

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1825.

Gen. LA FAYETTE, with his son and secretary, was to leave Washington City on the 7th instant, as appears by the last National Journal, for France, in the new frigate *Brandywine*, commanded by Capt. MORRIS; and it is probable that the venerable patriot is now on the Atlantic ocean. The good wishes of the American people will follow him to the bosom of his family.

It will be seen by an article in a preceding column, from the National Journal, that Capt. Morris will leave the frigate on his arrival in France, on important business under the orders of the government.

Agriculture.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Agriculture, of this State, to prepare and attend to the publishing of a Volume on Agricultural subjects, for the use of our Agriculturists, containing also Professor Olmstead's Geological Report, have made considerable progress in the work; and as soon as certain expected Essays shall be furnished by the gentlemen who have promised them, (which it is hoped will not be much longer delayed,) the work will appear and be distributed as directed by the Legislature.—*Raleigh Reg.*

Destruction of Cotton Crops.—We have alarming accounts from nearly all parts of the country to the south of us, of the destruction of Cotton by a species of caterpillar. In some places they have appeared in such numbers as to destroy whole crops.—*Southern Intelligencer.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8.
On Thursday last, the important new regulation of the United States Branch Bank in this town, mentioned by us some weeks since, under which that Branch pays out its own notes, went into operation. Some of its effects are already visible. A large amount of United States Bank notes have been put in circulation; the notes of the local Banks have greatly appreciated in value; instead of northern funds commanding, as heretofore, 3 per cent. premium, a gentleman informed us a day or two ago, that he would sell a check on a northern city for 1 per cent. premium.

Thus far the consequences of this resolution are happy. Every North Carolinian must rejoice to see once more the notes of our Banks at par, or nearly so, with those of our sister States; and if they be able, without heavy and ruinous demands of their debtors, to withstand the shock, there may be nothing to regret. Of the perfect solvency of these Institutions, no one, we presume, can entertain a doubt. We have the most incontestible evidences of the fact, in the reports annually laid before our Legislature. But whether, labouring under the disadvantages to which this resolution of the U. S. Bank will subject them, they can do such a business as to make it desirable to do business at all, in other words, whether our Banks will desire a renewal of their charters, is a question on which it is evident that two opinions are entertained. It is one, however, that cannot be easily settled at present.
Observer.

The following paragraph shews what effect has been produced abroad by the resolution of the U. S. Bank:

The regulation of U. S. Branch Bank at Fayetteville, for receiving the notes of the North-Carolina banks, goes into operation to-morrow. The announcement of this regulation has already had a highly salutary effect in appreciating the North-Carolina notes: for some time past they have been current at the moderate discount of 2 to 2½ per cent., while previously they had never been better at this season of the year than five, and more generally 7 to 10 per cent. discount.
Norfolk Herald, 31st.

It is with regret that we remind the reader how soon our anticipations of a fall in the price of cotton have been realized. Already, before any probable estimate of the amount of the growing crop could reach Europe, the price is reduced nearly one half, and the last arrival reports another fall, and "fall." Unfortunately for the planters, the news arrives too late to benefit them. They ploughed up the young corn and planted cotton. Now corn is scarce and high, cotton likely to be plenty and low. Thus it is, year after year: when the one article is scarce, all cultivate it, and the crop is so bountiful as to render it a mere drug. Then the other is scarce, and the same course is followed by the same consequence. The frequency of these disappointments must convince the planter, if nothing else will, that it is not well to devote his whole attention to the objects of culture which at present engage it. And we are happy to hear, as we have frequently heard lately, that a disposition is manifested to embark in the more delightful and

profitable cultivation of the vine, which is so well adapted to the soil, climate, and circumstances of North-Carolina. It is but a day or two since we were at the house of a gentleman, a few miles from town, who had just made ninety gallons of wine, the produce of a small vineyard. This and the like facts may not be considered as extraordinary, but we regard them as the slow though sure indications of a much more extensive culture. Step by step we remark the progress of public sentiment on the subject, and we rejoice in the belief that it will prevail.
Carolina Observer.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.—Our New Orleans papers by the Lewis, which arrived last evening, are to the 29th ult. On the 24th, Mr. Amos Berry died of yellow fever, although letters and papers of a much later date deny its existence in that city, and the Board of Health give countenance to the imposition by withholding all information on the subject. One letter of the 27th, admits that there had been several cases of bilious fever, and a paper of the 26th contradicts the truth of the statement published by the Board of Health at Natchez, that several cases of yellow fever had occurred at New-Orleans. We have not the smallest doubt, that it now rages there to as great extent as it did in any former year.
N. Y. E. Post.

