgomery county, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head, near his dwelling, and was found dead shortly after by his little children, who were on their way to school. No cause is assigned for the rash act. He left a wife and ten children.

President Jackson returned to the Seat of Government on the 25th ultimo, from a visit to Tennessee.

At the recent election in the State of Maine, the administration have gained a complete triumph, the Jackson candidate for Governor, Mr. Smith, being elected by a majority of from 500 to 700 votes, and four of the members elected to Congress being of the same party.

In Vermont, the opposition to the administration have prevailed by a large majority.

The Presidency.—A State Convention is to be held in Kentucky, on the 9th of December next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the Presidency.

At a public meeting in Hartford, Conn. recently, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was nominated as a candidate to be supported for the next Presidency of the United States.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contradicts, positively, the statement that the Count Surville (Joseph Bonaparte) intends to return to France.

It is stated that during the conflict in Paris, many ladies lent oil, water, &c. to throw upon the King's troops; and this had so good an effect in several of the streets, that the troops refused to enter them.

The sum of \$973 has been collected in New-York, for the "wounded" of Paris, in the late struggle.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Measrs. Noble & Holton: In looking over my file of the Catawba Journal, I observed in the paper of March 9th, 1830, a letter to the editor, respecting a Resolution introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, to have a branch of the Mint established in this State; and as that resolution is still before the Committee, and the chairman during the last session of Congress having forwarded a circular to gentlemen engaged in the business, soliciting information on the subject, that he may bring it before Congress at the next session with a better chance of success, I have extracted that part of the letter and forward it to you for publication, believing it will be the means of inducing gentlemen, not only in this, but in other counties where the precious metal is found, to communicate through your paper what information they may possess relative to the subject.

"The resolution submitted sometime since by the Hon. Saml. P. Carson, proposing to establish a branch of the Mint in the gold region of North-Carolina, is still before the committee. From the

conversations which I have held with Members of Congress upon the subject, I am fearful that the report of the committee will be unfavorable, and that, too, from an apprehension that the cost will be enormous. They ought to reflect that we are a plain people, and that in the erection of a mint we should not aspire to the grandeur of the Philadelphia mint. A member told me that a mint, even of a temporary character, would cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but I am very confident it would not cost more than one-third of this sum, if that. This shows the necessity of correct information upon the subject; for as long as Congress is permitted to wander in the mazes of conjecture, obstacles will be raised which do not exist, and the good intentions of the government will be frustrated in consequence of the clouds and darkness that rest upon it. It behooves all, then, interested in the matter, to investigate it thoroughly; to ascertain the best place of location for the mint; the probable expense of erecting a suitable building; its effect on the mining interest; the amount of gold purchased up by foreign agents, and which is lost to the country for want of a mint convenient to the mines to coin it; and, in fact, every thing connected with it, that is calculated to enlighten the understanding of Congress, so that at its next session it may be prepared to act advisedly upon the subject. There is no doubt in my mind, that if sufficient light is shed upon the subject to authorize the appropriation, Congress will unhesitatingly pass a bill to establish a branch of the mint in this State."

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Never have men acted from the impulse of more laudable, praiseworthy and disinterested motives, than those which now actuate us; and torturing as it is to true modesty to eulogize our present undertaking, yet candor, and a proper respect for the opinion of others, compel us to declare our object to be alone for the public good.

We act in the capacity of a Committee; our aim is the public good, (as above writing,) and to the public we hold ourselves amenable, in the same manner that a parliamentary or congressional committee would be held by the authority which constituted it. The real friends of the public (aroused enemies it never had,) will therefore pardon us, when they find, in the course of business that we roughly handle a pretended one, in order to bring him with his deeds to the light. However, we shall never interfere with individual interest, unless the public good actually requires it; and even then our interference shall be characterized by the utmost official compassion. Although we act under the highest authority, and from which there is no appeal,—namely, the Public,—yet we would rather be distinguished for kindness than cruelty, for beauty than deformity; and we prefer convincing by persuasion, not by force. We have as much regard for the public good as Mr. Connor or Mr. M'Duffie, and although our influence is more circumscribed, and our characters less elevated, yet we have as good a right to make a noise in the world as they have. Suffer us then, with all the authority which, in our official capacity, we are allowed to claim, to present as the first arises upon our list—

The busy-bodies, who walk about town;
The insatiable chasers of tobacco; and,
The excessive hard drinkers.

