

PROPOSALS

For building a **JAIL** in Charlotte.

THE subscribers will receive sealed Proposals for building a **JAIL** in this place, until the 28th day of February next, at which time they will close the contract. The building is to be of brick, on a stone foundation, 45 feet long, 33 broad, and three stories high. The walls to be put up and the building covered in by the 15th November next, and the contract completed by the 15th of November, 1832.

The Contractor can receive the proceeds of the Tax for 1830, soon after the contract is closed, which amounts to about \$2,000, and a similar amount annually, until the whole sum is paid. Bond with approved security, will be required of the Contractor.

Those wishing to offer proposals, can see the plan and specifications of the building, by applying to William Smith or John Irwin, in Charlotte.

JOHN STITT,
JOHN H. DAVIDSON,
JOS. MC CONAUGHEY,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOHN IRWIN,

Charlotte, January 26, 1831. 51223

* * * The *Yadkin & Catawba Journal* and *Western Carolinian* will please insert this 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove from this part of the country, offers for sale the valuable **PLANTATION** on which he now resides, containing three hundred acres of Land, on the waters of Sugar Creek, immediately in the Gold Region. On the premises are, an excellent Mill Seat, good Saw-mill and Cotton Gin. Gold has been discovered in different places on this Plantation,—no particular search has been made to ascertain the extent, but from all appearances there can be no doubt that it is rich with that precious metal.

Also, one other **Tract of Land**, immediately on the stage road from Charlotte to Mason's Ferry, 4 miles from Charlotte, containing one hundred and fifty acres, well improved.

Either of the above tracts, or both, will be sold privately; or if not sold privately, will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 28th day of March next, at my house, 5 miles south-west from Charlotte, and 2 miles west of St. Catharine's Mills.

Also, on the same day will be offered for sale, several likely **NEGROES**, a large stock of **Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep**; Household and Kitchen **FURNITURE**; 8 or 900 bushels of **CORN**;

a quantity of **Flour, Hay and Oats**; an excellent **Cotton Gin** and works; **Thrashing Machine** and works; 3 of **Mendenhall's Patent Mills**;—and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

It is presumed that any person wishing to purchase, would like to view the premises before the day of sale; they can have an opportunity by applying to myself on the premises, any time previous to the day of sale. Any person or persons wishing to embark in the Gold Mining business, would do well to view the premises; a bargain will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, and payments made easy.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Jan. 22, 1831. 1818

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.



THE subscriber having purchased the House, Shop and Lot of Mr. David Kistler, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. on the main street, north-east of the Court-House, opposite Mr. Buton's shop, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent counties, that he is preparing to commence the

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, in all its various branches. He will be prepared in a short time to make to order, on short notice, such as—

COACHES, BAROUCHES, PHAETONS, JERSEY WAGONS, GIGS, panned & stick, SULKIES, &c. &c.

All of which will be executed in the most recent Northern plan and style of workmanship, on the most reasonable terms; to correspond with the times. He will be able in a short time to procure the services of first-rate workmen; his materials are of the best quality, and his timber will at all times be selected with particular care.

From an experience of at least twelve years in his line, and most strict attention to business, he flatters himself he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Repairs of every description will be done on the shortest notice, and most moderate terms.

NATHAN BROWN.

N. B. Will be taken to the above Business, an *Apprentice Boy*, one that can come well recommended to be of steady and industrious habits—such at the age of 15 or 16 years, may meet with good encouragement. N. BROWN. Charlotte, Dec. 24, 1830. 14

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



REMOVAL.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON

WOULD inform the Public, that they have removed their Shop to the house formerly occupied by R. Gillespie, 190 yards north-west from the Court-House.

They have just received some elegant **GOODS** in their line, which, with their former Stock, makes their assortment very complete. Also,

MILITARY GOODS, such as elegant *Sicards, Epauliers, a Plumes, red and white, &c. &c.* All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any of the Southern markets, for cash only.

WATCH REPAIRING will receive punctual attention, and the manufacturing of silver Table and Tea **SPOONS**, and North-Carolina Gold worked into any articles that may be ordered. Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 1830.

JOB PRINTING.

