

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) December 2, 1836.

[NO. 322.]

VOL. VII.]

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.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, Sun	Sun	MOON'S PHASES.
1836.	(traces)	(sets)
1 Friday, 7 8 4 53		For December, 1836.
2 Saturday, 7 8 4 53		
3 Sunday, 7 9 4 51		D. N. M.
4 Monday, 7 10 4 50	Last 1 5 9 morn.	
5 Tuesday, 7 10 4 50	New 8 7 39 even.	
6 Wednesday, 7 10 4 50	First 14 11 12 even.	
7 Thursday, 7 11 4 49	Full 22 6 53 morn.	

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 24.	
Brandy, Peach, 50 a 60	Iron, 51 a 6
do Apples, 40 a 42	Molasses, 45 a 50
do, 16 a 17	Nails, cut, 74 a 8
do, 25 a 26	Sugar, brown, 101 a 121
do Rope, 10 a 12	Leaf, 18 a 20
do, 12 a 14	Lump, 15 a
do, 161 a 162	Salt, 60 a 50
do Bagging, 20 a 25	Tobacco, leaf, 54 a 6
do, 60 a 65	Tallow, 9 a 10
do, 81 a 82	Wheat, 130 a 140
do, 85 a 91	Whiskey, 37 a 40
do, 45 a	Wool, 20 a 25

CHERAW—NOVEMBER 22.	
Iron, 41 a 48	Iron, 5 a 61
do, 18 a 20	do, 45 a 55
do, 18 a 20	do, 40 a 50
do, 12 a 14	do, 4 a 5
do, 12 a 14	do, 12 a 15
do, 161 a 172	do, 21 a 3
do, 70 a 75	do, 87
do, 40 a 45	do, 10 a 121
do, 10 a 15	do, 10 a 15

Corran.—The receipts during the week amount to 935 Bales at from 17 to 17½, mostly at 17½.—The market firm.

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 19.	
do, 12 a 14	Molasses, Cuba, 45 a 501
do, 15 a 20	do, Orleans, 00 a 021
do, 12 a 14	Salt, in sacks, 31 a 31
do, 20 a 25	do, in bulk, 70
do, 00 a 00	Sugar, leaf, 18 a 22
do, 15 a 17	do, brown, 19 a 14
do, 15 a 17	do, Orleans, 15 a 14
do, 75 a 80	do, St. Croix, 12 a 14
do, 10 a 11	do, Havana, 16 a 18
do, 6 a 7	Tallow, 10 a 15
do, 5 a 5½	Whiskey, 45 a 50

CHARLESTON—NOVEMBER 12.	
Apple Brandy, 37 a 40	Mackerel, No. 1, 161 a 0
do, 10 a 12	do, No. 2, 94 a 0
do, 17 a 19	do, No. 3, 7 a 0
do, 12 a 14	do, No. 4, 6 a 0
do, 20 a 25	Oats, 45 a 50
do, 11 a 12	do, prime, 35 a 31
do, 18 a 19	do, inferior, 22 a 31
do, 13 a 14	do, in sacks, 11 a 2
do, 14 a 14	do, in bulk, 11 a 2
do, 11 a 13	do, T. Island, 37
do, 1 a 2	Sugar, Havana, 13 a 14
do, 9 a 11	do, leaf, 16 a 20
do, 11 a 12	do, brown, 10 a 101
do, 11 a 11	do, St. Croix, 81 a 10
do, 5 a 5	do, Jamaica, 14 a 15
do, 5 a 5	do, N. Orleans, 14 a 12
do, 20 a 23	Teas, 1 a 14
do, 40 a 44	Tallow, Carolina, 8 a 10
do, 50 a 52	Whiskey, 36 a 37

For Sale.

AN excellent PIANO FORTE, warranted a good instrument, and been in use but a short time. Inquire at this office. Nov. 22d, 1836. 214

Taken Up

ON the 10th inst., TWO MULES, one a dark Brown, the other a dun—both Mare mules. They appear to have been work mules from some marks on the shoulders. STEPHEN M. GALLANT. Nov. 20, 1836. 214

Rifle Guns for Sale.

