

We have at length the pleasure of presenting to our patrons the first number of the Catawba Journal. Hindrances, which attend, more or less, every new undertaking, have prevented an earlier publication, and even at this time, we are not so fully prepared, in every respect, as we could wish; but we are sufficiently so, we trust, to render our pages not entirely unacceptable to our readers. Such improvements and additions will be made, from time to time, as experience and propriety may point out; and every reasonable exertion used to render the Journal a welcome visitant to the family, and a pleasing companion for a moment of relaxation in the closet.

It is not our intention to recapitulate what we have heretofore said in our prospectus. To the present patrons of the Journal, our sentiments and plan are too well known to require repetition; and we prefer to trust, for new accessions to our subscription list, to what we may do, rather than to what we may promise. For the generous patronage which has already been afforded us, we trust we feel sufficiently thankful; and we would fain hope, that the manner in which we may discharge the duties of a public journalist may be such as to ensure its continuance. To expect to please every individual, would at any time be futile, but particularly at the present; we indulge, therefore, no such flattering illusion; for experience, if not philosophy, would teach us, that what has never yet happened to others, is not likely to happen to us: we shall rest satisfied then, if our exertions, by pursuing a manly and independent course, be only met, on the part of our readers, by a correspondent disposition to be pleased. As much as this, we think we have a right to claim; and we ask nothing more.

Well written communications, on any and every subject, calculated to interest, instruct or improve, are respectfully solicited. Such of our friends, as possess leisure and ability to write, might, perhaps, devote a portion of their spare time to a better purpose, than in contributing an article, now and then, for the edification or amusement of our readers. Communications of a personal nature, whatever may be the merit of the composition, will be invariably excluded; as it is not only foreign to the objects of a newspaper, but adverse to the interests of society, to make it a vehicle of personal abuse and defamation.

We invite the attention of our readers to an article on our last page, from the North-American Review. This work has attained, and very deservedly too, a high character; and although American, will offer nothing in a comparison with the Edinburgh or Quarterly. The ability with which it has defended, in the article above-mentioned, the character of our country, unjustly and foully aspersed by the contemptible Fair and his worthy ally, the editor of the London Quarterly Review, and the spirit which it breathes throughout, are alike honorable to the head and heart of the writer; and he will be able, we doubt not, should the editor of the Quarterly, by pursuing his ungentlemanly and disreputable course, take up the cudgel which is thrown him, to read in such a lesson, as will teach him either to be silent as to this country, or to change his tone.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the farmer, which, at the beginning of September, promised a rich return for his toil and industry, one short month has very materially changed. incessant rains and inundations, the absence of the cheering beams of the sun for days, and even weeks, have proved equally destructive to the corn and cotton crops. The crop of cotton will fall short at least one-third; and little, if any of it, will be of good quality. On some plantations, where 1600 lbs. per acre were expected, scarcely 500 lbs. will be obtained; and on others the deficiency will be still greater. Corn, perhaps, has not suffered so severely, though not much more than two-thirds of a crop can be expected on the low-grounds on the Coast.

numerous fields, it is said, have been almost entirely ruined. In short, the prospect, in every respect is gloomy; and all classes of citizens must feel, more or less, the effects of this calamity which has overwhelmed the agricultural portion of the community.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The friends of a Convention in this state have been often stigmatized as "western demagogues"—have been charged with contending, not for principle, but for self-aggrandizement—not for rights unjustly withheld from them, but for the "leaves and fishes" of office: these charges were viewed as the ebullitions of passion; and although they may have sometimes caused a momentary indignation, yet they often excited no other emotions than pity and contempt. The arguments urged in support of a Convention, were too conclusive and irresistible to be refuted; the facts adduced were too palpable to be denied; the principles maintained were too strictly republican to be openly opposed: the opponents of the measure, therefore, were of necessity compelled to resort to sophistry instead of argument; to assertions instead of facts; and to make the futile attempt to draw the public attention from their too evident abandonment of republican doctrines, by casting the veil of suspicion over the motives of those who advocated an equality of representation, and something like an equal distribution of power and influence.

All these artifices, however, were easily seen through; the cause of reform has steadily acquired strength; and its friends have gained an ally in a quarter perhaps least to be expected. In Virginia the subject of a Convention has been for some time warmly agitated; it is vigorously opposed there, as in this state, by those who "feel power and forget right," but the tide in its favor would seem to be overwhelming; and it now appears probable that North-Carolina, instead of leading, as she ought to have done, will be outstripped by the "old Dominion." In the discussion of this question, the opinions of Jefferson were solicited; they were frankly given; and it were superfluous to say, that they are worthy of him, and such as every one would have expected from that truly consistent republican. The letter which contains them will be found in another part of our paper; and although many of our readers have doubtless already seen it, yet to others it will be both new and interesting. The opinions of such a man as Jefferson, on any subject, are worth consideration; and on a subject like this, they are certainly entitled to more than ordinary weight. Most of his remarks apply as well to the constitution of North-Carolina as of Virginia; both were formed under peculiar circumstances, and by men who had no power delegated to them for that purpose; and both have remained until the present time without having ever received the formal sanction of the people.

