

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1833.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Miners' & Farmers' Journal is removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Whitley as a tavern. All Letters and Communications for the Journal, can be left at the Post Office.

Owing to the heavy rains our Northern and Fayetteville papers have not been received, so that we are unable to lay before our readers the proceedings of Congress.

A letter from Chester District, dated 10th inst. states that the cause of Union was never stronger in that quarter than at the present moment. "We can muster (says the letter,) in the Union cause, in this District, at least nine hundred effective men, who are ready and willing to take the field in defence of their liberties at a moment's notice. I have had many conversations recently with the Nullifiers, and I find that they are, almost to a man, opposed to secession, on any terms—and I feel satisfied that the People of the State will never support their leaders in that move."

The Richmond Enquirer, in relation to Mr. LEIGHTON'S mission, says—"Suppose we fail; suppose Mr. LEIGHTON defeated—what then? It may still be said that we have done our duty—that we have interposed our good offices, though they have been rejected. It will yet have this good effect—it will show that South Carolina is still more precipitate, more "wandering," or her purposes more mischievous, than ever we had supposed them—and that it is still more urgently our duty to resist her schemes, and to rally around the Union."

The same paper contains a letter from Mr. STEVENSON, of Virginia, Speaker of the popular branch of our National Legislature, in which the right of secession is discussed with much ability, and opposed as neither "a constitutional nor peaceable remedy—as not only dangerous to the rights and liberties of the State, but as wholly inconsistent with the great objects which led to our Union, and the blessings it was intended to secure."

It is stated that no less than eight hundred and ninety-four Military Commissions have been issued from the office of the Secretary of State, since the 10th of December last—say in 60 days. The Secretary charges the State 86 cents for each. We presume this extraordinary issue is to be charged to the account of Nullification.—ib.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th inst. contains the second letter of Mr. STEVENSON, of Virginia, in denial of the right of secession. The following extract shows Mr. STEVENSON to be sustained by the language of Virginia herself, when she ratified the Federal Constitution.

"The Union was the act of the people of the several States, and can only rightfully be dissolved by the same authority. This was the opinion of Virginia, at the time she adopted the Constitution. In the instrument of her ratification, she expressly declared, in the name of the people of Virginia,— 'That the powers granted under the Constitution being derived from the people of the U. States, could only be resumed by them, whenever they should be perceived to their injury and oppression.' Can their be a stronger negation of this right of secession on the part of one State?"

The latter part of this letter is occupied with an argument, at considerable length, to prove that neither nullification nor secession is warranted by the Virginia Resolutions and Report of '98 and '99; and that opposition to those doctrines do not endanger or impair the rights reserved to the States or the People.—ib.

The Governor of Illinois has pronounced the South-Carolina Ordinance "a treasonable attempt to dismember the Confederacy," and both Houses of the Legislature, with only one dissenting vote, have pronounced it Treason, if attempted by armed force.—ib.

Nathaniel P. Talmadge has been elected by the legislature of New-York, Senator of the United States for six years from the 3d day of March next, to succeed Mr. Dudley, whose present term of service will expire with that day.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer speaks of eleven members of Congress who are privately taking lessons in French to qualify themselves for foreign mission.

Secession.—A Cooper in New-York in speaking of secession, said "that a State had no more right to secede from the Union, than a state has to secede from a cask." The simile is striking and appropriate.

[From the Columbia Hive.] The Star Spangled Banner unfurled in Abbeville.—The citizens of that part of the district of Abbeville lying between Savannah and Rocky rivers, commonly called the Fork, assembled at Capt. McLin's beat Muster ground on Saturday, the 26th inst. and formed an association of four companies, respectively officered, and all subject to the command of Col. William Caldwell, who in the course of his animating and patriotic remarks distinctly stated the object of the association to be self defence and the protection of person and property against foreign and domestic enemies, and concluded by calling on all persons present, who were friendly to the Star Spangled Banner, which he had unfurled and which then floated from the staff in his hand, to rally round it as the test of principles and patriotism. The whole company with but five or six exceptions, in number about two hundred and fifty, encircled the glorious emblem of Union and Liberty, and cheered it long and loud with a firm determination to defend and protect their persons and property, and with a written declaration that "The United States of America is our country—its flag is our flag, and our motto one and undivided."