The first named persons contrive to keep up a little life, as they term it, in the village, let matters go as they may. Never was a South-Carolina Editor possessed of more original inventive genius, than those characters can truly claim; in fact, their ingenuity and address in prying into other people's business is so great, that we hazard nothing in saying, if folks have only ears they can be infallibly set together by them.

The second named persons are in a great measure harmless offenders; they do not wish to injure the public, but merely to enjoy an innocent gratification, which they derive from the constant mastication of a narcotic weed, vulgarly called tobacco. Little do they imagine the public loses by this, in several respects;—in the first place, their talents are smothered, suffocated, with the stench of tobacco; their taste is blunted, and the rules of politeness violated. It is no doubt for this reason that our literary gentlemen, instead of pursuing some congenial employment, and at times enriching the columns of the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal* with the productions of genius and taste, are content, after having acquired learning, to let their fine ideas evaporate in fumes of a cigar, and to chew and smoke away the balance of their lives; so that in the place of opening their mouths in favor of their country and its institutions, they literally shut up and stop them with tobacco. Viewing matters in this light, we feel justified in entering down all tobacco chewers as public grievances; but were we to take into account the loss of health, the miseries of indigestion, we should call them suicides.

Now what shall we say about the third named persons? How shall we report those fiery nerved, bloated cheeked disciples of Bacchus, who daily perambulate our streets? If the telling of a lie and the chewing of tobacco be termed a grievance, what ought this to be termed, when produces both these, and ten times as much? Don't be frightened, good friends, we seek your reformation; it is on that account that you are numbered among our grievances; and it is in this way only that you could merit our attention. Be assured, we shall not refer you to President Jackson or Doctor Cooper; we find references nearer home. Suffer us to point out, for one moment, that empty pocket which we discover dangling about through a ragged hole in your coat; suffer us to contrast the enormity of your crime with the crimson colors of your nose, and to send you home to your broken-hearted wives and starving children, where, if you yet have a conscience, you will receive a more eloquent appeal than we could possibly make. Take this lesson before breakfast—and then go to work, to labor, and to prayer. Leave off setting yourselves on fire, for you are not as incubus-

ble as you imagine; and instead of grievances, you will soon become useful members of the community; instead of being found among those who represent Bedlam broke loose, you will see contentment and happiness at home, in the bosom of your family. The little change which the "hard times" had left with you, will now be prudently expended for the necessities of life; and instead of lying all night before shop doors, like an old stump for boys to squirt dirty water upon, you will rise up early, with health and sobriety in your countenance, and without being afraid to look any white man in the face. "Plucked as a brand from the burning," your awful escape will incite you to greater diligence in serving your day and generation, than otherwise would have been expected. All which is respectfully submitted.

"COMMITTEE."

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

How customary is it to call the press the bulwark of our rights, the Palladium of our liberty, &c., and it certainly deserves these titles. But the best things are too often abused, and the press is perverted from these glorious objects to become the engine of malice and the disseminator of falsehood. Political opposition engenders personal enmity, and resentment leads to the base resort of calumny. It has been justly said that he who aspires to a public office must endure a fiery ordeal; every action of his life, that will admit of censure, is arrayed against him, and if his conduct has been so unexceptionable as to disappoint this array, misrepresentation and slander are employed in its stead. The common infirmities of human nature are made in him particular objects of ridicule—his closet and fire-side are invaded and his private feelings tortured by the scurrility of his opponents. These effects do not arise from the liberty of the press, but from its licentiousness; it is a serious evil, and that man who could devise a remedy, would be truly a benefactor to his country. The virtues of a saint and the talents of an angel cannot secure a man from calumny; the best of our countrymen, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and others innumerable, have suffered by vile and cowardly detraction. The effect of this universal censure is to make many good and able men stand aloof from political contests, and withhold their talents that might otherwise be beneficial to the community; it renders some men in office elaborate and almost indifferent to public opinion, and thus one of the best effects of the press, its restraint on public officers, is destroyed. The conductors of the press should be men of liberal principles and strict integrity, firm in a good cause, and unwilling to undertake a bad one; such men are a real credit and

much prejudice and passion are visible, such injustice and indecency, we cannot but regret that persons so unfit for the business are placed at the head of the chief organ of communication with the public. Besides the mischief they occasion at home, they lower us in the estimation of other nations. The error of the German editor was excusable, who, in the time of the last presidential election, stated, "that the Americans had selected two of the worst men in the country as candidates for the highest office at their disposal."—*Sat. Ev. Post.*

