

excellent, and all that is base; the most exalted virtue and the blackest depravity. They are all here. The stages and steamboats are ever emptying into this great receptacle the precious and the vile of the whole kingdom. Indeed, all kingdoms bring their glory, and their abominations, into this mammoth metropolis, for she sitteth a queen among the nations.—*Southern Relig. Tel.*

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The present age seems to be particularly distinguished by a disposition on the part of society to grumble and murmur. It is a fault which pervades all ranks and classes, all ages and sexes, all employments, whether professional or handicraft, and which is no less prevalent in summer than in winter, in the morning than in the evening. The subject of discontent is according to the taste of each, some choosing to grumble upon what others pass over, though, not unfrequently, many individuals, "with one consent," denounce a particular evil as especially deserving of their united murmurs.

Individuals, when alone, search for a private grief, real or imaginary, and grumble over it until it becomes thread bare. Then another is found or concocted, and the low music of murmuring proceeds on another key, and thus *ad infinitum*. Families grumble among themselves—the husband at the wife, the wife at the husband, both at the children, and the children at the dog. In tea parties we have a concert of grumblers, the air being generally carried by the oldest maiden lady in company. He that refuses to join in the grumbling chorus is denounced for paucity of feeling, and is made the subject matter of the next grumble.—Occasionally a competition is entered into, and each one strives to present the fittest grumbling subject. The one who succeeds is applauded as a discreet person—a lady or gentleman of parts; sound judgment and quick perception.

Then we have town meetings of grumblers, convened to grumble over grievances, and by uniting our several murmurs to make a prodigious large one. We choose a grumbling chairman to grumble our grumbles, and a grumbling secretary to record them. We pass grumbling resolutions, and request other grumblers in other places to grumble too. Next we must have our grumbles printed, and then editors grumble. Thus on every hand, from every quarter, we hear grumbling, rising high and continuing long and loud, and affecting, apparently, the air we breathe, and the inanimate objects that surround us.

A week ago we grumbled at the cold, and three days after at the thaw—first at the snow and next at the rain. Yesterday we grumbled,—to-day we grumbled, and we shall grumble to-morrow. Grumbling is to us food, fuel, clothing, and even life itself. It is our richest enjoyment, to which all other pleasures are mean and insignificant. We are a grumbling people—a grumbling nation, and so we record it in this grumbling article, at which every reader will unquestionably grumble.

ECCENTRIC MINE PROPRIETOR.

Ward, in his account of Mexico, gives the following description of an owner of one of the richest mines in that country: "One of the Mexican Mines, called Nuestre Senore Gaudalope, is very celebrated. It belongs to Don Francisco Irtarte, a relation of the president's, who refused an offer of one million of dollars, made in 1825, by an association of foreigners, on condition that he should allow them to work his mine for a term of three years. The idea of a man possessed of boundless wealth, but refusing to make any use of the treasures within his reach, will seem incredible in Europe; but Irtarte really does not know the value of money. With at least a million of dollars in gold and silver in his house, he lives in an habitation, the furniture of which is composed of buffalo skins, with wooden tables and chairs of so massive a construction, that it requires two or three men to lift them from one part of the room to the other. His sons whom he never permits to leave the town, are forced to attend a little retail shop in Cosata; and his daughter, who is pretty, is suffered to grow up in uneducated idleness. His own habits are abstemious, and his religious notions extremely strict. He dislikes allusions to his wealth, and considers any inquiry respecting his mine almost as a personal offence. To all proposals for a cession of the right of working it, even for a limited time, he has constantly given the same answer, namely, that he does not want money; and that if he did, those who offer him the most liberal terms, know best that he could take out of his mine double the amount of any thing they could give in less time than they would themselves require to raise the money."

PROPAGATION OF FLEAS.