THE subscriber has on hand, 40 or 50 Rifle Guns, neatly mounted with brass and silver, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to purchase, will make application immediately. They can be delivered in Charlotte if required. Address Friendship P. O. Guilford county, N. C. THADDEUS GARDNER. Nov. 15th, 1836. 213

Mules Lost.

STRAYED from the Harris Mine Two Mules. They are both mares and of rather a small size. One nearly black and the other of a light brown color. The dark mule had on four shoes when she left home, the other was without shoes. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery, to Mr. Watson at the Harris Mine, Capt. Miller at the Alexander Mine, or to the printer of this paper, shall be suitably rewarded. Nov. 22d, 1836. 21

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

There was a time, in the days when the ambition of Napoleon aimed at universal empire, that the French flattered their vanity with the prospect of making their vernacular the language of the world. Twenty years have effected great changes in this respect, and it is now more than probable that if there ever shall be one universal language, the language will be radically our own—the English. Let us see.

Twenty-five millions are under the British government in Europe; 100,000,000 in Asia. Besides the whole continent of New Holland, with more than two millions of square miles, and with the millions that must some day inhabit it, will speak nothing but English. In Africa, the English and American Colonists will yet carry their language with the tide of empire, from the Cape to the Isthmus. In America, in the United States, the Canadas and West Indies, 20,000,000 of the people speak English. Thus it appears that a quarter of the world is subject in language and government to English and Anglo-American influence. And what is to check its progress? The Isthmus of Darien will prove but a cobweb barrier to American enterprise and American ambition; whilst the English language and power will go on to overspread all Asia.

We entertain but little doubt that, ere this century shall close, the study of the dead languages will be banished from all our colleges, and the youth will be accounted smart who understands his own. Could Demosthenes and Cicero again revive, the horrible murder of their languages by our school boys and their teachers, (with but few exceptions,) would speed them back to the tomb.

There was a time when it was necessary to study the dead languages, because the most valuable books were written in them. But now things are changed. Pope's *Iliad* is far superior to Homer's, and there are translations of Cicero, and paraphrases of Virgil, infinitely superior to their originals. Few will dispute this, save some who think it smart, to interlard their conversation with scraps of Latin, &c.—like the pedant in the play, who sang the song thus commencing: *Anno, annus; I loved a lass,*

As cedar tall and slender,
Sweet Cowslip's grace, her native case
And she's of the feminine gender.
Rorum, rotum, sunt divorum; harum scorum, divo, tag rag; merry, derry; periwig and hat band; hic, hoc, horum genitivo.
We would as soon look into a Polynesian spelling book for information, as to expect much advantage from spoiling our eyes over Latin and Greek. What did these barbarians know of canals, rail-roads, and steamboats; glass and china ware, watches, clocks and newspapers, and a thousand other things? Give us good English forever.—*Grand Gulf Advertiser.*

THE CAUSE OF FARMERS.

The following extracts from an address delivered by Doctor Lansley before the University of Tennessee, and the remarks made upon it, should be particularly noticed and cherished by the farmers of our country.

None but enemies of the people will ever gravely maintain that a common school education, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase is all they need. This would be virtually telling them to be hewers of wood and drawers of water under political task-masters forever. Why is it that our lawyers rule the nation, and fill all our lucrative offices, from the presidency downwards?—Simply and solely because they can do something more than read and write. If our mechanics and farmers would enter the lists with our lawyers, they must acquire the same degree of intellectual power and address.

I have been pleading the cause of farmers and mechanics for some ten or a dozen years past. Because upon them, as enlightened, judicious, independent, patriotic citizens, depend the destinies of this republic. The question is, shall they lead or be led? Shall they arrest and put down the factious spirit of unprincipled ambition, or shall they tamely lend themselves as instruments and the victims of its desperate and treasonable purposes? The crisis has arrived when the people must speak and act wisely, or their ability to speak and act, with decisive efficiency, will be lost forever.

