

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) June 1, 1838.

[NO. 400.

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
The paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per line for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's notices charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Agent—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive for and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1838.	Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
	(rises)	(sets)	
Friday,	4 52 7	9	For June, 1838.
Saturday,	4 51 7	9	
Sunday,	4 51 7	9	0. 16. M.
Monday,	4 50 7	10	Full 7 11 35 even.
Tuesday,	4 50 7	10	Last 11 9 15 even.
Wednesday,	4 49 7	11	New 21 9 18 even.
Thursday,	4 48 7	11	First 29 7 56 even.

NOTICE.

WING to the pressure of the times we shall hereafter sell at the following prices—

Iron Bar Iron, and Scullup at 25 cts. per lb.
Tie and tin Rofed Iron at 6 cts. per lb.
Sheet Iron at 7 cts. per lb.
Nails at 3 cts. per lb.
Shingles 16 cents per lb.

FULENWIDER & BURTON.
July 17, 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Chief Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

James H. Wilson, Executor of W. Morrison, vs. James W. W. Farris.

Execution by a Justice of the Peace.

On the lands of defendant, adjoining lands of Jonathan Road, Zenas A. Grier, others, lying on the waters of Steel Creek.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, Ordered, therefore, publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said J. W. W. Farris appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and on the third week cause, (if any he has) an Order should not be made for the said land.

Witness, Brady Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. & Co.
May 23, 1838. Price ad. 85¢. 794

Patent Steam LEATHER REOVATOR

FOR Economy and Health.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully to their friends and the public generally, they have one in operation in Charlotte, and any one in the town or its vicinity have their beds renovated. The persons in every neighborhood in a short time so that all may have an opportunity of enjoying its utility. For further particulars apply to the following.

A. MONTGOMERY, G. W. HOUSTON.
July 17, 1838.

PLANTATION & FERRY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Plantation lying in Lincoln county, immediately along West bank of the Catawba River, ten South west from Charlotte, 8 miles to the Tuckasee Ford, between the line of the south fork with the main river, and known as "Martin's Ferry," containing about 300 acres. The land is fertile. There is a good log house and other buildings on the premises, and it is a place for a Ferry if properly attended. It is deemed unnecessary to give further particulars, as no person will buy without viewing the property. Any one desiring to purchase can get any information by applying at the Ferry, to the proprietor, or by letter to myself, at Ferrville, S. C. Terms shall be made easy.

A. H. MARTIN.
July 14, 1838.

The Lincoln Trane ipt will insert three times and forward to me the amount. A. H. M.

Wanted.

For 3 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—To workmen of sober and steady habits, constant work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.
July 14, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of James S. Grier, dec'd., requests all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and those having claims are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. M. BAREY, Adm'r.
May 12, 1838.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, Merchant Tailors, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings of every colour and quality, in fact every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER, Raleigh, May 7, 1838.

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. & O.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL, Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers. This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best of the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Osters, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, April 10, 1838.

He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his Stock of Goods to the new store room, on the north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains.

W. F. A.

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 10th of May, a negro girl named SALLY, about 17 years old, heavy built, had on when she left home a spotted calico frock and a red shawl round her neck. It is supposed that she will make back to Virginia through Charlotte. The above reward will be paid to any person who will take said negro and lodge her in jail. Information can be directed to Spring Rock, JAS. ROBINSON, Fishing Creek, Chester Dist. S. C. May 12, 1838.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith vs. B. M. Finagan.

Original Attachment. Levied on 3 negroes, supposed to belong to defendant, viz: Lucius, about 12 years old, Wallace six years old, and Nancy eleven years old.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Brady Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, C. C. & Co.
May 8, 1838. Price ad. 85¢. 792

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of the kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS, March, 27th 1838.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Tree of Legal Knowledge.

We do not know when we have seen any thing, to which we have taken a greater fancy, than to "The Tree of Legal Knowledge," a most curious and interesting publication, for which the public are indebted to our enterprising Townsman, Messrs. Turner & Hughes. Perhaps, our pleasure has been heightened by a knowledge of the fact, that the whole affair is a North-Carolina "notion"—being in its inception, design and finish, the production of North-Carolina heads; and to crown all, dedicated to one of the most eminent Jurists in this or any other country, the Hon. William Gaston. But we hear the reader exclaim,—"What is this Tree of Legal Knowledge?" We will endeavor briefly to satisfy his curiosity, though the most elaborate description would fail to convey a clear perception of the beauty and value of the thing.

