

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) July 6, 1838.

[NO. 405.]

J. Holton, Proprietor and Publishers.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Five Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
three months.

The paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per
line (10 lines or less, this sized type) for the
first week, and 25 cents for each continuance.
Advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged
at one dollar higher, and a deduction of 33 1/3 per
cent. made from the regular price, for ad-
vertisements published in the year. Advertisements ordered in
advance, and published in the year, or inserted otherwise
irregularly, to be charged as new every insertion.

AGENTS.

Ed. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DAY.	Sun.	MOON'S PHASES.
July, 1838.	(rises, sets)	
Today, 4 43 11	For July, 1838.	
Monday, 4 43 11	d. n. n.	
Tuesday, 4 50 7 10	Full 7 9 3 foren.	
Wednesday, 4 50 7 10	Last 14 2 4 foren.	
Thursday, 4 51 7 9	New 21 9 6 foren.	
Friday, 4 51 7 9	First 29 12 39 aftn.	

A NEW SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
(formerly from Philadel-
phia) would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Char-
lotte and the surrounding
country, that they have ta-
ken the old stand formerly
occupied by Mr. Asbury, in
part of Mr. Spring's brick
building, and are now ready to carry on the above
business in its various branches. Having good
tools and a perfect knowledge of the business,
they themselves that they will be able to
execute all who may favor them with
their patronage.

Collars made to order, and a
variety of harnesses to accommodate customers.
Orders for their part shall be used in trying
their work equal, if not superior, to any
other in the country.

Repairing done with neatness and de-

ROBERT SHAW & CO.
1406
N. B. The subscriber, of good morals and indus-
try, will be taken to the above business
in the country would be preferred.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living
near Charlotte, on the
20th inst., three HORSES, two
black brown color and the other an iron
gray. The gray is branded with a letter
"E" on the left shoulder. I expect they will
be together. Any information will be
liberally rewarded and the person taking
them will be rewarded for his trouble.
WM. REYNOLDS.
404tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by Note or
Book account, are requested to come
and pay before or during the Au-
gust Court. In my absence Mr. A. R.
will attend to my business at my
residence.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
404tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the
estate of the late Col. W. W. Lade,
are requested to present them properly au-
thenticated within the time prescribed by
law, or this notice will be plead in bar of
any recovery.
W. M. MAXWELL, Admr.
405tf

Pay your Taxes!

THE citizens of Mecklenburg County
are requested to give their punctual
attendance at each and every muster ground
on master days, and bring with them North
Carolina money or specie, sufficient to pay
their Taxes for 1837—also arrearages due.
There are many that stand unpaid. I
will be present or some deputy to receive
the Taxes. No excuse will be taken as in
payment the Cash must come.
J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
403tf

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
LOOKING GLASSES.
No. 27, N. 5th STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
BACK OF MERCHANT'S HOTEL.
This is the only establishment in the city devoted
exclusively to this business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufac-
turers' prices, and their Glasses insured from break-
ing by any part of the Union, without extra charge.
Those who may have orders for large Glasses,
would do well to inform us by letter, previous to
their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the
kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt,
Mahogany or Marble), that the article may be
manufactured expressly for the occasion.
Merchants should give their orders for Looking
Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure
their well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish
an advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at
the usual rate, shall be duly paid in Glasses, at the
manufacturers' prices, which of course must be
as low as they can be bought in the city—pro-
vided he will send on his bill by a merchant who
will purchase Glasses, with which he can pack
and forward them at our risk of breakage.

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscribers beg
leave to inform their
customers and the public,
that they have just received
from the Northern Cities,
a complete assortment of
Goods in their line, consist-
ing of

**Gold & Silver Lever Watches,
Plain do.
Jewelry and Fancy Goods,
Fine Razors & Penknives,
Military Goods, and Spectacles,
Silver Thimbles, Pencil Cases,
Pistols, &c.**

with watch materials of all kinds.
TROTTER & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 5, 1838. 401tf

N. B. We expect in a short time a general as-
sortment of first rate **Perfumery, Plated
Candlesticks, Castors and Riding
Whips**, all of which will be sold on good terms.

Bacon! Bacon!!

4000 lbs. Fine **BACON** and
some **LARD**, for sale
by
TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.
June 13, 1838. 402tf

New Public House in Charlotte.

