

The Charlotte Journal.

T. J. HOLTON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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"Perpetual Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," for "Power is always Stealing from the Many to the Few."

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Political.

From the Richmond Whig. The Democratic Platform.

The meeting of the Democrats of Virginia, or of that portion of them now in public employment, adopted a basis of organization which is more acceptable to the Whigs, probably, than it will be found to many of their own Democratic fellow-citizens. We should fear that in proposing to include extreme, who differ so widely as Mr. McDowell and Mr. Mason, that the scheme is too comprehensive to be very distinct, more especially when it proposes to exclude some of those who co-operated with Mr. McDowell on the ground of the *quo animo* with which they acted.

As it was the great purpose of the meeting to produce harmony, we shall quote with great pleasure such of the resolutions as will in our opinion receive the cordial concurrence of the Whigs. Indeed, the first of those which we adopt, seems an old acquaintance; it embodies the principles upon which the Whig party was originally formed, and to which alone it has owed its influence in Virginia.

If, therefore, we should substitute for the Democratic party, "the Whig party," we shall have at least one resolution which commends itself to the hearts and memories of every Whig, so that we might safely pledge that party to its adoption, without the trouble of any meeting whatever. Here is the 5th resolution of the Democratic platform, with the substitution of the words "Whig party" for "Democratic party."

Resolved, That to that and the Whig party, as its principles of peace and brotherhood among men, from its devotion to human liberty, from its love of Justice and Equality, from its hatred of all tyranny, in whatever form it exists or is excited, from its jealousy of Power, from its dread of Dissension and its equal detestation of a Central Despotism, from its faithful adherence to Free Principles, from its Sacrifices in the past and from its present resolutions and hopes, all parties, pre-eminently but not exclusively, constituted in counsel and to save the country in the crisis of danger.

How well that resolution reads! How true it is! It almost seems as if the gentleman who reported had written it, and published it with all the earnestness and eloquence with which he aided to lay the foundation of the Whig party in Virginia. Read it again. — The memory of the past rushes by like the wind, vocal with indignant denunciations of a "central despotism," which threatened to extinguish the rights of the sovereign States, and to unite in one strong hand the sword and the purse—bringing with it "the d-d'nce of tyranny, whether manifested by a tyrant or his tools"—telling us of "a love of justice and equity," which opposed "prescription for opinion sake," and contended that the "honors and the Republic were alike the inheritance of all"—of "sacrifices in the past," which had embraced exile from place and from power as the consequence of daring to differ with those who bestowed office and power, and of "a party pre-eminently best constituted to counsel and to save the country in this crisis of danger."

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Appeals, on the other hand, to a letter of the Union and to Federal Power, intended to impair, if not destroy, the rights of the States and to destroy State pride, are no less odious in doctrine than they are in the design of converting the highest sentiments of patriots into mere political capital, to be traded upon by that party for a consolidation which is as detestable to the Union and to the Constitution of the Confederacy as it is to the Rights of the States and to the Liberties of the People.

As to the last part of the resolution, as the ladies say of a double entendre, "we cannot imagine what they mean." The resolution seems to insinuate that there are those who advocate the Union for unworthy motives.—To this we do not feel called on to make any reply, except that we think it very probable. But since we have snugly mounted the platform along with our Democratic friends, we must be permitted to express the apprehension that it will exclude from that platform some of the Democratic party themselves.—We shall await, with much interest, the response of those Democratic members of Congress and of the Senate who opposed the adjustment. We imagine that they will regard the whole series of resolutions as "words! words! Heratoo!"

A GOLD MEDAL FOR HON. HENRY CLAY.
The California Courier informs us that Messrs. Sacks and Brothers, jewellers, of Clay street, above the Plaza, in San Francisco, Cal., have prepared a magnificent gold medal of most appropriate design, intended for presentation to the great statesman to whose exertions, on her behalf, California owes, to a great extent, her admission into the Union.

This piece of work, the Courier says, may be regarded as an artistic gem, and is highly creditable to the firm who have executed it, and designed it for so honorable a purpose. The medal is about three inches in diameter. On one side it represents the lone star of California admitted into the constellation, and surrounded by the other thirty stars arranged in a brilliant circle around the margin. On the centre star there is inscribed "one of the most beautiful specimens of white quartz intruded naturally with gold—an appropriate representation of the riches of the State. Around the rim is a rich border composed of native specimens of rough gold taken from every placer in the country, from Oregon to Los Angeles. The other side of the medal bears the following inscription: "California admitted September 9, 1850. Presented to Henry Clay by Sacks & Brothers, City of San Francisco, October 30, 1850."—Washington Republic.