The lawyers are now our sole political guides and instructors. They engross the learning of the country; I mean all that learning which is brought to bear on government, legislation and public policy—for the physicians rarely intermeddle in these affairs—and the clergy ought to be forever excluded by law, if not by a high sense of duty. Our farmers and mechanics, therefore, who constitute the great body of the people, are governed by the lawyers. Now is it not in human nature, that in such a country as ours, there should not grow up a sort of professional aristocracy, which in time may become irresistible? Wherever there is a privileged order, no matter how constituted, whether like the *patrician* of ancient, or the *ecclesiastic* of modern Rome, it will if not duly checked and counterbalan-

ced, in the long run, become overbearing and tyrannical. I look to the college for a reasonable supply of countervailing agents. I look to a well educated, independent yeomanry, as the sheet anchor of the republic. I look forward to a period when it will not be deemed anti-republican for the college graduate to follow the plough; nor a seven day's wonder for the laborer to be intellectual and to comprehend the constitution of his country.

I am not unfriendly to lawyers. I could say much in their praise, were I in the humor of passing encomiums. In their proper sphere, they are useful and necessary. But that they should engross the legislative, judicial, and executive functions of the government, is neither republican nor safe, nor upon any ground defensible. There would be reason in the thing, if, like the farmers, they composed a large and numerical majority of the population. But that a few thousand of any particular profession, class or order, should rule over millions, is as anomalous, and as inconsistent with the genius of our popular institutions, as would be an hereditary aristocracy possessing the same exclusive privilege. The farmers have no alternative but to yield their necks to the yoke, or to open up for their sons a great highway to the scientific halls of the university. Belonging as I do to their respectable fraternity by birth, by early association, and by all the ties of kindred—the son of a laboring farmer, the brother of laboring farmers, and the father, it may be, of laboring farmers and mechanics—I cannot be indifferent to their welfare, even upon the most selfish considerations. But I feel conscious of a higher motive. I seek to elevate my country, by imparting to all her sons the best attributes of humanity. That may be forever a nation of enlightened, generous, high-minded, self-governing freemen. The envy and the admiration of the world.

ADVENTURE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

A man named O'Connell has just returned to this country from one of the isles of the South Pacific where he was shipwrecked and made captive some years since. The following sketch of his adventures is taken from the Boston Galaxy: "He was seized, with such of his companions as survived the wreck, by the Islanders, and all expected to be immediately slain. O'Connell, in this dilemma, with ready wit, (which his conversation shows him to possess,) being lighted, commenced an Irish dance, which amused the people mightily. He thus saved himself and friends who were distributed among various chiefs. Nutt is the native name of the Island on which the wreck took place, and there O'Connell remained. He was soon made a chief—and then it was necessary to give him *custe* by the process of tattooing, which is not a useless proceeding, but is a history of the various chiefs of the nation. This is corroborated by the appearance of the tattooing, of which every portion is different from the rest. It was executed by females, who pricked in a blue liquid with little thorns. The operation, as may be supposed, was exceedingly painful, but O'Connell being a healthy man recovered from its effect. He was then married to the daughter of a chief, and has left two children on the Island. He tells us that Ascension Island is not as has been said, one island but a group of thirty. He says that a trade could be carried on with the Islanders, which would produce immense profit. For old iron, spikes, nails, trinkets, &c., turtle-shell and beach-amar, could be procured, which are exceedingly valuable. The natives are very kind if well used—but will steal iron from vessels which visit them—and their revenge for the punishment of this theft, has generated the idea that they are very savage. There is another important fact, which we should disbelieve, were it not that O'Connell's explanation is too concise, clear and minute, and his adherence to his own statements so uniform that every hesitation is removed. He often went off from Nutt to explore the Islands around, many of which were uninhabited. He found on some of them immense walls, fifty and sixty feet in height, one within another, so arranged, as to form the most complete defence. He describes his wonder at seeing them—that he concluded they could not be the work of man; but pulled out little stones from the joints, which convinced him. He has also been all over New Holland, gives an accurate statement of the English criminal settlements. He has also been a slave in the interior of Asia, and has been into the heart of the Celestial Empire, and within a few miles of the capital, Peking. Should he ever return to his savage home, his tattooing would be a free passport."

The Polls.—Here is a tough question to those who are too lazy, or have but some trivial excuse for not going to the polls and casting his independent vote: "With what propriety can any man complain of the laws which govern the country, or of those who make or execute them, if he will take no part in the choice of our public Officers?"—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Legislature of North-Carolina.

Monday, November 21, 1836.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Government House in this City, and were organized.

SENATE.