Their muscular strength.—Fleas breed and undergo their metamorphosis in a manner somewhat similar to the silk worm.—A number of eggs being collected from a dog, and put into a pill box, in a few days produced hairy caterpillars—which were fed with dead flies, and which the caterpillars ate in a very voracious manner. It was observed, occasionally, that they cast their skins; and in about ten days after their exclusion from the egg, they spun and wove themselves little cases after the manner of silk worms, in which they remained enclosed in the chrysalis state about nine

days, and then came forth perfect fleas, armed with sufficient powers to disturb the rest, or even the peace of an Emperor!

The muscular power of the flea is almost beyond belief. Latreille mentions a circumstance of a flea of a moderate size dragging a silver cannon, mounted on wheels, that was twenty-four times its own weight; and which being charged with powder, was fired without the flea being at all alarmed. Socrates appears to have measured the leap of a flea, and found it extended to two hundred and fifty times its own length; a most astonishing leap! It was as if a man of ordinary stature should be able at once to vault through the air to the distance of a quarter of a mile!

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS. FROM THE GLOBE.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The Senate yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, having finished the morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. TAZEWELL, to the consideration of Executive business in which they were engaged till 4 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and sugar, &c. together with such information as he may deem material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the Tariff. The resolution was adopted. The resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, of a similar character to the above, was then considered and agreed to. Mr. DAVIS, of South-Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to refund the fine imposed on the late *Mathew Lyon*, under the Seditious Law, to his heirs and representatives. The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Apportionment Bill. A discussion of some length ensued, but before the question was taken on Mr. HUBBARD's amendment, to strike out 45,000 as the ratio, and insert 44,000, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

January 21.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BENTON asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the paper currency to be issued by the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposit, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorized by any thing contained in the charter; and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed.

Mr. BENTON supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. DALLAS, BUCKNER, WEBSTER, WILKINS, BIBB, CHAMBERS and SMITH; and further supported by Messrs. FORSYTH, MILLER, KANE, MARCY and TYLER. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was refused as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marey, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White-16.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins-25.

Mr. CLAY submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence, which may have passed between the Treasury Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, shewing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day including the act of the 19th May, 1830.

The Senate, after a sitting of five hours, adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ROOR, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States. Mr. DRAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the U. S. Army. Mr. BOLLING's resolution relative to the Tariff, and Mr. DAVIS' amendment thereto, was again taken up, and discussed by Mr. MITCHELL, of South-Carolina, until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. A number of private bills were acted on. The SPEAKER presented the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. WICKLIFFE, it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions to the said Committee:

"To enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new Banking Company, to take effect and go into operation after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, reserving one-third of the Capital in said Bank for the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one-third to be subscribed for by such of the stockholders in the present Bank, as may be citizens of the United States, the other third to be taken by such citizens of the U. States, as may desire so to invest their surplus capital:

That they also enquire into the expediency of

prohibiting the Bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purposes of Banking Houses and Houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the Company:

"Of prohibiting the location of any Branch in any State without the consent of the Legislature of such State;

"And also, of so forming the charter, that the Legislatures of the several States shall and may exercise the power when they deem it expedient to do so of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed, in any Bank or Branch of said Bank, within the jurisdiction of such State; and also to subject the said corporation to be sued in the District or Circuit Court in any State, where they may have a Branch located, and the cause of action accrued."

January 23.—The Senate did not set on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. CLAYTON, of Georgia, attended and was qualified. At an early hour the House resumed the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. BOLLING, of Virginia, on the subject of the Tariff, and the amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts. A debate of great length and considerable warmth ensued. Mr. DAVIS' amendment was finally adopted, yeas 100, nays 51. Mr. STEWART offered an amendment, directing an enquiry as to the prices paid in the United States, for woollens, cotton, iron and other manufactures, before and after the passage of the Tariff laws of 1816—24 and 28. Mr. NICKOLLS proposed to amend this amendment by adding "what would be the cost of the several articles, if the Tariff were not repealed."—The previous question was moved and sustained, but before the question "shall the main question be now put," was decided, the House adjourned.