What celebrated individual does it signify in falling to the ground? Falstaff.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD—THE LOCATION.
The engineers are progressing with the location of his Road with commendable activity; from every quarter the highest commendation is bestowed upon the several corps engaged in the work. The survey between Raleigh and the Guilford line, under the direction of Mr. McKee, assisted by Messrs. Saunders and Archibald, was carried on with the greatest diligence; and we believe a more efficient and energetic corps is not to be found. Major Gwynn has certainly shown excellent judgment in the selection of his Assistants, and the company has been very fortunate in procuring the services of such a Principal Engineer. The whole work so far has been carried on with great energy and economy.

Though the location has not been made at this place, yet we understand the parties have approached our immediate neighborhood on the south east and the west—the party on the south east, under Mr. Prevost, and that on the west, under Mr. McKee. We believe it is now certain that the route through or near this town is the best that could be selected.

When Mr. Prevost reaches Hillsborough, we presume the location will have been completed from Goldsboro to this point, with the exception perhaps of that portion in the immediate neighborhood of the city of Raleigh; and Mr. McKee, we suppose, completes the location from the Guilford line to this place.—Hillsboro Recorder.

From the Greensboro' Patriot. ADVERTISING.

The advertisements in the newspaper or newspapers of a town generally indicate the amount of business, mercantile, mechanical and professional. They frequently furnish to strangers the criterion whereby to judge of the business of a place. And it is also a fact, that business and advertising increase together. Liberal advertising is evidence of liberal dealing, which the public are very sure to appreciate. As we have before remarked, merchants who advertise most trade most; and the remark will generally hold good as to any other calling besides that of merchandise.

There are numbers of mechanics and dealers who cannot screw up their courage to the point of advertising any amount in advertising. True, there is a risk of the amount paid for advertising; a return of the sum expended may not be realized; but on the other hand, a return of an hundred fold may be expected thereby. The chances are in favor of advertising. All liberal and successful dealers will tell you this. As to the idea of running a risk—recollect that you also risk something in buying goods, renting stores and shops, purchasing goods, and what not. Customers may not come after all. But then again, they may and probably will come, if you make the fact sufficiently known that you wish them to come, and set fairly before them the inducements to call upon you.

There may be some who have tried it, and, because they cannot trace sales and business increase directly and obviously to their advertisements, conclude they did no good. They are unable to appreciate the benefit of a general circulation of their notices and the thousand ways in which the substance thereof may be fixed upon the minds of readers and hearers of reading. Because customers do not say that they posted straight off to the store or shop in seeing the advertisement, the advertiser must needs conclude the no effect at all has been produced on the public mind!

And there is another objection urged against advertising which we know as little how to answer as the above: It is the argument of some that their business is extensive enough—so they do not want any more custom—they get much as they can do, &c. This is an evil more prevalent than many are aware of; and our Southern traders and mechanics. It is plain English, the result of mental apathy and laziness. They will advance that if they take proper means to extend their business to meet growing demands they could supply many more and make more money from smaller profits.

We have been led to these remarks, because it has frequently been a source of mortification to compare the columns of the Patriot with papers of other towns, and find so poor a show of advertisements. And the fact is, the business of our place is nearly at a standstill—the increase of business and of population has been very small if any thing, for several years past. Now, we do not contend the newspaper advertisements will remedy this thing; but we do contend, that while a flourish of advertising custom will show more nearly the actual amount of business done, it will increase that business manifold above the present paid to the printer. The newspaper of Raleigh, Fayetteville, Salisbury, Wilmington, the little town of Goldsboro', and others we might name, are after with advertisements; and their towns are all prosperous and growing, showing a large increase of population in the past ten years. To glance over one of the papers of those places, you would almost fancy that you heard the clink of the hammer and the rush of the plane, and saw the merchant and his clerks busy behind the counter, and the bustle and stir of customers going in and out.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WORK.

A friend who is "poked up" on the progress of the N. C. Railroad surveys, remarked that our notice of the same a fortnight ago gave him a chill—it fell so coldly short of the flattering port of progress already attained. Well—we are happy to be able to take the chill off from any one who may have caught cold by said notice. In a casual conversation with the President of the Board, who has since returned from a tour on the western end of the route, we were happy to learn that the surveys along the whole line are in rapid progress towards completion; and we judge from the remarks elicited though we cannot make the statement "by authority" that the entire route will be ready for the letting of contracts by April next. The several corps of engineers have been going ahead in the performance of their duties with praiseworthy fidelity and despatch, in spite of the "all sorts of weather" of the past winter. Mr. Morehead speaks in most encouraging terms—calculated to infuse a hopeful and confident spirit in all the friends of the Great Improvement and of the vital interests of North Carolina consequent thereon. Since the signal failure of the enemies of the Road in the Legislature, we have seen nothing to injure its prospects. The exertion of a steady will and vigorous energy on the part of those directly interested in the Company are only necessary to speedily success. The wind work is done;—let the hand-work and the bone labor go ahead with the same zeal and alacrity, and the speedy accomplishment of the magnificent project is secured.—Greensborough Patriot.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD FASHION.