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

THE subscriber takes this method of in-
forming 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 ac-
commodate and please all who may favour
him with their custom. His Table shall be
furnished with the best the country affords,
his house attended with faithful servants,
his Stables with plenty, and attended with
good Outlets, and he hopes by close atten-
tion to business and good accommodation, to
merit a liberal share of the public patronage.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 403-ly

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

Strayed

FROM the subscriber living
7 miles above Concord, on
the old stage road, on the 11th
of April last, a bay MARE, about 8 or 9
years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, left eye
out and blaze in her forehead and marked
with the saddle a good deal. Any person
taking up said Mare and giving me infor-
mation of the same shall be liberally re-
warded for their trouble.
MICHAEL WALTER.
June 14, 1838. 401tf

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respect-
fully informs the citizens of
Charlotte that he intends to
commence **BUTCHERING**
about the middle of July, and promises to
supply the citizens three times a week with
good BEEF. He hopes by close attention
to business, and the desire to please, to en-
title himself to a liberal share of patronage.
M. S. ALEXANDER.
June 1, 1838. 400tf

Patent Steam FEATHER RENOVATOR FOR Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the
right of using the above Machine in
the county of Mecklenburg, respectfully in-
form their friends and the public generally,
that they have one in operation in Charlotte,
where any one in the town or its vicinity
can have their beds renovated. The peo-
ple in the country are informed that they
intend to visit every neighborhood in a short
time, so that all may have an opportunity of
testing its utility. For further particulars
see handbills.

**A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.**
May 17, 1838. 98tf

The vanity of young men in loving fine
clothes and new fashions, and valuing them-
selves by them, is one of the most childish
pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion
of great profuseness and undoing of
young men. Avoid curiosity and too much
expensiveness in your apparel, be comely,
plain, decent, cleanly, not curious and cost-
ly; it is the sign of a weak head piece to be
sick for every new fashion or to think
himself the better of it or the worse with-
out it.—Sir Matthew Hale.

From Brown's Literary Omnibus.
BANK OF ENGLAND.

There are sights, perhaps better worth
seeing in London than that of the interior
of the Bank of England. However en-
larged may have been the stranger's ideas
of the extent of the establishment, the ac-
tual thing itself is sure to exceed them; he
fancies, when taken from one apartment to
another, that he is never to see the whole
place; and he wonders as he goes from one
part of it to another, and sees so many per-
sons busily employed in them all, how there
can be occupation for so many. But, that
department of the Bank which, as might be
expected, strikes the stranger with the
greatest astonishment, is the large room,
where the ordinary transaction of paying
in and taking out money occurs. The
number of individuals employed in this de-
partment of the bank alone is, I should sup-
pose, from a rough guess, from seventy to
eighty. Then there is the everlasting bustle
caused by people coming in and going
out, on the outside of the counters. This
department indeed, has all the appearance
of a market-place. There is a crowd of
persons constantly present, and they are al-
ways moving as if in the open streets. But
the most interesting sight of all, and that
which is sure to rivet the stranger's eye as
fixedly as if there were some charm in it,
is the quantity of gold he sees lying scat-
tered on all parts of the counters, coupled
with the large bundles of notes he sees in
the hands of the payers and receivers.—
Sovereigns lie here and there in heaps, like
so many mountains in miniature. Addison
describes in his own simple, but expressive
language, the annoyance which the poor
peasants in the South of Europe must feel,
when they see the oranges growing in such
numbers on the trees around them, and yet
dare not touch one of them. I have often
thought the feeling of a person with an empty
purse, who sees sovereigns in such abun-
dant on the counters of the Bank of Eng-
land, and yet dare not finger them, must be
something similar, and as if to aggravate
this feeling, he sees the clerks throwing
them about with an air of as much seeming
indifference as if they were lumber. The
extent of business done in this department
of the Bank in the course of a day, is great-
ly beyond what any one could previously
imagine within the bounds of probability.—
I am assured by one who has been many
years in the establishment, that in the ar-
ticle of sovereigns alone, keeping out of view
bank notes, a quarter of a million will some-
times exchange hands between the bank
and its creditors, in the course of the eight
hours the establishment is open. I have
heard the entire amount of money, includ-
ing bank post bills, &c., which is turned
over, on an average, in one day, at the
Bank, variously estimated. The lowest
estimate is 2,000,000*l*, and the highest 2,
500,000*l*. The quantity of business arising
from private accounts is very great; the
number of these varies as a matter of course.
I believe it is at present between twelve and
fourteen thousand.

I have spoken of the surprise amounting
to bewilderment, which a stranger feels on
his first going through the bank of England.
Those who visit the establishment to re-
ceive the dividends on the public funds, are
so hindered about from place to place before
they finger the money, that they feel the
necessity of a guide as sensibly as if they
had lost their way in some unknown region.
It is quite common to see persons asking
the way from one particular department to
another, just as a stranger does the way
from one street to another.

