



The Journal.

SALISBURY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1854

Warren G. Huie of this place, Thomas E. Jones of Perquimans, and John M. Cloud of Stokes, have been admitted to County Court Practice, by the Supreme Court now in session at Raleigh.

Literary Notice.—We read by an advertisement in the last Chapel Hill Harbinger, that the Hon. James H. Jones has been appointed to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies at the University, on Wednesday immediately preceding commencement day.

We have again occupied much of our paper with documents, believing they are, or should be, of more importance to our readers than the ordinary news of the day. The act establishing the two local banks passed by the last legislature, commences on the first page and ends on the last.

A Dividend of Capital of 20 per cent. was declared by the stockholders of the State Bank, at a meeting on the 3d instant, payable at their banking house in Raleigh after the first day of March next.

The last Register says, that books of subscription for the new Bank of the State were opened in Raleigh, and that a very handsome amount of stock was taken. The following resolution was adopted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions in that city, which, probably, will be adopted throughout the State:

Resolved, That the commissioners will receive in payment for stock subscribed, as an equivalent for specie, the notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina and its Branches; Bank of North and West of the United States and all its Branches in the Atlantic States, and the checks of the Offices of the Bank of the United States on the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia; Bank of Virginia and its Branches, with the exception of the Branch at Winchester and Frederickburg; Farmer's Bank of Virginia and its Branches with the like exceptions; Banks of South Carolina whose notes are payable in Charleston with the notes of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

Seven negroes, belonging to Moses B. Livingston, of St. Matthew's Parish, S. C. were burnt to death on the 6th ult. in their cabin, which took fire in the middle of the night, and Mr. Livingston was considerably injured in attempting to rescue them.

James Willis, Esq. a magistrate of Beaufort county, lately shot a man by the name of Thomas, and fled.

Col. Benjamin Allston, and Col. Isaac W. Hayne, of South Carolina, fought a duel in Georgia, on the 26th ult. at five paces distance. Both of these gunpowder champions, we are pleased to learn, were wounded, the latter slightly and the former dangerously. It is presumed "satisfaction" has been amply rendered.

COMMUNICATED.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Burke county, composed of all parties, convened at the Court-House in Morganton, according to previous notice, on Tuesday of Court, (it being the 28th of January) for the purpose of taking into consideration their views respecting the administration of the General Government, and more particularly the all absorbing question of the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank to certain local banks,—on motion, Col. WILLIAM DICKSON was appointed President, Col. WILLIAM GRUNWAY Vice-President, and JOSEPH L. ERWIN, Secretary of the meeting.

The objects of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Hillman:

Resolved, That this meeting consider the removal of the public deposits from the United States Bank to certain favorite local banks, without the authority of Congress, as a high handed act of usurpation, unauthorized by law, inconsistent with the constitution, partial in its nature, and which has already produced pecuniary embarrassment to the country, and is calculated, if persisted in, to produce very great distress and ruin to every class of the community.

Resolved, That we view the dismissal

of William J. Duane, from the office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, because he would not remove the public deposits without authority of law, in the very teeth of an act of Congress, and in defiance of the opinion of that body, as an arbitrary stretch of power, and of a most dangerous character, as amounting to nothing less than an assumption of the purse as well as the sword of the nation.

The foregoing resolutions were sustained by the mover and the Hon. S. P. Carson, with considerable ability, and were carried without a dissenting voice.

On motion of A. L. Erwin, Esq.: Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our Representative and each of our Senators in Congress, requesting them to use their influence in effecting a speedy restoration of the public deposits to the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the National Intelligencer, United States Telegraph, Richmond Whig, the Raleigh and Salisbury papers.

(Signed) J. I. ERWIN, Secretary.

What good will a Rail Road do?
ANSWER.—I don't save at least half the cost of transportation to market of every article we make or sell. Let a Planter who makes 20 Bushels of Tobacco calculate for himself. He now pays on an average twelve dollars to get each Bushel to market—the rail road would carry it for six. Here is a saving of \$120 per annum on his tobacco crop alone. Suppose the same Planter to make 1000 bushels of Wheat to sell. The usual mode of transportation would cost him 40 cents per bushel—the rail road would carry it for 75 cents, leaving a net saving of 250 dollars. 370 dollars saved on tobacco and wheat, and allowing 30 dollars for all other articles, it would amount to \$400, which in ten years would be 4,000, in 20 years 8,000, in 30 years 12,000, exclusive of interest! Extend this calculation to all the Tobacco, Cotton, Wheat, &c. &c. made in North Carolina and see the good it will do! But this is not all. It will reduce one half the price paid for the hauling of all the goods we consume; it will greatly reduce the expense and loss of time in travelling—it will increase the surplus production of the country 25 or 30 per cent. It will raise the value of lands from 25 to 200 per cent, according to location—it will reanimate the industry of the country, which is now borne down by difficulties and embarrassments—in short what will it not do to better our condition? It will do more good than all the banks the Legislature could charter in a century.