NATHANIEL MACON. A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, at Washington, writes as follows: "The venerable Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, has, some time since, retired from public life. A more spotless and pure man; a more inflexible and unbending democrat; a more discreet and disinterested patriot; lives not within these United States. His advanced age, and his habits of retirement, have precluded him, for some time past, from any political correspondence. For years he has had no communication with the late Vice-President. But since the Proclamation, Mr. Macon has opened a correspondence with Mr. Caldwell, by writing him a kind letter on the subject of our political affairs. It is sufficient to state the fact without comment. It indicates the feelings of the southern democracy."

The reelection of Mr. Robbins to the U. S. Senate from R. Island, from the 4th of March next, has occasioned considerable excitement in the legislature of that State, on a constitutional point of the following nature. The acting governor, lieutenant governor, and the whole Senate, (ten in number,) were elected in 1831, for one year. No provision is made by charter for holding over beyond the term. The only provision is that, in case no governor is elected, the lieutenant governor or failing him, the senior Senator shall act as governor. In April, 1832, there was a failure to elect a governor, lieutenant governor, and senate. In January of that year, an act was passed providing for holding new elections in case of no choice, and that the officers then in power, (those in this case who passed the bill) should hold over until others were elected by the people. Every attempt at choice has since failed, and the Governor and Senate continue to hold over.

The right of this Senate to act in the choice of a U. S. Senator, is the point debated. In October, the House refused to join them by a majority of three votes. In January, after refusing to join by a majority of five, they consented by the same majority, and Mr. Robbins was re-elected by a majority of five votes.

Thirty members of the lower house protested against the election, and it is said, will contest it in Congress.

Our readers are apprized that an attempt was lately made, with partial success, to blow up the locks of the Louisville and Portland Canal. A letter received in this city from Louisville, under date of January 31st, says—"The villainous combination against the Canal is not yet found out; but we are adopting every precautionary measure, and have guards set to protect the works. On Tuesday night a second attempt was made against it by trying to remove a stone from the pier of the stone bridge [which cost 40,000 dollars,] to insert a keg of powder to blow it up: but it appears that the villains were disturbed in their operations, and made but little progress."

Another letter says, that in the month of January last, seventy-five steamboats passed the Canal, and paid a toll of 5200 dollars.

RICHMOND, VA. FEB. 6. GREAT LOSS.—Chevalie's noble mill is again burnt down. It caught fire last night between 8 and 9 o'clock. It is situated about a mile up the James River Canal, ran about sixteen pair of burs, was increased to double its size during the last year, and manufactured some of the finest flour in the Union. It was formerly Gallego's Mill. Conducted upon so large a scale, and upon such liberal principles, its destruction will prove a great loss to the farmers. The fire has been ascribed to some friction of the machinery. The buildings are said to be insured.

The Hartford Mercury states that the United States Troops, which have been stationed at Fort Trumbull, in the vicinity of New-London, have been ordered to Charleston.

We learn that the name of the unfortunate man who was burnt, a short time since, at Campbell's Station, was NELLOWS, and not Adams as published in the account of that fire.— Knoxville Republican.

CASTLE PINCKNEY, in the harbor of Charleston, to which the Custom House has recently been removed, is thus spoken of in a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, published in the Winchester Republican:

"Castle Pinckney, where I am stationed, is a small, but strong castellated fortification, built upon a marsh, a small portion of which has been reclaimed for that purpose. It is within 12 or 14 hundred yards of Charleston, and completely commands the city. The walls are seven or eight feet in thickness, having embrasures for musketry, and defended by eight twenty-four pounders, two twelve, two sixes and a ten inch howitzer. Others are to be added, which will make the place almost impregnable. Here, if matters come to the worst, the first blow will be struck, and dreadful will be the destruction to the brave and generous Carolinians, if their infatuation shall urge them to the rash step.