Boston.—Agreeably to previous arrangements, was celebrated on Friday, the 17th Sept. the two hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the city of Boston. The proceedings on the occasion were full of interest. Among the incidents of the day was the presentation of a box of apples plucked from a tree planted by one of the first settlers, in 1630—51, two hundred years ago!

Novel Correspondence.—A singular correspondence has been commenced in Boston, between "the living who are yet alive," and the unborn of the third generation yet to come. The circumstances are as follows: At the late Centennial celebration in Boston, after the procession had been dismissed, General William Sullivan, Chief Marshal, wrote a letter to his successor, which he inclosed together with his TRUNCHEON, in a roll of parchment, and sealing it securely, he directed it in the following manner:

The CHIEF MARSHAL of the Centennial Celebration, 17th September, 1830, To the CHIEF MARSHAL of 17th September, 1850.

The package was delivered to the Mayor, with a request, that he would cause it to be preserved, and transmitted as directed. Mr. Sullivan has also suggested to the proper authorities, that an Iron or Tin Chest should be procured, and placed in a safe and secure situation, in which as many memorials of the day should be deposited as can be procured, including every thing that may be of interest to those who shall live indeed, whilst we live only in memory." We presume Gen. Sullivan does not anticipate an answer immediately.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Hoboken.—A race took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, between a bark canoe, paddled by two Indians from St. John's, and the newboat of the evening papers, rowed by two Whitchall Boatmen, with single oars, for fifty dollars, offered by Mr. Van Antwerp to the successful competitor. The starting place was near the ferry stairs, and the boats were to go twice round a stake placed a quarter of a mile to the north. A large concourse of people attended and the

collection of small craft plying about the water, with the assemblage on the green formed a pleasing and picturesque spectacle. A wigwag was erected in which the squaws took up their temporary quarters. The Indians paddled with great energy and dexterity, but it was almost immediately obvious that they could not contend with their lusty opponents, who took the lead and kept it. After going once round the stake, the *sauvages* very philosophically made directly for the shore and gave up the contest with perfect nonchalance. They afterwards with some of their brethren danced the war dance, with its accompaniments. A fine band of music played at intervals during the afternoon.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

The Messrs. Harpers publish this day a novel in two volumes, entitled "The Baron," by Miss Anna Maria Porter. The time of the action is the reign of James II. of England, and the plot is partly historical. The well established fame of the writer will induce the romance-reading world to seek for this production with avidity.—*ib.*

Noses of the New-Yorkers.—A Mr. Neilson has lately published, in Scotland, a book of travels in this country. The following is his opinion of the nasal protuberances of the people of the goodly city of New York:

"I have heard it remarked by foreigners that the New Yorkers in general, both male and female, do possess a length of nose which cannot fail to attract the attention of the most superficial on-looker. So far as my own experience goes, I am wonderfully mistaken if the first twenty noses a stranger encounters in Broadway, do not measure with any twenty-five average noses in Glasgow or Edinburgh. In spite of this peculiarity, the inhabitants of New York may be termed rather good-looking."

Selling off at cost.—A stranger visiting New York, would suppose that trade was at a low ebb, and shopkeepers quite disheartened, by the labels which every where meet the eye 'selling off at cost.' The stranger is yet to learn that this is generally a *finesse*, a mere ruse played off on the Johnny Raws. Why, some of these accommodating tradesmen have had these captivating announcements in their windows for two years together—and so general is the practice, that the labels are now printed by the hundred, for general use.—*N. Y. Mer. Adr.*

Imprisonment for Debt.—The Boston Manufacturer says that all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have expressed a decided belief that the law authorizing imprisonment for debt is unconstitutional.—DANIEL WEBSTER has offered his services gratuitously, to plead against its constitutionality, whenever any respectable body of citizens shall request them.