Oxford Examiner.

Alabama Controversy.—The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union says that this question, which at one time threatened seriously to disturb the peace of the Union, has been finally disposed of by both branches of the Legislature. In the House, the report and resolutions on the subject have been referred to a select Committee, there to enjoy a quiet slumber—in the Senate, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the same subject, was postponed by a vote of 13 to 8. "The vote upon these reports," adds the Flag, "is not to be regarded as representing the opinions of the members of the Legislature. It was deemed by many, that there was no necessity for an expression of opinion by the Legislature, as the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the government and Mr. Key, the agent of the General Government.

Great Sleet Storm.—The Macon stage left that place on Saturday last, and arrived in this city yesterday evening; seven days on the route. The contractor who came through, informs us, that the roads were literally blocked up with trees that had fallen under the incumbent mass of sleet which they had accumulated during the late inclement weather. The number of trees which were cut away and removed, with the assistance of the passengers, is estimated at one thousand. The roar of the falling trees, and the crashing of the limbs, as they rebounded through the woods, are reported to have been alarming and astounding. In addition to these obstacles, the waters had risen above their bank and inundated the country. The injury sustained by the Ogeechee Bridge noticed in our last, has been greater than has been reported—two arches, we understand, have been entirely swept away. We fear the planters have suffered severely.

Rep. on.

Melioration of Climate.—The argument urged in favor of the gradual improvement of our climate, is derived mainly from the history of Europe. At Rome, for example which is but half a degree

south of this city, whole years sometimes pass without the mercury's sinking to the freezing point and yet Juvenal, and perhaps other old writers, speak of the Tiber being frozen over in their day. In Spain, which has now nearly the same climate with Italy, Livy says the snow lay four feet deep near where is now Barcelona. Again, the Psalms speak of "snow like wool," hoar frost and ice; and St. John tells us "the servants had made a fire of coal for it was cold." &c. This was early in April—indicating a very different state of things from the present, for frost is supposed not to be known in Palestine in modern times. Jerusalem is 10 degrees further South than Rome.

Boa Jour.

Farewell to Steam.—Captain Erickson, of London, has contrived what he terms a Caloric Engine, by which air is to be substituted for steam—the motion of pistons being sustained by alternately heating and condensing the air above and below them; the supply being furnished from small tubes connecting the cylinders, which tubes are so constructed as to furnish alternately the cool and heated air circulating through them without scarcely any loss of caloric. Two pounds of fuel per hour only, is required for a power of one horse. His model is in successful operation, and if his hopes are realized, steam has seen its best days.

N. Y. Gazette.

A Mr. Sinius, a Swed, who has made many attempts to manufacture paper from beet-root, has lately published an essay on that subject actually printed on paper from that material.

Glass being one of the most spongy bodies, the Swedish chemists have experimented to replace the metal bells of clocks with those of glass. The first attempt has been successful, and the bell, the result of it, gives out a more perfect and harmonious sound than those of metal.

A self-acting wheat fan is among the novelties in English mechanics, the simplicity of which is astonishing. From a sheet iron funnel the wheat descends upon an iron wheel full of brackets; the wheel is so nicely balanced, that so long as a particle of grain falls upon it it revolves, and operates upon the fan.

Horrida Bella.—There is an alarming insurrection in Lynn, Mass. and we apprehend the times in that town will try men's souls before they get through with them. The young women to the number of one thousand have thrown themselves upon their reserved rights and formed a Trades Union with which, as the natural consequence of such a movement, the young men have united. Lynn as every body knows, is a community of shoemakers, and the pretty insurgents now in rebellion are employed in shoe binding, and the graceless cord-wainers have not only reduced the prices of the labor but have fobbed the lady operatives off with ancient paper. They must retrace their steps or there is no knowing where this matter will end; for the case is a most serious one when "lovely woman" raises the standard of revolt, and the Lynn ladies' anger waxed stronger and stronger every day. If it lasts long, all gentle resistance will be bootless. There must be an appeal to the ultima ratio, and who can count the calamities of such an appeal! Who will answer for the bodily welfare of the master shoemakers in such a campaign! The "bosses upon their bucklers" will stand little chance against the sharpened tongues of some ten or fifteen hundred exasperated Amazons, rendered desperate by their wrongs and assisted, too, in flank and rear, by the bristling bayonets of their warlike allies, the journeymen. The truth is, this business must be settled by negotiation and compromise, or the Lynn manufacturers will be used up even to the heel tap.