It is a large ATLAS, containing five colored Maps, which may be separated and fitted together on canvass, so as to make one large Map, illustrating the Common Law of England; or, they may be arranged, so as to make a very interesting set of Pictures for an Office or Parlor. This law is typified under the semblance of a Tree, the branches whereof, as they spread out in multitudinous ramifications, represent the principal subdivisions of the rights of persons, the rights of things, private wrongs and public wrongs, according to the classification of Blackstone, upon whose Commentaries the Tree is founded.

Its great object is to impress upon the mind the methodical divisions and subdivisions of the Commentaries, and is designed, principally, as an Assistant to Students in the study of the Law. And the Author has most admirably accomplished his purpose. It is an admitted axiom, that the mind more readily grasps, and more vividly retains impressions communicated through the sense of perception, than in any other way. And this clothing of the fixed principles of the abstract Science of Law, in the garb of material objects, will, we have no doubt, prove as useful in fixing the various divisions and subdivisions of it firmly on the mind, as does the pencil of the Artist, in portraying the striking events of the past, or the Atlas, in communicating the knowledge of countries described by the traveller.

We understand that the publication is highly spoken of in New York, where it first appeared, some of the most eminent public men there having borne testimony to its value. To the most superficial observer it must be obvious, that the "Tree of legal knowledge" will not only greatly abridge the labors of the Student, but prove useful to the settled practitioner also, in consolidating his learning, and forming an instructive and ornamental appendage to his Office. The man of letters, too, who is desirous of becoming acquainted with that system of laws, of which ours is principally composed, and which is highly necessary to every legislator and scholar, will be materially benefited by its use.

As the preparation of materials for the work has been very expensive to the publishers, and the size of the edition will be regulated entirely by the number of Subscribers, we advise all who desire to be furnished with a copy of the work to make immediate application. They will not regret having contributed their patronage.

Domestic Management.—The following article is from the pen of Mrs. Constant, the Editress of the Mother's Monthly Journal:

Child: Mother, I want a piece of cake.
Mother: I hav'nt got any—it's all gone.
C: I know there's some up in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.
M: Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C: No it don't, (whining) I do want a piece; mother, mayn't I have a piece?
M: Be still, I can't get up now, I'm busy.
C: (crying aloud) I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.

M: Be still, I say, I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.
C: (still crying) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.
M: (rising hastily and reaching a piece.) There, take that, and hold your tongue!—Eat it up quick, I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(Ben enters) C: I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any.
Ben: Yes I will; mother give me a piece.
M: There, take that; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see, sir, (to the child) if you get any thing next time!

(Another room) C: I've had a piece of cake!
Young Sister: Oh, I want some too.
C: Well, you bawl, and mother'll give you a piece.

A Baltimore paper says, a Human Skeleton has been brought to that city from the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height eight feet nine inches, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds.

From the Raleigh Standard.

OUR TRIP.

We make no apology for giving our readers some observations relative to our visit to Wilmington, where may be always found a fair sample of good old N. Carolina hospitality and kindness, as well as in the staunch Democratic counties of New Hanover, Duplin, and Sampson, through which we passed and passed. We make no apology we say—for these observations relate to improvements, most of which are interesting to our citizens generally.

And first, as to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. There are 55 miles of this road graded from Wilmington, in a continuous line, besides about 22 miles in detached pieces between Wilmington and Waynesboro' is completed; the gaps that are to be filled in are mostly the light work. At the Roanoke end, the road is graded to Enfield, 12½ miles south of Halifax; and the superstructure nearly completed; this, with the 7½ miles from Halifax to Weldon, already finished, will make 20 miles at the north end of the road, which will be in use by the middle of June, and probably earlier. At the Wilmington end, the rails are now laid and ready for the iron, for about 43 miles, and 10 miles more are in a state of forwardness, the timber being dressed and most of it laid down. The necessary iron is hourly expected, which can be spiked down at the rate of 1 mile per day. It is confidently believed that the road will be finished to the Duplin Court-House road, before the expiration of the month of July next, and that a Locomotive and train will cross the Neuse by Christmas.