The members presented their credentials, took the oath prescribed for their qualification, (which was administered by Parker Raod, Esq.) and took their seats. Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that appointment Wm. D. Moseley, Esq., the Senator from Lenoir county. On motion of Mr. Polk, the name of Hugh Waddell, Esq., the Senator from Orange, was taken from the nomination. The Senate then proceeded to vote *rien* *roce*, which resulted in the election of Mr. Waddell. Vote: Waddell 24, Moseley 22.

Those who voted for Mr. Waddell were Messrs. Albright, Barnett, Barney, Bryan, of Carteret and Jones, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrove, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Montgomery, Moody, Mosey, Myers, Melcher, Murchison, Moore, Polk, Redding, Spruill, Taylor, Williams—24.

Those who voted for Mr. Moseley, were Messrs. Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper, Cooper, Dobson, Exam, Edwards, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, McCormick, Reid, Rheinhardt, Saunders, Whitaker—22.

Whereupon, the Speaker was conducted to the Chair; from whence he made his acknowledgments to the Senate, in the following handsome and appropriate address:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: "To appear assensible to distinction, is to incur the imputation of being unworthy of it. Hence, custom has sanctioned a return of thanks from this Chair, by him who has been called to fill it. But I should be false to myself, were I not to declare, that the circumstances under which the present selection has been made, are such as to demand a warmer acknowledgment of my obligations than is to be found in the forms of parliamentary etiquette. Little versed in Legislative proceedings, and having never before been a member of the Senate, such selection was not to have been anticipated; and I am deeply sensible how much of that kindness which has placed me here, will be required to cover my errors.

"The duties of your presiding officer must greatly depend upon the spirit of the Senate. That spirit may make them easy and agreeable, as it may render them perplexing and painful. But actuated, as this House must needs be, by an ardent zeal for the public welfare, and just entering, as we are, upon labors of more interest to the State than any which for years have occupied the Legislature, I cannot suffer myself to doubt, that the members will individually bring to these labors, not only the diligence which will ensure, but the courtesy which will lighten their performance.

"Animated by this hope, and relying with confidence on your co-operation, I will endeavor to perform the part your goodness has assigned me, with firmness and fidelity."

Mr. Murchison moved that the Senate proceed to vote for Principal Clerk, and nominated for the appointment Thos. G. Stone. Mr. Burney, moved that the name of L. Holmes, and Mr. Dobson, that the name of Jos. B. Hinton be added to the nomination. On the second balloting, Thos. G. Stone was elected.

State of the votes.

	1st	2nd
Stone,	23	25
Holmes,	17	16
Hinton,	8	7

Mr. E. Jones moved that the Senate proceed to the election of an Assistant Clerk, and nominated for the appointment James R. Dodge. On motions of Messrs. Fox and Burney, the names of N. O. Blake and Isaac Dockery were added to the nomination. The vote stood, for Dodge 33, Dockery 5, Blake 7. Mr. Dodge having a majority, was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Reid, Thomas B. Wheeler was appointed Door-keeper, and Green Hill Assistant door-keeper; and on motion of Mr. Baker, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The members having taken the oaths prescribed for their qualification, which were administered by Johnson Busbee, Esq. Mr. J. W. Gunn moved that Wm. H. Hayward Jr. be appointed Speaker; and, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the name of William A. Graham was added to the nomination. The House thereupon proceeded to vote *rien* *roce*, and upon calling the roll, the following members voted for Mr. Hayward, viz. Messrs. Nye, Smallwood, J. F. Spellar, Marshall, L. A. Gwyn, W. A. Lea, Cotton, Hartley, Neale, Hollingsworth, D. Jordan, A. Perkins, Daniel, George, Howerton, Martin, Stallings, Hooker, Simpson, Smith, Tompkinson, K. Whitley, Davis, Hoke, Casner, Knoch, Holland, Ward, J. W. Gunn, Roebuck, Hutchison, Caldwell, Dunn, McNeill, Blount, Walker, Henry, Averitt, Stockard, Chambers, Williamson, Mosey, Spiers, Watson, Tinton, Iron, Braswell, J. W. Lane, Sloan, Critt, Roberts, Callaway, Hawkins, Judkins, Coor, R. Whitley, Byrd, Rand, Coors—60.