January 26.—In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. BENTON submitted a Resolution referring a number of inquiries respecting the United States Bank, to the select Committee on the subject. Mr. DALLAS presented the memorial of a number of the citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against any restriction of the duties on foreign coal. Mr. FOOT's Resolution for altering the rules of the Senate, after some little discussion, was laid on the table. The special order of the day (Mr. CLAY's Resolution) was taken up, and some discussion took place on the motion to postpone it till Monday, that motion was withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. ELLSWORTH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill in addition to an act for the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United States. Mr. E. EVERETT, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill making appropriation for procuring copies of Historical Documents from the public offices in Great Britain. Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the President to direct transfers of appropriations in the Naval service under certain circumstances. The bill providing for a revision and enlargement of the rules and regulations for the government of the Naval service, was passed. The House resumed, in Committee, the consideration of the Apportionment Bill, upon the amendment which proposed to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio; the general merits of the bill was further discussed by Messrs. WAYNE, HUNT, BELL, PATTON and POLK. The question was taken upon the amendment and lost—Yeas 81, Nays 105. Mr. HOWARD then moved to strike out "3d March" and insert "6th March," on the ground that these respective periods in the bill determined the principle on which the number of Electors for President and Vice-President were fixed—whether according to the present delegation, or that which may be given to each State by the bill when passed. Before this question was taken, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The U. S. Bank.—One of the strongest evidences of the value of this Institution is afforded by the fact, that memorials have been presented to Congress from the Bank of Delaware, and the Bank of Pennsylvania, praying for a renewal of its charter.—The Bank of Delaware is one of the oldest in the U. States—having been incorporated in 1796. The Delaware Journal says of it,—

"It has ever been distinguished for the prudence and correctness of its management, its extensive and uniform credit, and the success and prosperity which has attended its career from the period of its first establishment. This institution now comes forward to give testimony in favor of the National Bank—a circumstance which, if properly appreciated, cannot fail to have a salutary influence on the public mind. The Bank of the United States has been denounced by demagogues as a Monolith, crushing under its weight the State Banks, and monopolizing the Banking privileges of the Country. But the inference from the fact now before us is, that it is a terror only to evil doers—that to the prudent, useful and meritorious State Banks, it is a friend and valuable helpmate, co-operating with them in preserving a healthful currency, and in advancing the public prosperity; while it cures, checks and prevents the excesses of imprudent and ill-governed institutions, and shuts the door to speculators and gamblers."

The Bank of Pennsylvania advocates the renewal on the ground of "an intimate knowledge of the institution, a high appreciation of its utility and value, and a deep

sense of the ability with which it has been conducted."

We have no doubt that many other of the State Banks could with equal justice appeal to Congress in favor of the Bank of the United States. In this State the local Banks certainly owe a great deal to its forbearance whilst it was their creditor to an enormous amount.—*Fug. Observer.*

The House of Delegates of Virginia has passed the following preamble and resolutions, by a vote of 64 to 59:

"The Select Committee to whom was referred certain memorials praying the passage of a law providing for the gradual abolition of slavery in this Commonwealth, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and submit the following report and resolution:—

"Profoundly sensible of the great evils arising from the condition of the colored population in this Commonwealth: induced by humanity as well as policy, to an immediate effort for the removal in the first place, as well of those who are now free, as of such as may hereafter become free: believing that this effort, while it is in just accordance with the sentiments of the community on the subject, will absorb all our present means; and that a further action for the removal of the slaves should await a more definite development of public opinion.

"Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that it is inexpedient, for the present, to make any Legislative enactments for the abolition of slavery."

A proposition to take immediate steps for the gradual abolition of slavery, was rejected, 73 to 58.