A dreadful accident happened at Jarro Colliery near New Castle, England. Twenty-three men and seventeen boys were killed by an explosion of inflammable air. The depth of the mine where it took place, was one hundred and ninety fathoms below the surface. Most of the men were married and have left families in distress and poverty.

DIED.

In Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 23d ult. Mrs. MONROE, consort of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States.

In this county, on the 6th inst. Sterling Phillips, aged about 12, a native of and late from Prince Edward county, Va.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, SEPTEMBER 27.
Cotton, sea-island, 21 a 25; Cognac brandy, 120 a 130 upland, 10 a 11; Holland Gin, 90 a 115; Rice, prime, \$25 a 31; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 84 a 4 50 per 100 lb. Inferior to good, 24 a 27; Salt, Liverpool, in bags of 4 bush, 81 75 a 1 87; Flour, superfine, 64 a 62; in bulk, 37 1-2 cts. Corn, 65 a 70; T. Island, 40 a 44; N. E. Rum, good, 30 a 31; Sugar, Havana white, 12 a 14; brown, 8 a 8 1/2; Apple Brandy, 28, scarce; Muscovado, 8 a 9 1/2; Tobacco, Carolina, 83 cts; New-Orleans, 74 a 9; Molasses, Cuba, 24 cts; New-Orleans, 20 a 30; Bacon, 6 a 7 1/2 cts; Coffee, prime g'n, 12 1/2 a 13; Ham, 8 1-2 a 10 1-2; infer. to good, 11 a 12; Lard, 15 a 16; Hyson Tea, 85 a 100 cts; Butter, 8 a 12 1/2; N. Carolina money, 14 a 15; Bagging, 42 inch, 13 a 20; 2 per cent. discount. B. & R. 6 a 9 cts. Georgia money, 1 pr. ct.

CAMDEN, OCT. 2.
Cotton, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2; Flour, 67 a 71, out of the wagons—Camden sills, 47 a 8; Wheat, 61 1/2; Peas, 62 1-2; Oats, 32; Corn, 75; Salt, 52 50 a 3 per sack, or 62 1-2 per bushel; Bacon, 8 a 12 1-2; Whiskey, 35 a 40.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPT. 30.
Cotton, \$10 a 11; Bagging, yard, 18 a 22; Bacon, 8 a 10; Candles, mould, 14; Coffee, prime green, 13 1/2 a 14—2d and 3d quality, 10 1/2 a 12 1/2; Corn, 55 a 60; Flour, 4 a 5; Iron, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; Flaxseed, 90 a 91; Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 6 1/2 a 7; Shot, bag, 8 1/2 a 2; Molasses, 26 a 28; Nails, cut, 6 1/2 a 7—wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 28 a 30; Sugar, common, 8 1/2 a 9—prime, 10 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 82 a 84; Apple Brandy, 30 a 35; Whiskey, 30 a 37 1/2; Wheat, 70 a 80; Beeswax, 20 cts.

MONEY MARKET.

United States Bank Notes, - - - par.
South-Carolina notes, - - - 1 per cent. dis.
Virginia notes, - - - 1 do. do.
Georgia notes, - - - 2 1/2 a 3 do.
BANK CHECKS ON NEW-YORK.
Sums over \$500, - - - 1 per cent. prem.
under \$500, - - - 1/2 do. do.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1830.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
	riset	set	
11 Monday,	6 21 5 39		
12 Tuesday,	6 22 5 38	Full, 2 2 36 morn.	
13 Wednesday,	6 23 5 37	Last, 8 5 11 aft'n.	
14 Thursday,	6 24 5 36	New, 16 2 10 aft'n.	
15 Friday,	6 25 5 35	First, 24 4 59 aft'n.	
16 Saturday,	6 26 5 34	Full, 31 11 57 morn.	
17 Sunday,	6 27 5 33		

WANTED.

CORN, TALLOW, OATS, LARD, WHEAT, BEESWAX, RYE, PEAS,

for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at St. Catharine's Mills.

T. L. BISSELL.

Oct. 5, 1830. 31f

FIVE CENTS REWARD.—And one

Nest of old Crucibles.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st inst. James M. Trout, an indentured apprentice to the Silver-smith business. As this boy has run away without cause, I will put the law in force against any person who harbors or employs him. The above reward will be given, but no thanks for his delivery to me in Charlotte.

THOS. TROTTER.