N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

From the Richmond Whig.
Suspected fraud.—Letters from Washington, speak of a fraud of gigantic magnitude, in the sale of public lands, which is strongly suspected to be on foot. Circumstances certainly justify suspicion. A friend in Washington writes: "That there is a prodigious excitement among the S. Western members, about the sale at Montgomery and Montevello. The Proclamation was published in Alabama on the first of January—it gathered yesterday, and the sale is tomorrow. Thus has the President and his friends seized upon the real and personal property of the country."

Why sales should be so hurried as to allow a vast majority of the People of the U. S. not to know they were intended, before they were over, it must puzzle any man to give a public reason for. There may be very good private reasons. The favorites would have an opportunity of bidding and buying, with the least possible competition.

Survey threats of this administration as we may, the eye rests upon nothing but rank despotism, or violent injustice. It must shortly become as execrated as the rule of Tiberius or Nero in ancient, or that of the Stuarts in modern times.

A Quiz.—A Long Island printer gave, solemn notice a month or two since, that his wife had presented him with four healthy children, all likely to do well as the mother, and the editors from one end of the republic to the other, seized the marvel with a greediness altogether wonderful, and made it a theme a prolific of smart paragraphs as the Long Island man's family was supposed to be in young printers. It so happened however that that their cake is all dough. There was no wonderment about it, for the printer's wife and four children, born as they ought to have been, at proper intervals, returned home from a visit, and the father sent his typographical compeers wool gathering for new modes of interpreting an event that never happened to occur.

Reflection.—"Charlotte" said a gentleman to his daughter one day, "you really are too giddy, and I fear never give yourself time for reflection." "Pun honor, then Pa," replied the young lady laughing, "you may make yourself perfectly easy on that account for I generally spend half the day at the looking-glass."

Lexington, Ken Jan. 14.

We learn that on Tuesday evening about 10 o'clock, a rencontre took place at Brennan and Postleth Waite's Hotel, in this city, between Samuel M. Brown, Esq. of Louisville, and Thomas P. Moore, Esq. Minister to Colombia. Mr. Brown assaulted Mr. Moore with a cut-throat razor, and after inflicting several blows, in the struggle which ensued, both of the parties were slightly injured, before they were separated. The whole facts of the case, doubtless, will shortly be given, when they will probably assume a different color from the account which has been published in one of the papers of this city. The cause of the assault by Mr. Brown, was, we learn, a personal injury received from Mr. Moore.

[Satel]

A lawyer in Ireland who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms and presented it to the jury suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me" answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Brown, our Senator in Congress.—The Washington Correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, gives the following account of a late speech of Mr. Brown, in the Senate: Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, entered the arena with the confidence of a veteran warrior—but such a warrior—he succeeded in murdering nothing but the "King's English," and common sense. He attempted to invoke the tragic muse, but the laugh and sneer which followed, proved that he had no claims to any merit beyond the most ludicrous travesty. I pitied the State whose interests and sovereignty were represented by such a caricature of humanity.

Matthew Largeswallow, of Currituck county, N. C. lately saw a mouse turn over on its back, seize its tail in its mouth, and gradually swallow itself entirely up!

FROM THE LOWELL JOURNAL.

Squaring the Circle.—This problem, which has occupied the attention of scientific men for ages, but which has never yet been satisfactorily solved in a mathematical manner—we learn from the American Sentinel, has at length approximated to a great degree of accuracy by a simple experiment. From a piece of carefully rolled sheet brass, a gentleman had cut out a circle of 1.9 inches diameter, and a square of 1.7. These he weighed, and found alike heavy. Being therefore of the same weight, and of the same thickness, the surfaces of the square and circle must also be the same. Squares are therefore to circles as 17 to 19.