I have said that on all occasions the prin-
cipal apartment of the Bank is crowded
with persons busily engaged in paying away
and receiving money; but to see the busi-
ness done at the Bank to the greatest ad-
vantage, it is necessary to visit the estab-
lishment on the first day on which the half-
yearly dividends are payable. The scene
which is then exhibited is indeed worth
seeing. All the apartments for the various
kinds of stocks, and the passages leading
from one part of the establishment to another,
are crowded with persons of both sexes
and of all classes. One may, on such oc-
casions, philosophize to some advantage on
human nature. A large portion of those
who draw their dividends on the first day
on which they are payable, are persons who
live up to their incomes, if not above them,
and who choose rather to get into debt than
to touch their stock. There are others
who are misers, and whose sole delight con-
sists in adding one sum to another. Such
persons usually make a point of drawing
the amount of their money the moment it
becomes due; their eyes feast on the very
sight of gold. Then see the diversity of
characters, and the varied circumstances of
those that have money in the funds. You
may, on dividend day, see persons receiving
their interest on large sums, for whose en-
tire wardrobe you would not give six pence,
and whom had you met them outside, your
first impression, if you have any feeling of
compassion in your bosom, would have been
to give them a few pence to preserve them,
as you would have fancied, from absolute
starvation. Who would believe it, yet such

is the fact, that among those who have
large sums—in some cases two or three
thousand pounds—in the funds, are the
sweepers of the crossings in our leading
London thoroughfares! The circumstance
of a black man, who for many years swept
the crossings at the Fleet street end of new
Bridge street, having at his death left a
large sum of money to one of the late Al-
derman Waltham's daughters, because
she had been in the habit of giving him
something every time she passed,—is well
known to many. A more recent cause of
the money accumulating propensities of
these crossings sweeps, occurred a few
months ago. It is a paragraph which appeared
in most of the public journals was to be
credited, the old man who swept the cross-
ing for the previous twenty five years at
the Scotland Yard part of Whitehall, left
behind him 1,600*l*. Let not the mention
of these two cases of rich sweeps of the
crossings, have the effect of leading any one
to the conclusion, that all these gentry must
have money. Perhaps nineteen out of
twenty of them barely contrive to live from
hand to mouth. I only allude to these in-
stances as being apposite illustrations of my
position, that on dividend day you will see
at the Bank of England, drawing the inter-
est of large sums, persons generally suppo-
sed to be in the most indigent circumstances.

I have sometimes endeavored to form an
estimate of the number of persons who re-
ceive their dividends on the first day of ev-
ery half-year on which they are payable; but
it is difficult to come to any very confident
conclusion on the subject. I am satisfied I
am under the mark when I say it exceeds
ten thousand; perhaps I should not be far
wrong, were I to compute the sum paid
away by the Bank on that day as dividends,
at 500,000*l*; but, of course nothing like a
certain data to go on in such a case exists,
so that this is only to be regarded as a
rough guess.

The number of persons employed in one
way or other in the Bank of England is so
great, that they may be said to form a little
community of themselves. The number of
clerks alone, though occasionally varying,
is never under 900. The number of en-
gravers and printers of the Bank, is 38.—
The salaries of the clerks vary 500*l* down
to 75*l* per annum. The entire amount
paid to the various servants of the establish-
ment, about 1,000 in number, is upwards
of 200,000*l*.

Every one has his own department in the
Bank, and no one knows what any of his
colleagues are about. Two clerks may
have stood for years next to each other, as
regards the locality of the establishment,
and yet know no more of one another's busi-
ness than if they were in the service of
different employers. Perhaps there are
few establishments in the world which af-
ford a better exemplification of the accu-
racy and regularity which may be secured
in the most extensive and the most com-
plicated concerns, by the adoption of a proper
system of business.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Living up to the Means.—The Greens-
boro Patriot tells a good story, and locates
it in this county, (Wake.) It says, that a
man who was in the habit of raising Sweet
Potatoes, to speculate on, finding himself,
this Spring, entirely without Potatoes of
his own raising, found it necessary to buy
of his neighbors; and accordingly purchased
10 bushels at 50 cents per bushel. Having
procured the Potatoes, he buried them in
the ground to sprout. The Potatoes hav-
ing sprouted out of the ground, he pulled
the sprouts from the Potatoes and planted
them out—then took the Potatoes out of
the ground, washed the dirt from them
clean, and took them to Raleigh and sold
them at sixty two and a half cents per
bushel! We think our friends of the "Pa-
triot" have been imposed upon, as to the lo-
cus in quo. We do not like to run the
risk of doing the injustice to another
county, which we are confident has been
done to Wake, or we could put our finger
on a county, where, we think, it is more
probable this cute trick was performed.—
Ral. Reg.

Cotton Banks.—An injunction was laid
yesterday in this city, on cotton belonging
to the Brandon Bank, for \$8,000 of her
notes protested for non payment. We no-
ticed some days since that a demand for
payment of a large amount of the notes of
this Bank, had been made at her counter,
and the only thing offered was two-thirds
in post notes, payable in one and two years
in Philadelphia, and one third in a certifi-
cate of deposit, payable when the Bank
resumed specie payments! This is one of
the cotton shipping Banks, and it seems
that some of her creditors are deter-
mined to hold on to the cotton bales for the
redemption of her notes.—New Orleans
Transcript June 2.