England.—A letter from our celebrated countryman, WASHINGTON IRVING, received by one of the latest arrivals at N. York, gives a melancholy account of the present state of the public mind, in Great Britain. The question of Reform, the alarm of riots, the dread of insurrection, and the fear of the cholera, he says, so occupy the public mind, that all enterprise in literature and the arts is at a stand. He has a book of his own ready for the Press, which it is said he will not venture to publish under existing circumstances.

The Cholera at Smyrna.—In the brig Curlew, arrived at Boston from Smyrna, came passengers Frederick W. Moore, lady, and three children, and Miss Margaret E. Hathaway, all of whom fled from Smyrna, on account of the cholera.

Mr. Moore does not hesitate to state, that the cholera was raging in Smyrna to a very frightful extent; and, probably the disease had never been more fatal in any city where it has existed. From 40 deaths a day, the number had increased to 300 daily.

At Constantinople the disease was abating. A letter was received from Smyrna a few days before the Curlew sailed, from an English surgeon in the Persian army, stating that the cholera was making most dreadful ravages in that country.

Extract of a letter dated Smyrna, Oct. 22.

"The disease is worse than ever, and every one is looking out for his own safety. Business is out of the question. Bazaars and all shops in the Franks streets are closely shut up; and, until we have a change of wind and plenty of rain, I am afraid the cholera will continue.

"On the 21st the deaths were, 170 Turks, 50 Greeks, 15 Armenians, and 15 Jews; in all 250 in one day."—*Boston Centinel.*

The population of Lyons—now particularly in the public eye, on account of the recent commotion in that quarter—is over 200,000. The major portion of the laboring classes, of this population, are silk weavers, and from low prices, overstocked markets, and other cases of discontent, a large proportion of them are said to be entirely without employ.

The report of an insurrection at Lisbon, and flight of Don Miguel, proves to be premature. Later and more direct accounts are silent upon the subject.

A novel mode of indulging grief.—A noble lady died lately at Paris, leaving a singular example of attachment to the fallen dynasty of France. After the departure of Charles X. from Cherbourg, she never quitted her apartment, which she had caused to be hung with black cloth, ornamented with tears and fleurs-de-lis of tin. This mournful arrangement was the same in every room, from the ante-chamber to the kitchen. All the furniture and utensils were painted black, and those which could not bear the brush were covered with black crape. It was not until the auction of the lady's effects, that her neighbors were enabled to ascertain the extent of her grief. Amongst the various objects which excited curiosity was a cage containing a parrot, dressed in deep mourning!

Novel Duello.—A Paris paper relates as a fact, that two students in Berlin, having quarrelled, agreed to kiss the lips of a person mortally affected with the Cholera, and that the dispute should terminate with the death of either. Each of them kissed the lips of a man in the last stage of the disease, but neither dying within 24 hours afterwards, their "mutual friends" declared that they should be reconciled.

A Kentuckian who had just witnessed an act of exceeding meanness, thus gave way to his feelings:—Ten thousand such souls as this, he said, might live in the shell of a tobacco seed,—and have rooms to let!

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

and bloody act is done; The most arch deed of pitious massacre, That ever yet this land was guilty of."

An occurrence lately took place in Burke county, which has aroused the indignation of all classes of people—an occurrence which for turpitude can scarcely find an equal in the pages of fiction. The following particulars have been related to us by a gentleman who was lately near the place where the guilty and horrid deed was perpetrated. About 3 weeks since a Mr.