United States Bank.—From some cause with which we are unacquainted, a run has been made for two or three days past by the Chemical Bank of this city. The fact coming to the knowledge of the directors of the United States Bank, the branch here yesterday morning loaned the Chemical Bank \$100,000. Such conduct is the best comment that can be made on the assertions put forth by the ear presses, that the United States Bank is unnecessarily pressuring the district which now provides the community.—Courier & Enquirer.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY, JAN. 16.
Cotton in seed 2.50 a 3.00, beeswax 17 a 00, feathers 30, tallow a 10, corn 8 60 a 70, oats 20 a 25, wheat 1.00, Hour 6.00, bacon 10, brandy 35 a 40, whiskey 35, butter 12 a 15.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 14.
Prach brandy 55 a 60, apple do. 28 a 33, bacon 7 a 9 1-2, beeswax 17 a 17 1-2, coffee 13 a 15, cotton 9 a 10 corn 65 a 70, flaxseed 1.60 a 1.70, Hour 5 25 a 6 25, feathers 34 a 36, iron 4 50 a 5 50, molasses 36 a 40, nails 6 a 6 1/2, sugar 10 1/2 a 14, loaf do. 15 a 18, salt 65 a 75, wheat 95 a 1.00, whiskey 30 a 35, wool 19 a 20, cotton bagging 25, rope 8 a 10.

WILMINGTON, JAN. 14.
Cotton 13 1/2 a 13 3/4, flour 6.50 a 7.25, corn 50 a 60, tallow 10, beeswax 18, bacon 9 a 10, lard 11 a 12, salt 45 a 50, brandy 37 a 40, whiskey 34 a 35, sugar 10 a 10 1/2, coffee 14 a 15, molasses 35 a 37, butter 20 a 25.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 9.
Bacon 9 a 10, coffee 13 a 14, cotton 10 a 11 1/2, flour 6.50, a 7.00, corn 70 a 72, lard 11 a 12, molasses 35 a 40, sugar 10 a 11, brandy 35 a 42, oats 50 a 60, butter 12 a 20.

North Carolina money 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 pr. ct. discount.
Georgia, 1 1/2 do.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of YOUNG NEGROES, without any limit, during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber, or his agents, before they make sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal price, in Cash. The subscriber has no connexion, this year with Robert Huie, in the purchase of negroes.

JAMES HUIE.
N. B. All letters addressed to the subscribers will be attended to as punctually as if applications were made in person. In his absence Mr. Weeves, Postmaster, will contract for negroes and pay cash, and is authorized at all times to purchase for him; and an Agent will at all times be found at Deet. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte prepared to make purchases the same as if the subscriber were present.

Salisbury, N. C. July 12, 1853. J. H.

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will expose to

Public sale,

at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 18th day of February next, the

Elegant and Convenient

HOUSE AND LOT,

in town, belonging to the heirs at Law of Deet. S. L. Ferrand deceased, credit until the 1st of January 1854, will be allowed, and approved security for the purchase money required.

7113
January, 4, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership between Ritchie & Rowzee is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

MOSES RITCHIE,
PASCHAL ROWZEE.

Huntsville, Nov. 26, 1853.

Pascal Rowzee having purchased the entire interest of Moses Ritchie in the above firm, the business will in future be conducted by Pascal Rowzee. The subscriber will endeavor to merit, and hopes to enjoy the same liberal encouragement that was extended to the late firm.

PASCHAL ROWZEE
MOSES RITCHIE.

BEWARE OF A SWINDLER.

JEHEMIAH HANSON, by occupation a ginger-cake-baker, took French leave of this town a few nights since, and left his creditors "the bag to hold." He is rather under the common size, black hair and whiskers, speaks quick in the yankee brogue, and has a sadly villainous look out of his eyes. He possesses the rare accomplishment of beating the bass (bass) drum, which he is fond of showing off particularly to the negroes, with whom he was "a real fellow well met" during the late holidays. He has a wife and two children, and will so doubtless try to palm himself on the community as an object of charity, as he did here. We think it but right to warn the public against such a miscreant.

SEVERAL CREDITORS.
Salisbury, December 30, 1853.

P. S. From various circumstances it is supposed that this fellow (in company with another) deserted from the United States Army

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 5th of December, a

SORREL FILLY,

five years old, a small star in her forehead and long tail. A liberal reward will be given to any person for taking her up and delivering her to me, giving me information so that I can get her again, directed to the Post Master at Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.

E. FALLS.
Dec 13, 1853.