THIS Office being furnished with a new and handsome assortment of **JOB TYPE**, we are enabled to execute **PRINTING** of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,
GEMS OF LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

EACH No. of this popular monthly periodical for 1831, will contain 48 or more royal 8vo. pages of letter press, closely printed on fine type, and good paper, forming at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages. Price \$2 50 a year in advance.

Every No. will be embellished with one elegant Copperplate and several handsome Wood Engravings, Music and illustrations of Botany; besides a beautiful Title Page and a general index for the volume. The copperplates will embrace Portraits of our most distinguished men, the *Fashions*, Views and Fancy Pieces, equal to those of any periodical in the United States.

An elegant plate of the latest *Fashions* will be published in the January No. One of the Figures a full length Portrait of Queen Adelaide, of England; a Lady in Ball Dress; a Walking Dress, and Cap and Turban, of the newest style.

The February No. will contain a splendid portrait of Washington. An elegant Scripion Piece for March, is in the hands of the Engraver. The subsequent Engravings will be of the best quality.

Liberal Premiums have been offered for choice, original contributions. And especial care will be taken to have the selections of the most interesting and instructive matter, consisting of moral tales, Biography, Historical Sketches, Poetry, light readings, &c.

The volumes of the Casket for 1827, 1828, 1829, and 1830, embellished with a great number of Engravings, bound or in Nos. may still be had, price \$2 50 a volume. This may be the last opportunity of obtaining complete sets. But a small number over what is required for present subscribers will be published in 1831.

Address (orders post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, 112 Cheesnut street, Philadelphia.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.



"COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE."

SPEARS & WOLFINGTON

INTEND opening a new **COACH and GIG** Manufactory in Charlotte, and for that purpose have leased the old stand of Mr. Miles Hill, a few hundred yards north-east from the Court-House, and will soon be prepared to carry into extensive operation the manufacture of

Coaches, Chariotes, Dearbons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. &c.

of all descriptions and qualities, and on terms as moderate as at any manufactory in the Southern States. The best of timber will be made use of in all articles manufactured by them; the painting and trimming department will receive particular attention, and executed in a workmanlike manner, and they will use every endeavor to give durability and beauty to their work.

Repairing of all kinds executed with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms. The advertisers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, hoping that by a strict attention to business they will be entitled to receive and merit the same.

N. B. The *Blacksmithing Business* will be carried on by S. & W. on an extensive scale, in all its various branches. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 8, 1831. 161f

A CONVENIENT PAMPHLET FOR REFERENCE.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, a small Pamphlet containing the *Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North-Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence.* Price, 25 cents.

Large Lemons.—A basket of lemons was exhibited at our office yesterday, the largest in size that we ever saw. They were raised on the plantation of Samuel McCutcheon, Esq. about 25 miles above New Orleans. One measured lengthways fifteen and a half inches, around the centre twelve and a half inches, and weighed one pound five ounces. Several measured 12 and 14 inches in length and 12 around the centre, weighing from 13 to 15 ounces. The smallest out of 40 measured 11 inches long and 9½ round, weighing 11 ounces.

[New York Evening Post.]

Our Representatives.—Every thing a Representative says or does in his representative capacity, ought to be known to his constituents; and it should be reported in the words *used by him* on the occasion, and *not by his written speech*, corrected for the press.

If Editors would report precisely what a member *says*, we should have fewer speeches in our state legislatures and in congress, and what *was said*, would generally be short, and more to the purpose than the long-winded speeches now made, to the presiding officer, to a few members who are reading, talking, or thinking of other things—and to the *house* (literally speaking.) These lengthy speeches are often written to produce an effect in another quarter than the assembly before whom they ought to have been spoken, and to whom they are professionally addressed.

Remedy for the Lockjaw.—We are informed by a friend that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is, to take some *strong soft soap* and mix it with a sufficient quantity of *calverized chalk*, so as to make it put it into a cloth of buck wheat batter to the wound—keep the *cloth* and apply with a fresh supply of soap until the patient begins to discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE MUSE.



SACRED MELODY.—By James Aytton. O God! though in haunts of the thoughtless, depart All sense of devotion awhile from my heart, Yet still its warm incense, pure, spotless and free, Arises, forever, in silence to thee.