The Mobile Register of the 9th instant estimates the deaths in that city, of yellow fever, at 25 to 30, within the preceding three days. The city is almost depopulated. The public offices have been all removed into the country; and a guard has been established to keep watch, day and night, for the preservation of the property of absent citizens.

Fire in the Mountains.—The Northern Spectator of the 17th inst. says that "forests and mountains in every direction are now on fire. The mountains on the east side of this town, [Poultney, Vt.] and Ira, covered with valuable timber, have been burning for six days, and presenting at night a grand and sublime spectacle." The recent rains have probably stayed the progress of the devouring element.

From the National Journal.

There is something repugnant to good feelings in the way in which certain subjects are treated. It is even to be lamented that a few of our politicians and statesmen are so much disposed, in particular instances, to view the authority of the General Government with an evil eye. What, in effect, is the General Government? It is nothing more than an institution emanating from the People of all the States, for the benefit of the whole. But we see, when questions arise in which a State supposes itself to be deeply concerned, that, instead of resorting to conciliatory measures, a kind of defiance is sent forth, the tocsin of alarm is sounded, and an invocation made to stand by State rights. In nine cases out of ten, however, the General Government has been right, and the State Governments wrong. This is proved by the fact, that, after the matters at issue have been fully discussed before the bar of public opinion, the States have commonly abandoned the point in controversy. The Government of the United States can never have an interest separate from State rights. It is strong in proportion only as the State Governments are strong and cordial to the Union. It is they that enforce all the minor regulations of society; and without their co-operation the General Government would be weak and inefficient.

A conciliatory temper is the very spirit in which our independence was achieved. What resistance could the United States have made, to Great Britain, if the utmost harmony had not prevailed among them? How could the present Constitution have been framed at all, if it had not been for conciliation? Our politicians and our statesmen, if they are really imbued with a patriotic disposition, should study, in all their proceedings, to cultivate the best possible understanding between the State Governments and that of the Union. What signifies the temporary importance which a State may derive from a squabble with the Union? for, in this light must be viewed all the misunderstandings and altercations which have arisen between the U. States and its members. If some men would take as much pains to produce a harmonious concert of action, as they do to produce discord, public affairs would go on without the least interruption. What a shameful spectacle it is to exhibit to foreign nations, when a State assumes a high tone, almost of threat, towards the national authorities. What good can be effected by it? None at all. Every other State has a deep and lasting interest in preserving the General Government in its lawful integrity. Its measures should never be considered as directed against any one State in a spirit of animosity; for, we will venture to affirm, that animosity to a State, on the part of the Union, is impossible. Here is no family reigning by hereditary succession, here is no privileged order, to whom tyranny or usurpation could promise an increase of power; and the States have

too much of a common feeling to persecute one another.

It is not to be presumed that the General Government has, or can have, any interest separate from the interest of the several States. It is not a distinct Government existing independently of, and controlling the States; it possesses no powers but such as have been granted by the people of the States; it cannot of itself, increase those powers to add to its own strength, and thereby weaken the States. It was established by "the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." To effect these great objects all the States have concurred in delegating certain powers which are vested in the Government of the Union: This Government is administered by citizens selected from the States, who equally with all the other citizens of the Union, have a direct interest in preserving, undiminished, all the rights, privileges, and authority of the States. A Government so formed, has no power, nor can it have any inducement, to oppress any one of the States. It acts for, and represents the whole. When, therefore, a State arrays itself in opposition to the General Government, it opposes, not a Foreign Government, which can have no interest in its welfare, but it opposes, in the representative of their united sovereignty, all the States of the Union of which it is, itself, a member.

The Ladies are requested not to read this.

"Her hand taketh hold on the distaff."—The Wyoming Herald states that Miss Mary Smith, of Pittston, has repeatedly spun 120 knots in a day. We do not hold ourselves competent to appreciate the amount of this young lady's work, but we presume that it is much more than is generally performed. We have no objections to those enjoying the elegancies of life, whose fortunes warrant it; but the interests of the country are more promoted by the 120 knots of thread spun by Miss Smith, than all the street yarn that has been spun these ten years.
[U. S. Gazette.]

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday last, by William Davidson, Esq. Mr. David Coulter, to Miss Catharine Shinn.

Attention Artillerists!