Some of the "upper ten" ladies of New York now wear tractors at evening parties.—The Home Journal thinks that a certificate, respectfully endorsed, that the same amount of velvet had been bought, and was in the possession of the lady at-home might be pinned upon the skirt, and answer the same, or better purpose, as nobody sees the train, and without pages to take care of them, they are very inconvenient.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

A little daughter, aged 6 years, of Joseph Weaver, at Pottsville, Pa., fell into a boiler of hot water, just taken from the stove, but it had fortunately become sufficiently cool as to only reddened the skin over the whole body.

OUR COUNTRY.

The results of the census of 1850, are pretty well ascertained, so far as the population are concerned. The aggregate will be over 23,000,000 of souls. This is truly extraordinary. The progress of this country may be regarded as among the most remarkable events, not only of modern times, but in the history of the world. The first permanent settlement in the United States was made at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. This continued an English Colony until the Declaration of Independence in July 1776. The original States amounted to thirteen in number, and we have now thirty-one, with a prospect of increasing them, should Providence continue to favor us, to at least one hundred. Our Territories extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The greatest length from East to West estimated at 3,000 miles, and the greatest breadth from North to South at 1,700. The estimated area is 3,250,000 square miles. This vast territory has a frontier line of about 10,000 miles, of which 3,500 miles are along the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, and 1,620 miles on the Pacific Ocean and Straits of Juan de Fuca. Its surface embraces about one-third of North America, including the West India Islands, being about one-twentieth of the land of the whole earth.

The first articles of confederation were entered into in 1777. The present United States Constitution, framed in 1787, went into operation March 1st 1789, after being approved by the thirteen original States of the Union. Louisiana, comprising the States and Territories now belonging to the United States west of the Mississippi, purchased of France in 1803 and Florida in 1819. Texas was admitted into the Union by "Joint Resolutions" of Congress, passed March 1, 1845. New Mexico and Upper California were acquired by treaty with Mexico, ratified in 1848.

The progress of the population will be seen at a glance by the following table:—
1790 3,929,827
1800 5,305,952
1810 7,239,814
1820 9,638,131
1830 12,866,020
1840 17,062,568
1850 23,149,398

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY.

Many of our readers will remember a series of articles entitled "Three weeks on a Cotton Plantation," which appeared in the Republican a twelve month since, or more. In one of these articles the romantic history of the planter, whose hospitality the writer so gratefully recalled, was briefly given. He lived at Natchez, a boy. He had come down the Ohio and Mississippi on a flat boat with his father, and his father's partner. There his father died, and was buried, and there the boy was left by the heartless partner, without a penny. Naturally shrewd, he soon picked up business—sold ticks for the theatre, did errands, peddled knick-knacks, &c., until he grew up to be a proper size for larger operations. He then became owner of a dray, then a number of drays, then a negro who drove them, then of a small plantation near Natchez, then of an immensely large plantation at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburg. Here he went into speculations, and before a quarter of '37 supposed himself to be worth a quarter of a million.

Hitherto his fortune had waxed. He was independent. He then, for the first time, returned to Cincinnati, and sought his mother and sisters whom he left behind long years before. He found his family, who supposed him dead, in poverty, and provided for them and then came the reverse. The wife of his youth had borne him three beautiful children. These, one after another, died, and then the wife was laid in the grave. An interval elapsed of pecuniary prosperity, but intense grief, when he was blessed with the hand of one of the most beautiful and lovely of woman-kind. Then came the financial crash, but though suffering severely, his energy persisted in some degree the force of the blow, and he was enabled to retain and add to his beautiful plantation.

Years passed on, and another family of beautiful children had grown up around him, to whom and whose beautiful mother he was attached by filial idolatry. Two years ago last August, his home was the abode of plenty and the largest hospitality. Immediately afterwards his favorite child sickened and died. A month or two after this, his house was burned. A few weeks more, and a long pending law suit, originating in his efforts to retain his property and pay off his debts, was decided against him, and his plantation was put under the hammer of the auctioneer and the broken spirited man moved to Vicksburg. Here, another child died. With the remainder of his large possessions he purchased the beautiful steamer Mohawk, and ran her in the Vicksburg and N. O. trade, acting as the Captain himself. A few days ago, the following dispatch was received by the Northern papers.

RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.