"The castle is defended by two companies of artillery, under the command of Captains Saunders and Patrick." "There is no intercourse scarcely between the officers and either of the parties in the city. Under other circumstances, this would be a pleasant post, as our best lies off between this and Charleston, which would afford me an opportunity of visiting the city as often as I wished. One great disadvantage is, that there is not room enough for exercise—the whole space beyond the reach of the tide not being more than half an acre. The marsh, however, is fast filling up with oyster shells, which in a few years will afford a firm foundation.

"Fort Moultrie is situated on Sullivan's Island, about five miles from Charleston, and, until the recent belligerent attitude of South Carolina, was in rather a defenceless condition. They are now repairing the fort, manning it with ordinance of various calibre, and surrounding it with pickets for infantry. The island is thickly studded with houses—built exclusively for summer residences; whether the fashion, the beauty, and the chivalry of Charleston congregate every summer, to enjoy the fine sea breeze, and perhaps sea-bathing. The dwellings, surrounded by piazzas—the palmetto, the banana and pride of Carolinians—the Spanish bayonet, (an evergreen from 10 to 15 feet high)—the soft, elastic atmosphere, altogether, produced such an impression upon me that I could very readily imagine myself in some oriental village, so entirely different was every thing from what I had been accustomed to."

AN OYSTER—FISH. Mr. BLAIR:—On opening an oyster shell yesterday, fresh from Nanticoke, which had undergone the previous "ceremony of roasting," it was found to contain a fish nearly three inches in length—fat, plump and perfect, and still exhibiting animation, which induces the belief that it had been very kindly fed and protected by its shell—for there was not a particle or semblance of an oyster; on the contrary, the left forward side fine of the little "solitaire," adhered to the shell like the ligament (or heart) of the oyster.

It is a question for Naturalists to decide or conjecture how this little finny truant was caught by the oyster, and whether the shell nourished the fish, or the fish the shell? (for both were in a healthy state.) I have placed it in the Museum, on Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Globe office.— Wash. Globe.

The Editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser, now in Washington, thus notices a part of the debate on Mr. Clay's Land Bill:

In Senate to-day, almost all the Senators have had something to say. Mr. Forsyth, with all his brilliant and at times effective oratorical action, made another onset on the Colonization Society. The Debate was on the final passage of Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Mr. Benton followed, denouncing the Society with his usual violence, calling it a tyranny in the District of Columbia, over a colony at a distance—a despotic government of a few men over many people—then arguing the impossibility of its success, from the misfortunes of Sierra Leone, the English colony,—then quoting at length little books and large books—then detailing its position, with an account of the Ashantees, bordering upon it, and the King with his 3333 wives, and the Executioner who always went by the King's with a block in one hand, and a deadly weapon in the other, to cut off whomsoever's head the King commanded—then concluding with a dissertation on the indomitable Arab, an Arab, as he pronounced it—and from thence flying off to the vain attempts of the Roman Empire to colonize such a region so sickly, so deadly, so savage—making on the whole rather a strong argument, with an intermixture of much of the false, and some of the funny.

A chance for a joke Mr. Holmes never loses. So dropping his spectacles, he ridiculed Mr. Benton's argument of the King of the Ashantees, and contended that it was impossible for a man with so many wives to be a tyrant. "One wife, said Mr. H. can manage one man. Indeed she can tyrannize over him. How then is it possible for a man with 3333, to be a tyrant? and if no tyrant, the argument of the gentleman falls to the ground." This piece of pleasantry being over, and creating a laugh at Mr. B.'s expense, others took the field.

The Capital of the Banks, in the city of New-Orleans are represented to amount to the enormous sum of twenty-six millions of dollars.

MARRIED. In Wilkes county, on the 12th inst. Joshua A. Dinkins, of this county, to Miss Sarah Delee, of Wilkes county.

DIED. In this town, on Saturday morning last, of scarlet fever, Mrs. Cornelia Hampton, consort of Mr. George Hampton, in the 48th year of her age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. FEBRUARY, 1833. Sun rises, Sun sets. MOON'S PHASES. For February, 1833. D. H. M. Full 4 1 25 aft'n. Last 11 8 7 morn. New 19 0 13 aft'n. First 27 8 5 aft'n.

GOLD FOUNDRY AND Manufactured Jewellery from North-Carolina Gold.