When gazing alone, in the calm evening shade, On the glories above me, thy wisdom has made; Whilst gaily the moon, smiling sweetly and bright, Is walking, in beauty through islands of light;

And nature is slumbering as calm as a child, And hush'd is each murmur soft, peaceful and mild; So still, it would seem all the world were at rest, And time had reposed on eternity's breast!

Oh! deep from my innermost soul will arise Adoration to thee—thou wilt never despise; With a feeling all heavenly, a peace, and a joy, Which the world may enervate, but cannot destroy.

MISCELLANY.

We finished last evening the perusal of Moore's second volume of *Notices of Byron's Life*—having read the whole with great attention. We have found no cause to qualify the general and sincere opinions of the book, which we expressed yesterday.

The last third is certainly more worthy of interest than the others; but the essence and impress are the same. Byron's sentiments concerning the poetry of the present age, compared with that of Pope and his era and school—in relation to the character of the Italians and their society—and upon the modern Greeks, possess more value than any thing else in the massive octavo. As a moralist, and interpreter of human nature, the biographer is deficient in moral sense, true principle, and strength or depth of judgment. He loses himself in a maze of glosses and sophistical apologies. If we should take as a criterion for the character of the *suppressed* passages in the correspondence, that of the printed context, they must be infinitely reprehensible. A newspaper, however, is not the vehicle for a particular criticism of such a work and life;—we shall, therefore, merely note some of Byron's sentences as curious.

National Gazette.

"In Arcadia, I saw the pastors with a long musket, instead of a crook, and pistols in their girdles."—"The Englishman't waltz—never could—never will."—"I should, many a good day, have blown my brains out, but for the recollection that it would have given pleasure to my mother-in-law; and even then, if I could have been certain to haunt her, and fling the shattered scalp of my sin-ciput and occiput in her frightful face."

"With regard to poetry in general, I am convinced, the more I think of it, that he and all of us—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, I—am all in the wrong, one as much as another; that we are upon a wrong revolutionary poetical system, or systems, not worth a damn in itself, and from which none but Rogers and Crabbe are free; and that the present and next generations will finally be of this opinion. I am the more confirmed in this by having lately gone over some of our classics, particularly Pope, whom I tried in this way. I took Moore's poems and my own, and some others, and went over them, side by side, with Pope's, and I was really astonished (I ought not to have been so) and mortified at the incredible distance in point of sense, learning, effect, and even *imagination*, passion, and *intention*, between the little Queen Anne's man, and us of the Lower Empire. Depend upon it, it is all Horace then, and Claudian now, among us; and if I had to begin again I would mould myself accordingly. Crabbe's the man, but he has got a coarse and impracticable subject, and * * * is retired upon half-pay, and has done enough, unless he were to do as he did formerly."

"I have had some curious masking adventures (love) at Venice this carnival. I will work the mine of my youth to the last veins of the ore, and then—good night. I have lived, and am content."

"I am sure my bones would not rest in an English grave, or my clay mix with the earth of England. I believe the thought would drive me mad on my death bed, could I suppose that any of my friends would be base enough to convey my carcass back to that soil. I would not even feed its worms, if I could help it."

"At a source of the learned madam A's. (at Venice) the conversation happening to turn, one evening, upon the statue of Washington by Canova, which had been just shipped off for the United States, Madame A. who was then engaged in compiling a *Description Raisonnee* of Canova's works, and was anxious for information respecting the artist, requested that some of her acquaintances would detail to her all the particulars of this task. A Signor (statuist) undertook to perform, and some other equally sage and authentic details, concluded by informing that Washington was killed in a duel by Burke. 'What,' said I, 'in the name of Pity, are you all

thinking of"—I recollected the famous duel between Hamilton and Colonel Burr, whom, it was evident, this learned worthy had confounded with Washington and Burke!"