Silvers, who resided on Tow River, in Burke county, was missed, under the following circumstances.—His wife went to the house of her husband's father, and inquired for her husband, saying that he was not to be found at home, &c. She was told in reply, that he had been seen in the afternoon of the preceding day passing towards his own house, and had not been since seen by them. Hereupon the family set off and tracked him (there being at that time a slight snow on the ground,) to home; but no track could be found to proceed from the house in any direction. The woods and river were searched by the neighbors, but without success. In the meantime the wife had packed up her effects and removed to the house of some neighbor. At length, some one in examining the fire-place, discovered human bones, nearly consumed, in the ashes! The search within and around the house was renewed. A portion of the body, partly consumed by fire, was found buried a short distance from the house—large puddles of blood were also discovered beneath the floor of the house, and in a bench was a deep gash made with an axe, together with blood, where to appearance, the head of the victim had been chopped off. It is said that the neighbors residing two or three miles distant, perceived a very strange and offensive odour in the air, at the time the body is supposed to have been burning. We understand the wife, together with another woman who is supposed to have been an accessory, were immediately secured and committed to jail, in Morganton, to await their trial at the next Superior Court. We do not learn that they have made any confession of guilt; but no doubt of the fact rests on the public mind. We are told that the wife had often declared to her husband and others, that she would kill him. The deceased is represented to have been a man of rather vagrant and intemperate habits; and the wife as being the mother of one or two children. We forbear making further comments now.

Rutherfordton Spectator.

William Hunter & Co.
HAVE NOW FOR SALE AT THEIR
Grocery and Spirit Store,
(NORTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE)
Sugar and Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Loaf Sugar; Cognac Brandy (first and second quality); Holland Gin, northern do. Jamaica & N. E. Rum; Champagne, Frontignac, Claret, WINES. Madeira, Tenerife & Malaga. A good assortment of French Cordials; Philadelphia Beer, Porter on draft and in Bottles; Newark double boiled Cider; A choice and fresh assortment of Candies; Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Tamarinds, &c. Vermacelli, Macaroni, Pearl Barley and Rice; Spanish and common Cigars; Bunton's Virginia Smoking Tobacco; Small Northern Twist Chewing do. common do. Scotch and Macaboy Snuff.
ALSO, A FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SWEET ORANGES,
Oysters & Butter Crackers.
—TOGETHER WITH—
No. 2 & 3 Mackerel, by wholesale or retail, (inspected in Sept. 1831.)
Pickled Salmon, Herring, Cheese and Crackers; Table and common Salt; West-India Pickles; Durham Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, in bottles; Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Cloves; Cologne Water and Perfumed Hair Oil; Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Soap; Winter strained Sperm OIL; with a good assortment of STONE WARE.
All the above articles are warranted good, and will be sold as low as at any other store in Charlotte.

We have also received an Assortment of
Fresh Garden Seeds,
WARRANTED OF THE GROWTH OF 1831.
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Early York Cabbage
Sugar Loaf do.
Early Dutch do.
Savoy (new kind) do.
Drumhead do.
Late Dutch do.
Red do.
Large English Savoy.
Scotch Kale
Prickly Spinnage
Round Spinnage
Curled Parsely
Asparagus
Sage
Summer Bush Squash
Mammoth do.
Crooked-neck Cushaw,
(superior to any of the
squash kind for table
use, & will keep good
during the winter.)
Early Spring Turnip
Yellow Russian do.
Ruta Baga do.
Flat Dutch do.
Large Norfolk field do.
Sir John Sinclair's do.
(a superior kind.)
Early Turnip Beet
Blood Red do.
French or Sugar do.
Swelling Parsnip
Guernsey do.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do.
do. White do. (a
very prolific kind.)
Squash Pepper (true for
pickles.)
Orange Carrot
Blood Red do.
Long blk. wint'r Radish
Fine Salmon do.
Long Scarlet do.
Scarlet short top do.
Early curl' h'd Lettuce
Cabbage head do.
White do.
Magnum bonum do.
(a choice kind.)
Early Charlton Peas
do. June do.
do. Washington do.
White Marrowfat do.
Strawbery or prolific do.
China Bush Beans
Yellow Dwarf do.
White kidney pole do.
Glove Artichoke
Winter Coleworts
Prickly Gherkin, (fine
for pickles, and will
flourish in dry weather,
and bear till
frost.)
N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and care taken to pack up the seeds according to order.
Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1832.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.