VICTOR G. BLANDIN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues, at his old stand, seven doors north-east of the Court House, to manufacture JEWELLRY on the most improved patterns and at reduced prices.

Received lately from New-York a splendid assortment of

JEWELLRY.

CONSISTING OF Filagree EARRINGS and PINS, to match, Diamond, Ruby, Pearl and Jet FINGER-RINGS, SHIRT STUDS, of various patterns, Fine Gold LOCKETS. An assortment of BREAST-PINS, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, New Fashioned EVER-POINTED PENCILS, Guard Chains, Spectacles, &c. &c.

Mr. B. takes this occasion to return his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind and liberal patronage heretofore, and assures them that every exertion shall be used to merit a continuance of their confidence and favor.

N. B. He has also made alterations in his Furnace, in which Gold can be fluxed, without losing a single particle. Also,—for Sale, Retorts for burning Gold, in which the operation is carried on without injury to the health.

Charlotte, Feb. 21, 1833.

MUSIC.

MR. P. E. SAUNIER WILL give lessons on the PIANO FORTE. He may be consulted at the Store of A. Saunier.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1833. 25t28

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell the following tracts of Land, viz: One tract lying about 2 miles north of Sugar Creek Church, containing 250 acres, known as the Brick House place. Also, about 200 acres on the north side of Mallard Creek. Also, a small tract lying on Clark's Creek, and one of about 100 acres, lying in Providence Settlement, on the Six Mile Creek, all of which I will sell privately, on liberal terms and low for cash. THOS. ALEXANDER. Feb. 12, 1833. 25t29

A Medical Student.

A YOUNG MAN wishing to study Medicine, who is capable of teaching the rudiments of the English Language, can obtain a situation in a private family upon the following terms: To teach 4 or 5 young children two hours, forenoon and two hours, afternoon, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography.

For which he will have the use of a Medical Library, Medical Instruction, and the reading of the Medical Quarterly Publications as they appear, as also his Boarding, &c. for 1, 2 or 3 years. He must come well recommended for sobriety and morality.

Apply at this Office. Feb. 14, 1833. 25t29

The Yaikin & Catawba Journal will give this 4 or 5 insertions, and forward the account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a NOTE of hand, for 25 dollars, given to James Capps, dated 5th May, 1827. The note was given on certain conditions, and as these conditions were not complied with by said Capps, I am determined not to pay it. The note is either in the hands of John Sloan or Washington Morrison. ISAAC HYAMS. Feb. 13, 1833. 3t27

NOTICE.

HEREBY give notice, that all letters addressed to me in my official capacity, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to. JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. Feb. 12, 1833. 3t27

APPRENTICE WANTED.

The subscriber will take, if application is made soon, an Apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade. None need apply but such as can come well recommended as to character and industry. DAVID KESTLER. Charlotte, Feb. 12, 1833.—25t

NEGROES WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase 30 or 40 likely young Negroes, for which he will pay liberal prices. He can be found at Mr. Watson's Tavern. Apply immediately. JNO. McINTYRE. Feb. 12, 1833. 26t

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM Charlotte on the night of 16th February, one Bay Horse, with a small blaze in his forehead and a short bushy tail. Said Horse had a Saddle and Bridle on him at the time he was missed. A reward will be paid on his delivery at this office. Feb. 22, 1833. 26t

The American Farmer,

Edited by Gideon B. Smith, is issued every Friday, in Baltimore, at \$4 per annum, in advance. Contents of the 48th Number.

Editorial: American Wine and Grapes—Exhibition of Stock, Sheep, &c.—Effects of Lime on Soil—Rust in Cotton—Size of Cultivated Farms should be regulated by the force employed on them—The Great Advantages of Manure—On the Cultivation of Corn, Cotton, &c. near Paris, Tennessee, by James Jones—Essay on the Culture of Grapes and Making Wine, by N. Herbenont, containing every direction necessary to a perfect understanding of the business, as deduced from the practical experience of the author—On the Culture of Rhubarb, by John D. Legare, Editor of the Southern Agriculturist—Communication on Out-buildings, &c.—Hatching Chickens in the Bark-bed of a Hot-house—Receipt for making good House Soap—Cure for Head-ache—Natural History of the Fungus—To make Oil of Noyon—Prices Current of Country Produce in the New-York and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements.