"*Leghorn*, 1822.—Since I came here, I have been invited on board the American squadron, and treated with all possible honor and ceremony. They have asked me to sit for my picture; and as I was going away, an American lady took a rose from me, (which had been given to me that very morning by a very pretty Italian lady) because, she said, she was determined to send or take something which I had about me to America! However, all these American honors arise, perhaps, not so much from their enthusiasm for my "poesie," as their belief in my dislike to the English—in which I have the satisfaction to coincide with them. I would rather, however, have a nod from an American, than a snuff box from an Emperor. I found the American ships finer than the British of the same class; well manned and officered. Captain Chauncey showed me an American and very pretty edition of his poems, and offered me a passage to the United States, if I would go there. Com. Jones was also not less kind and attentive. I went over the Constitution (the Commodore's flag ship) and saw, among other things worthy of remark, a little boy born on board of her by a sailor's wife. They had christened him *Constitution Jones*. I, of course, approved the name; and the woman added—'Ah, sir, if he turns out but half as good as his name.'"

CURIOUS FACT IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Wild Goose (Anas Canadensis). The Canada Wild Goose (says Wilson) is now domesticated in numerous quarters of the country, and it is remarkable for being extremely watchful, and more sensible of approaching changes in the atmosphere than the common gray goose, with which they readily pair, the female always seeking out the most solitary place for her nest not far from the water. On the approach of every spring, however, these birds discover symptoms of great uneasiness, frequently looking up into the air, and attempting to go off. Some whose wings have been cut, have travelled on foot in a northern direction several miles from home. They hail every flock that passes overhead, and the salute is sure to be returned by the voyagers, who are only prevented from alighting by the presence and habitations of man. The strong disposition of wounded wild geese to migrate to the north in spring, when their wounds have healed, induces them sometimes to mount into the higher regions of the air and join the passing parties to the north, and extraordinary as it may appear, to return again the succeeding spring.

In corroboration of the above, the following circumstance was related to me, by an old gentleman, belonging to the family of Shakers at Alfred. He observed, that a neighbor of his a few years since, having upon his farm a female wild goose, which he had kept some time, seeing in the spring a flock taking their accustomed flight to the north, and, actuated by that strong instinct of migratory birds, immediately joined his old associates and disappeared. The fall following, as the geese were returning to their winter quarters, he was surprised to find one morning, that the identical goose which left him in the spring had returned with three others, which he presumed were her young.—*Salem Observer.*

CHURCHES.

Churches in Philadelphia	Churches in New-York
Roman Catholic, 1	Presbyterian in connection with Gen. Assembly, 21
Protestant Episcopal, 12	Do. not in connexion, 3
Protestant, 10	Reformed Dutch, 14
Scots Presbyterian, 1	Free Reformed Dutch 1
Covenanters, 1	Episcopal, 21
Baptist, 10	Baptist, 13
Methodist, 10	Do. not in connexion
Friends, 6	with the above, 4
Free Quakers, 1	Methodist, 10
German Lutheran, 2	Associated Methodist, 2
German Reformed, 2	Independent Methodist 2
Reformed Dutch, 2	Roman Catholic, 4
Universalist, 1	Friends, 4
Swedenborgian, 1	Lutherian, 3
Moravian, 1	Jews, 3
Swedish Lutheran, 1	Christian, 2
Christian, 1	Independent, 2
Mennonites, 1	Universalist, 2
Bible Christians, 1	Unitarian, 2
Mormons, 2	Moravian, 1
Jews, 1	Mormons, 1
Unitarian, 1	Swedenborgian, 1
Primitive Methodists, 1	German Reformed, 1
African, 10	
Total, 92	Of the above, 6 are exclusively for colored persons. The largest Church in New-York is the Roman Catholic Cathedral—area, 9,600 feet.

From the Charleston Courier.

Health of the City of Charleston.—In another part of this morning's Courier, will be found the Official Report of the Board of Health, of the mortality in the city of Charleston during the year 1830. It will be seen that the number of deaths (763) to the population in 1830 (30,289) is one in a little less than every 39½ of the whole population.

In the city of Boston, the deaths in the year 1830, were 1,125. The population, at the last census, being 61,000, makes the ratio of deaths in the year, one to a little more than every 54½.