And the following members voted for Mr. Graham, viz. Messrs. McRae, Gillespie, Clayton, Erwin, J. H. Perkins, E. P. Miller, W. S. Harris, Pritchard, McClellan, Gatorie, Hoskins, Maulsby, Brummell, Finkston, Gilliam, J. Brown, Corington, Horton, Grady, Hill, Eaton, Flemming, Lindsay, Adams, J. Matthews, Gee, Moore, Rayner, Farrer, J. A. King, Leander, Howard, W. Harris, Bedford, Davenport, Petty, Satterthwaite, Patton, E. Jordan, Gary, Faison, N. J. King, Boon, Cox, W. B. Lane, McAlister, Thomas, Clement, Fisher, Crawford, Miller, C. Matthews, Gales—53.

Mr. Hayward having received a majority of votes, was declared duly elected; when he was conducted to the chair, and

made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address.

On motion, Charles Manly was re-appointed Chief Clerk and Edmund B. Freeman Clerk Assistant, and Isaac Truitt, door-keeper. A balloting was then had for assistant door-keeper, which resulted in the election of James Page.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.

On motion of Mr. James W. Bryan, ordered that a committee of five be appointed to prepare rules of order for the government of the Senate during the present session, and that the rules of last session be observed in the interim. Said committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. J. W. Bryan, Polk, Moseley, Edwards and Joyner.

The Senate proceeded to vote *rien* *roce*, in pursuance of agreement by the two Houses, for three engrossing clerks; which resulted as follows: West 40, Lilly 25, Thomas 24, Stone 14, Williamson 15, Cheshire 16, Saunders 10. Messrs. West and Lilly, having received a majority of votes in both Houses were duly elected.

Joint committees were appointed on rules of order, and to wait upon the Governor, &c. the names of persons composing which may be found in the proceedings of the other House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, informing this House of the organization of the Senate, and of their readiness to proceed to the despatch of public business. Whereupon a message of similar import was transmitted to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, ordered that a committee of five persons be appointed to prepare and report rules of order for the government of the House the present session; that in the interim, the rules of last session be observed; and that a message be sent proposing to the Senate to raise a joint select committee of five persons on the part of the house, to prepare Rules of Order for the regulation of the intercourse between the two Houses the present session. A message was subsequently received from the Senate, agreeing to the proposition, and informing that Messrs. Hall, Hawkins, Taylor, Moore, and Carson form their branch of the committee; upon which Messrs. Fisher, Hoke, Graham, Hutchison, and D. Jordan, were appointed on the part of the Commons, and it was ordered that the same persons also form the select committee to prepare Rules of Order for the government of this House.

On motion of Mr. Courts, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, inform him of the due organization of both branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may see fit to make. A message from the Senate concurring in this proposition, and informing that Messrs. Edwards and Polk form said committee on their part. Messrs. Courts and McRae were appointed on the part of the Commons. Mr. Courts subsequently reported that the Governor will make a communication to the Legislature to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to proceed to the election of three engrossing clerks, &c. which message was concurred in by the Senate; whereupon the vote was taken in this House for said clerks, which resulted as follows: Thomas L. West 89, P. R. Lilly 71, John C. Stone 30, John Sanders 37, James J. Thomas 56, William Williamson 37, Jos. B. Cheshire 24, —Holden 1. On comparing the vote of this House with that of the Senate, it appeared that Thomas L. West and P. R. Lilly were duly elected, and that no other person in nomination had a majority of votes.

John Quincy Adams.—Extract from a letter of John Quincy Adams, dated 21st inst., and addressed to his constituents: "With regard to the Resolution referring to the election of a President of the United States, it may be proper for me to say, that the only contingency upon which I may be required to take a part in it, would be the failure of a choice by the electoral colleges, thereby devolving it upon the House of Representatives, in which event, entertaining a respectable opinion of all the candidates whose names may be returned to the House, my vote would be given in favor of him whom I shall have reason to believe most acceptable to a majority of my constituents, the people of the 19th Congressional district of Massachusetts."

Postboy, the great Northern Race horse was beaten at Camden, on the 3d ult., in a four mile race, by Col. Johnson's bay filly Atlanta, in two heats. Bets were ten to one in favor of Postboy. Garrison's Cippus also ran, but was distanced the second heat.