Of the steam boats owned by the company, we shall not attempt a description. We can give dimensions, speed, power, &c., but it is difficult to enumerate the various elegancies and conveniences of a modern Steam Packet. There are two packets, the Boston and the North Carolina. The Boston is 148 feet long; 28½ beam; and 9½ hold; burthen 380 tons, and draws 7½ to 8 feet water, when loaded. She has two engines with copper boilers, each 75 horse power, and finished in the best style of workmanship. The Boston has three cabins, besides state rooms, and can accommodate 300 passengers.

The North Carolina is 167½ feet long; 24 feet beam; 9½ feet hold; burthen 370 tons, and draws 5 feet water when loaded. Her engine is 100 horse power, with copper boilers, &c., of the most approved construction. She has a ladies' and two gentlemen's cabins, besides the saloon and state rooms, and can accommodate 80 to 100 passengers.

At present, the boats run (between them) but two trips each week. Another boat similar to the North Carolina will be completed in July, when three trips per week, to Charleston, will be made. The North Carolina has been running since the 5th December last; and although the captain has positive orders to run no risks of bad weather, she has lost but two trips on her regular days.

The North Carolina, cost nearly sixty thousand dollars; the Boston about forty-five thousand. The Boston has been out in two severe gales, and made a harbor, each time, without any difficulty.

The only buildings as yet erected by the company, are a machine shop, 150 by 40 feet, of brick, covered with slate; a temporary wooden building for blacksmiths and carpenters shops, and a wood shed. Other buildings will be erected as the road progresses. There are, as yet, but two locomotives on the road; but two others, manufactured in Richmond, Virg., are daily expected.

The habits of the operatives on this road, are strictly temperate; we think this an important matter; none but temperate persons should be trusted with the management of locomotives, steam boats or stages. Were this universally the case, it is obvious that accidents would be much less frequent.

Business is unusually dull on the seaboard at this season, and in Wilmington it is uncommonly so at this time. There is, notwithstanding the "hard times," a marked improvement in the place, and a sober and discreet rise in the value of property. The Baptists have just completed a very neat edifice for public worship; and several private dwellings are going up.

The King Fish of Burren River Caught.

—On this day week, we learn that Messrs. Hobson and Powell (our most expert anglers) were fortunate enough to catch, (in our river three miles above Bowling Green,) with a small perch hook, a blue cat fish that weighed one hundred and thirty one pounds, and measured at least six feet. Where such fish can flourish, steamboats may in safety flourish.—Gazette.

In the twenty-six States, there are eight teen Whig Governors, and eight treading in the footsteps. Of the latter, three, namely, in New York, Mississippi and Michigan, will have leave to retire at the next election.

From the Madisonian.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The next case we give is that of R. H. Sterling, Receiver at Choctaha, Miss.—On the 6th January, 1834, the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged the receipt of a letter from him of the 2d of January, 1834, and remarked, that he "had no further advice as to the agent, and they in his possession, arising from recent land sales in his district. And he remarked that "returns from the bank of deposit to the 24th ult., contain no evidence of any credit to the Treasurer by you; and as from your letter there was reason to expect the public money would not be retained beyond that period, I am the more concerned at the omission"—he then called his attention to "the obligation to deposit the money most promptly."

Again on the 6th March, he is informed, that it had been represented to the Department that receivers in Mississippi had been engaged in trading in Bank notes they received in payment of public lands, "by exchanging them for bank notes of inferior value;" and he was desired to give a "prompt answer to this inquiry." Again on the 25th March, he was informed that no returns had been received from him since the establishment of his office, and that further neglect would be reported to the President. Again he was informed on the 28th of Feb. 1835, with many other receivers, that it had been intimated that a practice prevailed at some of the land offices of permitting entries, and issuing certificates, without payment at the time of entry. Again, on the 27th March, complaint was made that no return had been made to the Department, and that he had refused to receive in part payment of public lands a \$20 note of the Bank of Virginia, unless there was first paid to him two dollars discount on the same.