In the city of Baltimore, the population, at the last census of 1830, is 80,519, 2,086, which are at the rate of one to a little less than every 38½ of the population. We

have not yet seen statements of the number of deaths in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, but the last annual Report of the Health Officer of Baltimore states, that "the mortality in Baltimore in the year 1830, has been less in proportion to population, than either at Philadelphia or New-York." If this be correct, Charleston is the second healthiest among the great cities of the Union, being next to Boston, and more healthy than either Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New-York. It is believed that Boston, the last year, was much more healthy than during any of the preceding five or six years, whereas Charleston, during the last summer, suffered by an epidemic known among us as the *Stranger's Fever*. In addition to this it is a well known fact, that many persons of the North, labouring under pulmonary or other disorders, seek our city during the winter, with a hope of benefit from our milder climate, and that many of them are included in our bills of mortality. It is believed that if a statement could be made of the number of deaths by diseases contracted in the city, the exhibit for Charleston would be quite as creditable to its reputation for health, as that of any one of the large cities of the United States.

Courtship.—I consider courtship a species of deception, in which either party feels at liberty to practise upon the other, knowing that the same is done towards himself. Were lovers to meet on more open ground—frankly reveal their faults of mind, person and disposition—or at least not so sedulously conceal them—there would be fewer unhappy marriages by far than at present. As it is, each party exercises a system of espionage over the other, without being any the wiser for it. Does not the marriage ritual seem to recognize something of this deception, when it says "for better or worse?"

We are sorry to see pretty young maidens imitating old bachelors and advertising for husbands.

From the Mobile Patriot.

dear mr editur,
I'm a plaine gal, but I wants to be married notwithstandin and I'm poor; an havint enny munny to dres owf like your tip top lades, and thof I be a good substanshul wel maid woman I havint enny fine dres to show my figger.

now the grace of these fine lades an the lite step they walk with, is all owf to the dres, their dishup sleeves an puffs are just like ballunes they are so ful of wind they lift um rite up on their tose, thats what give um sich an airy appearance, and there bunets look just wuddy, to fly away with um; which they reddy do if it wasnt for the heft of there ere rings.

did you ever see such little shuse, as they kintrive to put their feet inter, some on um! There shuse look as if they war full and running over; now i reckon there tose quarrel like pigs in cole water.

now these ere fine peple what dress up so smart, aint haf on um but skin and bones, but pufed out with dishup sleeves, and cawsets an their other kintnavances, and jest like hollar nuts with plump shod; if you pop um you dont find meet anuf to pay for the truble of crackin.

now i hope the jentleman will take thes thing in considurashun and i shal stan sum chance to get married.

respectively yures
POLLY PLUMP.

How to quicken a dull apprehension.—It is said that in former days, an eminent counsellor was called on by a countryman for his professional advice, who entered on the consultation thus:—"Mr. A. my Father died, and made his will"—The lawyer professed himself utterly unable to understand him; the countryman in vain endeavored to make himself understood, and took his departure, surprised at the dulness of one reputed to be singularly acute.—Meeting with a friend, he expressed to him his disappointment; he, more knowing, at once inquired whether he had given a retaining fee to the lawyer; "No," was the reply, "I left that for another opportunity."—His friend advised him to return, and by no means to postpone that preliminary step. He did so; placed a shining guinea in the learned gentleman's hand, and began once more, 'My father died and made his will.'—The lawyer stopped him saying, 'Oh! I understand you now, you mean, your father made his will and then died.'—From that time forward, the client found no cause to complain that his counsel was either dull of apprehension, or negligent of his interests.—Hints should not be thrown away.

Marriage Ceremony in Pennsylvania.—You bromish (says Squire Cabel to the bridegroom,) you bromish to hap dis voman for your vife." "Yes" "Unt you, madam, bromish to hab dis man for your husband." "Yes." "Vell I bronounce you to pe one flesh unt one peef. Unt now I peoblish de bawns of dis matrimony before mine frow Dolly, Harry, unt de rest of da shilders. Unt ash de scripture says, vot ish poof togedder, let no man part asoender. Unt now, (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs,) vere ish mine tollar?" (the fee of marriage in Pennsylvania.)

If a man stand astride over the county or state line, in theory, can a sheriff of either county or state take him? I suppose they are right to divide him.