PARADE in front of your Armory, on Thursday next, 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in full Summer Uniform.
By order of the Captain,
J. H. NORMENT, *Ordly Serg't.*
Sept. 15, 1825.—1w

A Wagon for Sale.

A FIRST rate Virginia built WAGON, left with James Dinkins, Esq. which will be sold low for cash, cotton, or on a short credit.
WM. STRICKLAND.
Sept. 12, 1825.—3it5p.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons against trading for two notes of hand, passed by me to John Calhoun; one of them dated on the 30th of August, of the amount of \$81 3/4, payable on the first day of January next; the other is dated on the same day, and of the same amount, payable on the first day of May next, 1826.—I am determined not to pay these notes, where I have received no value, unless compelled by law.
MICHAEL O'FARRELL.
Dated September 12th, 1825. 3it5p

Valuable Land for Sale.

I HAVE about one hundred and twenty acres of valuable LAND which I wish to dispose of, situated about 4 miles south of Charlotte, on Little Sugar Creek. The land is as good as any in the county for raising cotton, corn and wheat, &c. On the premises is a good dwelling-house, and all other necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber on the premises.
BEVERLY BYRAM.
Sept. 13, 1825.—3it5p

The Charlotte Troop

ARE required to appear at the Court House, on Thursday, the 22d inst., armed and equipped according to law.
M. T. C. KENNEDY, *Capt.*
Charlotte, Sept. 5, 1825.—2it5p

Strayed

FROM this place, about a week since, a white mare. No particular mark is recollected about her by which she may be known, otherwise than being of rather a small size, well made, in very good order, and about nine or ten years of age; she is also very pleasant under the saddle. She was raised in Davidson county, and it is supposed has steered her course that way. If any person has taken her up between this place and Salisbury, they will confer a favor on the owner by sending information of the same to this Office, or to the Post-master in this town.
Charlotte, Sept. 19, 1825.

Delivery Bonds.

For sale, at Office of the Journal.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell, at the dwelling-house of Andrew Lawing, deceased, the following personal property, belonging to his estate, to wit:—

Twelve likely Negroes,

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Cotton in the field, household and Kitchen Furniture, farming tools, some valuable Books, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Credit will be given and security required. Sale to begin Tuesday, 20th of September next, and continue from day to day.
WILLIAM E. McREE, *Adm'r.*
Aug. 29, 1825.—3it5p

A first rate Farm for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that tract of land, (commonly called the Lee-per tract,) lying in York district, South-Carolina, on the Catawba river, and containing about

One Thousand and Sixty-six Acres.

The quality and local situation of this land warrant the subscriber in recommending it to the cotton planter; and he requests all those who wish to vest funds in that kind of property, to examine it. A further description is deemed unnecessary. Terms may be known, on application to the subscriber, living near centre meeting-house, Fredell county.
A. J. WORKE.
August 23, 1825.—3m60

Runaway.

ABSCONDED from me, on the 24th instant, George W. L. Franklin, an indentured apprentice, between 20 and 21 years of age. Any person delivering said apprentice to me, shall be entitled to ten cents reward.
JONAS RUDISILL.
August 29, 1825.—3it5p

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to this jail, on the 26th of August, a negro man who calls himself George, and says he belongs to a man living in Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina, by the name of Thomas Walker. He is five feet high, yellow complected, cross-eyed, and has lost most of his upper teeth, and supposed to be about forty or fifty years of age. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.
WILLIAM O. MAHAN, *Jailer.*
Concord, Aug. 30, 1825.—3it5p

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Joseph Young

vs. Scire Facias.

The heirs of John Reid, dec'd. }
IT appearing to the Court that Samuel Reid, Henry Reid, and Sharp Reid, heirs at law of the said John Reid, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made four weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the said Samuel, Henry and Sharp Reid, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer or plead to issue, judgment ex parte as to them will be rendered, according to scire facias.
DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.
4wt53—Price adv. \$1 75

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

James Allison and Joseph Young

vs. Scire Facias.

The heirs of John Reid, dec'd. }
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DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.
4wt53—Price adv. \$1 75

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1825.

Joseph Young, Assi.

vs. Scire Facias.

The heirs of John Reid, dec'd. }
IT appearing to the Court that Samuel Reid, Henry Reid, and Sharp Reid, heirs at law of the said John Reid, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made four weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the said Samuel, Henry and Sharp Reid, that unless they appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the third Monday of October next, then and there to answer or plead to issue, judgment ex parte as to them will be rendered, according to scire facias.
DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.
4wt53—Price adv. \$1 75

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Wm. J. Alexander } Original Attachment,
vs. } Devised in the hands of Jas.
David Martin. } Kirk and Wm. Lucky.