The Secretary of the Treasury's list of defaulters reports Mr. Sterling a debtor to the Government in the sum of \$11,761.52; and his sureties to be J. C. Wilkins and R. J. Walker.

The next case we detail is that of A. Mitchell, Receiver at Cahaba, Alabama.—On the 4th February, 1836, the Secretary informed him that no returns had been received from the office for the months of October, November and December, and such neglect repeated would be reported to the President. On the 3d March, he was informed that "the suspension of the business of the land office, for the purpose of enabling you to make out your monthly returns, cannot be permitted. Again on the 24th November, he was written to as follows: "Besides the neglect complained of in my letter of the 18th inst., I regret to notice another equally culpable; it is the omission to deposit the public money at the intervals prescribed by the Department. It appears that no deposit has been made by you since 28th July last, although the balance on hand on the 31st August, amounted to \$62,910—as shown by your returns of that date." Again, on the 17th January, 1838, he was informed that a charge had been made against his assistant "in charging a discount on notes received in payment of public lands," and an explanation required from him. Again on the 18th February, his letter of the 13th was acknowledged, and he was informed that neither himself nor any one in his employment should deal in exchanges, as it tended to produce complaints.

The report of the Secretary, of January, returns Mr. Mitchell a defaulter in the sum of \$64,626.54, due 2d Feb. 1837, on which he had been sued. The amount of his bond \$40,000.

The next case we present is that of A. Hutchins, Receiver at Iowa, Michigan.—On the 24th January, 1837, the Secretary wrote that it again becomes my disagreeable duty to notice your "omission to transmit your returns for October, November, and December last." Again, on the 13th February, the receipt of the December return was acknowledged, and he was informed that those for October and November previous, had not been received. On the 14th of April, he was informed that an investigation into the charges that had been preferred against him had been directed. Under date of 13th February, 1838, he was informed that Mr. Whipple, who was appointed to investigate the charges of official misconduct preferred against him, reported his apprehension that the public money had been misapplied; and that he reported a deficiency of \$8,000 in the vault of the office. He was also informed that "It appears, that between the time of the examination at the land office, and the interview at Detroit, you withdrew from the vault the sum of \$8,212.50, which sum you carried with you to Detroit." An explanation and an early reply was called for.—On the 27th February, 1837, the Secretary informed him that "the Treasurer of the United States has this day reported to me that draft No. 2214, issued upon you by him on the 29th August last, in favor of paymaster R. A. Forsyth, for 10,000 dollars, was refused payment at your office on the 10th Nov. last, and then and there protested for non payment. Your return for November shows a balance of public money in your hands, subject to the draft of the Treasurer, to be \$15,234. I have to request an immediate explanation of the draft in question, under these circumstances."—On the 28th February, all further entries and sales were directed to be suspended.

Mr. Whipple, the agent appointed, under date of the 24th January last, in a letter directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, commenting on an extract of a letter from the chief clerk then in the office, which he enclosed, detailing the conduct of Mr. Hutchins, in relation to the deficiency, thus remarks: "The above renders it unnecessary for me to say that the misconduct of the receiver, consisted, first, in exhibiting his balance of about \$9,000 in his favor, when no such balance existed or was due him; secondly, in not entering in the proper book the sum of \$8,000 taken from the vault; and thirdly, in representing to me the sum of \$8,000 and upwards, necessary to make up the deficit at the land office, was procured from the bank of Michigan, when, in fact, it constituted a part of the identical money in the vault office, when the same was spotted for my inspection."

Mr. Whipple remarks, "the development herein made, is as disagreeable to me, as it will appear surprising to the Department; the more especially as it implicates one who has always sustained a high character for integrity, and has received repeated proofs of confidence from his immediate neighbors.

We will now refer to some insulated cases which we find in the report, without going into all the details. The first relates to MURKIN CANNON, Receiver at New Orleans.—On the 17th November, the Secretary wrote him:—"From your returns received this day, I am at length advised of the state of your accounts up to the 30th June last, and it is with no little surprise that I perceive you have failed to deposit the public moneys on hand in the bank, as the instructions of the department and the law require." "I must, (said he) therefore require that the sum re-