We read in the Independence of Brussels, "The Prague Gazette announces, what was easy to foresee, the complete rupture of the diplomatic relations between Austria and the United States. It is certain that after the insulting reception given to his communications by the American Senate, the presence of M. Hulemann, charge d'affaires of Austria, at Washington, had become impossible, and it is probable that if the geographical position of the two powers were different, the rupture would not be confined to the recall of the Austrian representative." Letters from Vienna, published in the leading morning journal, state that, had Mr. Mann, the United States Agent, once entered Hungary or Austria Proper, he would have been shot as a spy. Accounts from the States, received by the Niagara, note that M. Hulemann continued to visit President Fillmore's receptions, appearing one of the guests and most unconcerned of diplomats.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.

"It is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that the people will find their happiness or liberty protected; but in a plain system, void of all pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unsect and unself, easy in the freshness and beauty they contribute in produce."—Jackson.

THE SCARCITY OF SILVER.

More than three hundred thousand dollars of silver were exported from New York last week. The mail steamer Asia, alone, took out two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, of which \$270,000 were in American gold dollars. The specie imported in Boston in January amounts to \$10,308, while that exported is \$151,363.

THE UNITED STATES IN ENGLAND.

At a late dinner at Stockport, Mr. Cobden, while making a speech, observed:—
"I sometimes quote the United States of America, and I think in this matter, they set us a very good example. Does any body dare to stick that nation? There is not a more formidable power, in every sense of the word, although you may talk of France and Russia, than the United States of America, and there is not a statesman with a head on his shoulders who does not know it; and yet the policy of the U. States has been to keep a very small amount of armed force in existence. At the present moment, they have not a line-of-battle ship afloat, notwithstanding the vast extension of their commercial marine. Last year she recalled her last ship of war from the Pacific, and I shall be very much astonished if you ever see another. The people are well employed and her taxation is light, countries cannot have if they burden themselves with the expense of these enormous armaments. (Hear, hear.) Now, many people appeal to the English nation under the impression that they are a very pugacious people." (Hear, hear.) "I am not quite sure that so are not. I am not quite sure that my opponents do not sometimes have the advantage over me in appealing to the ready-primed pugacity of our fellow countrymen." I believe I am pugacious myself; but, what I want is, to persuade my countrymen to preserve their pugaciousness until somebody comes to attack them. Be assured, if you want to be prepared for future war, you will be better prepared in the way that the United States is prepared—by the enormous number of merchant ships of large tonnage constantly building—in the vast number of steamers turning out of the building yards at New York—these enormous steamers, finer than any to be found in royal navies of any country on the continent of Europe, commonly extending from 1,500 to 1,600 tons. If the spirit of America were once aroused, and her resentment excited, by her mercantile marine alone, the growth of commerce, the result of a low taxation, and a prosperous people—her mercantile marine alone would be more than a match for any war navy that exist on the continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The National Intelligencer, in the course of a most able article on the condition of things in South Carolina, cites the following article from the Camden Journal. That paper, supposing that the State should secede and that the Government of the United States should blockade her ports, says:—
"We believe England would acknowledge us as an independent Republic, and come in and trade with us, simply passing their black sailing ships by and coming in; and in their passage those ships should fire on them, wily a broadside from an English steamship would settle it, we think, rather to the disadvantage of a Yankee revenue blockade cutter. Recollect, our ships that have done good service against English ships have had some Southerners aboard, and in their crews no disaffected persons. This would be different. England has never shirked a war for fear of crippling her commerce, for it seems to flourish by war. She would clear the blockade, for the reason that she would be glad to see this Confederacy broken up—because she would be fighting against the North, her natural rival of the South." She would do it, because then she would have an open and free American port. She would do it, in short, because interest would drive her to it."

This is the language of an American Editor! It was said that, in the war of the Revolution, there were more Tories in South Carolina than any other State in the Union; and it would seem, from the above paragraph, that the breed is not yet extinct. Certain it is, the Editor has none of the blood of Sumpter, or Marion, or Rutledge in his veins.—Peterburg Intelligencer.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 17.

Capt. Cobb, of the steamer Mohawk, blew out his brains yesterday at Vicksburg—case, pecuniary troubles and the death of his wife. Another dispatch from Nashville, of the same date, stated that that morning the steamer Mohawk sunk with 2,500 bales of Cotton on board, while lying at the city! Two poor, weeping, terror-stricken children are all that remain of the whole family. What dream of fiction ever equaled a tragedy like this!—(Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 17.

A question of no small importance to the financial and commercial interests of the United States has been settled in France. It has been decided that gold shall continue to be received as a legal tender.

THE HUMAN MIND IS LIKE A CARPET BAG.

With good picking it will contain any amount of useful contents.