IT is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the November Term of this Court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.
Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.
3mt60—Price adv. \$4

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," by SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Important Discovery.—Mr. Frederick A. Mayo, of Richmond, in company with a person lately from the Mines in Saxony, after exploring the greater portion of the Western part of Virginia, for Minerals have nearly succeeded in discovering a *Copper and Tin Mine*, each of considerable extent, and, as it respects quality, as good as any in Europe; one in Wythe and the other in Grayson county. We are also informed that a positive arrangement, in writing, has been entered into between a company of gentlemen in Richmond and the owners of the land, by which the former are to pay the latter (after all expences are paid) a certain dividend of the nett profits arising from the Mines—the Company to have the privilege of the land, ore and metals, with the necessary use of timber and water, as long as the persons composing it, or their representative may require. It is impossible to estimate the immense importance to Virginia and to the United States, of this discovery, if the Mines be properly worked, as both of these valuable metals, (Copper and Tin) are used in large quantities throughout the Union, in our manufactures, independent of the quantity of Copper used for our shipping—and more particularly as we are forced to obtain both articles from Great Britain, under considerable disadvantages. We therefore wish this enterprise all the success that it deserves, and that may be reasonably expected to result from it.—Our informant also states, that, in the same body of land, a bed of *Zinc Ore* was discovered at the same time; and if this be the case, the advantage of the other discovery will be greatly enhanced, as Zinc is a metal used to convert Copper into Brass.—Whether the Copper Ore contains any other valuable Metal, (which is sometimes the case) we are not yet informed. We confine ourselves to the facts stated, of the correctness of which there is no doubt.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Artificial Volcano.—The Greensburg Gazette gives an interesting description of the *Vesuvius* of West Pennsylvania.—It is a coal mine or mountain near the Monongahela, which has been worked fifty years, during almost the whole of which time a part of the hill has been burning. Immediately in the neighborhood of the main cavity through which the fire and smoke issues, the earth has fallen into the space formed by the fire, for several yards round. The earth within several feet of the main opening, was so hot as not to permit one to stand long upon the same spot. The aperture extends along the side of the hill 8 or 10 yards, all along which the smoke and heat issue. The fire cannot be seen, although a stick put into the aperture but a few inches, took fire instantaneously. From the bowels of the hill for forty or fifty years, great quantities of coal have been taken, and it is supposed that the fire was first kindled in one of the pits. The hill being an almost solid mass of coal, it is difficult to conjecture how long it may burn, or what may be the consequences of this internal consumption.

Large Timber Ship.—The baron of Renfrew, got under way from her anchorage ground in the river St. Lawrence opposite the falls of Montmorenci, on the 23d of August, in tow of the steam boat Hercules. The tide was strong against her, but the wind was favorable and with the aid of her canvass and the tow-boat she made good way. She is a ship of handsome model; is 3800 tons burthen, has four masts and a flush deck fore and aft. Nine times around her is a mile. She is loaded entirely with staves, boards, plank, and logs, and is literally one solid raft of timber of immense size. She is coarsely built but her strength appears to be equal to the task she is intended to perform. Her iron cable one would imagine, was made to chain up the world.—*N. Y. Post.*

Comet.—The time is now fast approaching, when the remarkable Comet of Planet, to which the name of Encke has been given, will be again visible to the earth. The attention of astronomers has been much attracted to this singular body by the very near equality of the times of its revolutions round the sun, and by slow, but continual decrease of those times; which last curious fact is generally ascribed to the resistance of the sun's atmosphere to the motion of the Comet, when in perihelion. The comet was lost in perihelion on the 21st of May, 1822; its periodical time of revolution being 2295 days (which will have elapsed on the third of September,) we may daily expect to see it. Those who are desirous of a particular account of this interesting body, will find its history in an elegant article, by the illustrious Bowditch in a number of the North American Review, printed 4 or 5 years since.
[Boston paper.]

On Tuesday last, the person charged with depositing Tartar Emetic in Mr. Wickliffe's punch, was examined before two magistrates, and sentenced to further trial. We understand that all who partook of the punch have escaped without any other injury than having been well poked, &c.
[Lex. Ky. Gaz.]

Hot Times.—A man who left Boston on account of the hot weather, said "it was as hot as h— there; the mercury was 92 degrees above jehu."