Oct. 7, 1830.—\$15

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Jacob Rape vs. Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of Richardson's Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry House, Alexander Osbourne and others, containing a tract of four hundred and ten acres.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, for the said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1830. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

618—price adv. \$24

FOR SALE.

A NEW PIANO FORTE, of first quality, made by L. Ricketts, Baltimore. BENJAMIN COTTELL. Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1830.—21f

NOTICE.

WAS left at the subscribers' Store, some time last winter, an old pair of Saddles, bags, containing some useful Mill-wright's implements, which the owner can have by calling for them, and paying for this advertisement.

THOS. A. NORMENT.

October 2, 1830.—21f

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-office at Charlotte, N. C. October 1, 1830.

A.	L.
Charles Alexander, Esq.	Mrs. Mary A. Long,
Silas Alexander, jun.	Wm. Lenoire.
Silas Alexander, Esq.	M.
Mrs. Mary Alexander,	Mrs. Betsey M'Rethen,
Thos. N. Alexander.	Saml. M'Bride,
B.	Thos. Marks,
Wm. H. Baily, 2	Lewis Marks,
John Barker,	Mrs. Martha N. Moore,
Capt. John Berry,	Robert Moe,
Washington Berryhill,	Miss Elizabeth M'Intire,
James Bayes,	Wm. M'Kinley, 2
Hugh Blackburn,	Capt. Wm. Moore,
Absalom Brown, 2	Edward Mahler,
Matthew Bain,	Elam Moore,
George Baker,	Robert Morton,
James Becket, 2	James Marshall, 2
Mathias Barringer,	Hugh F. M'Knight,
Nancy Belt.	Andrew M'Micken,
C.	Nehemiah H. M'Comb,
Pinckney Caldwell,	John M'Comb,
George Campbell,	Daniel M'Laughlin.
Asariah Cockburn,	O.
Col. I. Campbell,	John H. Orr, sen.
Wm. Cook,	James H. Orr,
Edmund Canel,	Ira A. Orr & Co.
William H. Clabsey,	James W. Osborn.
John Curlock.	P.
D.	C. A. Parks,
John Dow,	Ralord Porter,
Doct. M. Dougherty.	Mrs. Eliza W. Parks,
E.	Gen. Thos. G. Polk,
Charles Elms,	Wm. J. Polk,
Mrs. Harvey Elliott.	John Purser, Esq.
F.	George Patterson,
Wm. Flaniken,	Cyrus A. Parks,
Wm. Flinn,	James S. Patterson.
Ezekiel Ford,	R.
Gabriel Frel, sen.	Wallace Robinson,
Saml. T. Francis,	Elizabeth Reid,
Adieu O. Flaniken.	Andrew Ryburn,
G.	Doct. Jos. W. Ross,
John Gordon,	Charles Reedy,
Andrew Grier,	Joseph Reed,
Wm. Glass,	John Rich.
Rev. Isaac Grier,	S.
Hartwell Glover,	Debery Steud,
Nancy Grimes.	John Stephens,
H.	Elizabeth Sharply,
Doct. Saml. Henderson,	Wm. Strickland,
John W. Hilzer,	Doct. R. W. Saunders,
James M. Hutchison, 2	Andrew Sing,
Wm. Howard,	Franklin Stafford, Esq.
Isaac Henderson,	Mrs. Richard Singleton.
Patrick Hart,	T.
Alex. Henderson, 2	James Thompson,
Griffin Harrison,	Doct. James H. Tate,
Jesse H. Hutchison,	Mrs. Eliza Taylor,
Wm. S. W. Hays,	John Ray Taylor,
Wm. Hooks,	Miss Harriet A. Taylor,
Joseph Hudson,	Mrs. Margan Tanner.
John Henderson,	W.
George W. Houston.	John Williams,
I.	Gen. Williams,
John M. Ingram.	James Wolfington,
J.	John Witherspoon, 2
John Jones,	William Wehler,
Andrew Jones,	Wm. D. Williams,
Doct. Thos. I. Johnson.	John I. Walker,
K.	Moses Wallace,
Col. David Kerr,	Mrs. Hannah Wilson.
Henry B. Kelly, 4	Y.
George Kistler.	John Yarbrough,
314	WM. SMITH, P. M.

AN APPRENTICE

W H. L. is 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.