Early rising.—Dean Swift says that "he
never knew any man to rise to eminence,
who lay in bed of a morning;" and Dr.
Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says that
"he who rises late may trot all day, but
never overtake his business."

"PASSAGE AT ARMS."

Between the two South Carolina Senators.

We promised, in the last *Virginian*, to
copy a discussion between Messrs. Calhoun
and Preston, on the Treasury Note Bill—
in which the former was completely floored
and manacled. We now subjoin it; and
after reading it, no one will be astonished
that Mr. Calhoun's organ, the *Washington
Chronicle*, after giving Mr. Calhoun's re-
marks in *extenso*, was afraid to publish the
overwhelming reply of Mr. Preston. There
certainly was discretion, if not justice, in its
course:—*Virginian*.

Mr. Calhoun said that his colleague had
made an objection against the constitution-
ality of this bill, which he deemed it prop-
er to notice. It was a rule with him, where
the Constitution is supposed to be involved,
to bestow his serious consideration before
he acted, and, if he saw reasons to doubt,
not to give his assent. He had complied
with the rule in this case, and the result
was a clear conviction that the bill was con-
stitutional. The right had been exercised
from the commencement of the Govern-
ment without being before questioned; and,
according to his conception, came within
the powers expressly granted to Congress,
to borrow money, which meant neither more
nor less than to raise supplies on the pub-
lic credit. Interest was not essential to bor-
rowing; and it would be ridiculous to sup-
pose that the framers of the Constitution in-
tended to authorize the raising supplies with
interest, and to prohibit it without it. But
we are told that Treasury notes are bills of
credit, and the Constitution does not au-
thorize Congress to issue bills of credit.
He did not deem it necessary to go into a
formal discussion on either point. He de-
clared that they were bills of credit, in any
proper sense of those terms. They were
intended to raise supplies to meet a tempo-
rary deficit in the Treasury, and were, in
fact, nothing more than means of anticipat-
ing the revenue.

But he would not pursue the argument.
He would bring it to a short and decisive
issue with his colleague. His colleague is the
strenuous advocate of the joint resolution
of 1816, which authorizes the collection of
the public dues in the notes that do not
pay specie. Now, no one will deny that to
authorize receipt of bank notes in the pay-
ment of the dues of the Government is vir-
tually to endorse on each note that it shall
be received in the public dues; or that if
the Government had the right to do this
one, it had the right to do the other. Nor
will it be denied, that if the Government
has the right to write on the back of a bank
note that it will be received in the public
dues, it has an equal right to write the same
on a blank piece of paper, or, which is the
same thing to make a Treasury note. The
truth is, that to authorize bank notes to be
received in the public dues is neither more
nor less than to make them, to that extent,
Treasury notes, and is, *pro tanto*, as much
the making and issuing such note as if
done on a separate piece of paper. If the
one be unconstitutional the other is clearly
so. Now, he would make this bargain with
his colleague and other advocates of the
connexion with the banks: if they will give
up the use of bank paper to the Govern-
ment, he would give up the use of Treasury
notes; and if they will deny the constitu-
tionality of receiving bank notes he would
not insist on the constitutionality of Treas-
ury notes; and, in so doing, he should
make a very good bargain for the country.
But he was utterly unwilling to admit a con-
struction, which, while it denied to the Gov-
ernment the use of its credit, would give
monopoly of it to the banks.

Mr. Preston. I beg leave to say a word
or two by way of rejoinder to my colleague's
reply to the constitutional objection which I
urged when I first spoke.

In the first place he states that the right
to issue Treasury notes has been exercised
from the foundation of the Government.
So has the right to establish a bank. So
has the right to receive bank paper in pub-
lic dues, the denial of which right under
the Constitution, is the foundation of my
colleague's new theory of finance.

2dly. He says it is expressly granted in
the power to borrow money, under which
this is included; and yet he says that he
never will, in war or in peace, borrow money,
or in any wise create a national debt.
But the Constitution makes a distinction
between bills of credit and borrowing money;
for the issuing of the former is pro-
hibited to the States, while no one doubts
that they may borrow money.

He says it would be ridiculous to sup-
pose that the framers of the Constitution
intended to authorize the raising of sup-
plies with interest and not without it; and
yet, by Luther Martin's report of the pro-
ceedings of the Convention, it appears that
that body, after much warm discussion, de-
nied to Congress the power to issue bills of
credit, and granted the power to borrow money;
for a very obvious reason—the borrow-
ing of money does not make money; the issu-
ing of bills of credit is making money, is
creating circulation which is the avowed
object of this bill. My colleague denies that
these are bills of credit. Judge Marshall