COBBETT. A late arrival from England states that Cobbett was elected to Parliament from Oldham. The following characteristic speech the electors, is copied from his Register: "Gentlemen of Oldham—I trust that what you have now done will be attended with benefit to ourselves and to our countrymen at large. In giving such a colleague as you have given, (Mr. Field,) you have added greatly to the honor conferred upon me—not, however, on account of his great possessions and magnificent establishments, but on account of his well-known, his proverbial, and his kindness towards all those, from whose acquisitions have arisen. Every part of his character presents to the nation something which reflects honor upon the man whom you have chosen for his colleague, but, in my estimation, the point in his character exceeds in excellence the rest. Gentlemen, for many years it appears to have been the study of the numerous orders of men and women, who have unjustly and upon the fruit of our labor, to speak of the working people as if they were an inferior race of beings. During all these years, I have been exhorting, and you have been feeling, indignation at this insolence in the tax-fetted coronator,—you have now had an opportunity to give them an appropriate answer. You have taken one of the "lower orders," as they had the insolence to call us, and bidden him to go amongst them, to sustain your right to just government in the House of Commons. "Many as are the years that have rolled over my head, I have not forgotten the time when, in my smock-frock and clumping nail shoes, I trudged along beside the plough-horses, each leg of which horse was pretty nearly as big as my body. I have not forgotten this; and as the present Prime Minister said that he would stand by 'his oases' the order of ermine, robes and coronets—no, he said, I will stand by 'my order'—the order of smock-frocks and nail shoes, and hard fingers. "You often have the insolent wretches said, 'Let Cobbett—come here, and we will soon let him find his level.' While they exclaimed, 'let him come,' they lied and they bribed and expended hundreds of thousands, not to let him come, but to have now taken him into your hands; you have now given the answer to these insolent pretensions to superiority. You have taken the Senator's seat; you have tossed him in amongst the lower orders, saying—'There he is! now make him find his level.' I feel gratitude towards you, on more accounts than I have now time or presence of mind to state; but the feeling which predominates in my mind is that of delight—far beyond all expression—that you have now vindicated not only the rights, but the character of the working people of England. You set an example to the whole country; that examination cannot fail to be attended with consequences of the greatest importance to all."

EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.

The following amusing and singular piece of roguery, lately occurred in Paris. An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her, that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. "Oh yes, she had them of all descriptions, and very cheap." "Pray Madam," said he, "have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality, for ladies; I am about to be married and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen." "Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you," and forthwith, three parcels, each containing a dozen, were exhibited on the counter. She was opened and the stranger examined with much attention; at last he said "I am afraid that these are too short; then securing them for a moment in thought, at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind, of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea occurred to strike him. "Madam, he said, "you are about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry, would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress." "Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure." In a minute, the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped apparently to draw down the garment until her to its full length, in doing which she very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when to her astonishment she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow grasped the parcels and made off with them. The poor woman heated to follow—made another attempt to wrest herself of the superfluous covering, but failing to do so, ran after him. So much time, however, was lost, and so many boys collected about her at the novel appearance she presented, that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

A remarkable instance of self-devotion to consistency, and the cause of civil liberty, was witnessed at the Windsor election, in the case of a man named Tutton, who, in his generous enthusiasm for the cause of independence, left his dying bed, opposed to the entreaties of his wife, to the advice of his physicians and his friends, and was conveyed to the the poll, where he gave his vote in favor of the independence of the borough, and expired a few minutes afterwards. John de Beauvoir had also begged that he would not leave home, in the dangerous state he was in, to record his vote.

A violent eruption of Mount Etna, took place on the 17th and 18th Nov. which destroyed Briato, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and containing a population of 10,000 persons.

The Dutch ship Louisa Barbara has been condemned and forfeited to the U. States, for bringing into Philadelphia a greater number of passengers than the statute allows. She was 397 tons burthen, and brought on board 178 passengers—being an excess of 22 more than she had a right to do.