We would hope, that after what has taken place in Virginia, the opponents of a Convention in this state will pursue a more conciliatory course. Most of them look up to Jefferson with respect, some of them with reverence; and it may, perhaps, be not wholly unreasonable to expect, that they will hereafter be more sparing of their calumnious epithets, knowing that the stigma, if it be possible for them to affix any, will fasten as well upon Jefferson, as on those at whom the slander is more directly aimed.

LA FAYETTE

The progress of this early friend to American rights and liberties, and the uniform and consistent advocate of rational liberty in Europe, is like a triumphal march. Everywhere he receives the plaudits of a grateful and admiring people; old and young, without distinction of age, sex, or rank, unite in honoring him; and it is almost literally true, that "heaven, earth and ocean are plundered of their sweets," to express a nation's gratitude. After this, let it no more be said that "Republicans are ungrateful" for what monarch or minion of monarchy ever received the spontaneous burst of gratitude, the willing and unbought homage of ten millions of freemen? The annals of history cannot furnish a parallel to what is now transpiring in America.

On the 10th ultimo, a Grand Ball was

given to him at Castle Garden, by the citizens of New-York, at which were present upwards of six thousand ladies and gentlemen, most of them elegantly dressed, and decorated with badges bearing a correct likeness of the General. Sixty cotillions were on the floor at the same time. The decorations and arrangements were in a style of splendor, taste and elegance, never equalled, even in Europe: the scene, indeed, appeared like the work of enchantment; and foreigners present, who had witnessed the displays of European courts on coronation days, acknowledged that it surpassed anything ever exhibited on such occasions.

La Fayette was expected in Philadelphia on the 24th or 25th ultimo, where new triumphs awaited him; thence he will proceed to Washington City, Baltimore, Yorktown; then, it is probable, he will visit this state. The citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville are making arrangements to give him an honorable, if not a splendid reception. The people of North-Carolina cannot expect to vie with their northern brethren in the exhibition of splendid pageants; but nowhere will he receive a more heart-felt welcome.

ORANGE COUNTY.

We have seen, for four or five weeks past, a notice published in the Raleigh Register, for the friends of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin in Orange county, to meet together for the purpose of ascertaining their strength in the county. In pursuance of such notice, a considerable meeting took place at Mason-Hall, in that county, on the 18th inst. at which time and place a muster also took place. The meeting was addressed by several persons, with warmth and eloquence, in behalf of the caucus candidate: the vote being taken, the result appeared as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name, Votes. For Jackson, 62; Crawford, 21; Adams, 4.

This so frustrated the hopes of Mr. Crawford's friends, that they did not attempt any further proceedings, but each individual trod his way in silence home.

The Hillsboro' paper says that a number of the friends of Mr. Adams voted for Gen. Jackson, having determined to go with the people's ticket, as being the only chance they now have of expressing their dislike of caucus management.

It having been asserted that John Q. Adams, when Minister to Berlin, was reproached by Mr. Jefferson immediately on his entrance upon the duties of the Presidency. Henry V. Somerville, Esq., a friend of Mr. Adams, addressed a letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated 5th of last month, making inquiry as to the truth of the assertion. Mr. Jefferson has given this reply:

Monticello, August 15th, 1824.

It is impossible, sir, you could have appealed to a worse chronicle than my memory for an answer to the inquiries of your letter of the 5th inst. It is almost a blank. Yet I will endeavor to give you the best of my efforts.—Mr. John Quincy Adams went Minister to Berlin, which court he left again before I had entered on the administration of the government; and returning, as well as I remember, by the way of England, he arrived at home in the course of my last year, MOST ASSUREDLY NOT UNDER ANY RECALL FROM ME. He came afterwards into the Senate, and continued there a part of the time of my being in office, and afterwards was called to the chair in the University of Harvard, which he filled with so much reputation to himself and advantage to that Institution, until after I had retired from the administration. These, sir, are the best of my recollections. If I err in any of them, it is not intentionally; and I have the comfort of knowing that you can correct them by an appeal to the public records, of which I have retained no copy. I am sure, however, that I do not err in saying, that he never was recalled from any foreign mission by me. Be pleased to accept assurance of my great respect and consideration.

THE JEFFERSON. To HENRY V. SOMERVILLE, Esq.

OHIO.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati to the editor of the National Journal. "Some time since, there appeared in the National Intelligencer, a letter, purporting to be from a gentleman of Cincinnati, possessing the most extensive means of information; in which it was stated that Mr. Clay will have three-fourths of the vote of the people of Ohio, and that a strong feeling friendly to Mr. Crawford exists, which would give him the votes of this State, if Mr. Clay was out of the question. Such a statement, if made by any citizen of Cincinnati, could only have been made by one man, the charged officer of Mr. Crawford in this city, who is ostensibly the advocate of Mr. Clay. However extensive that gentleman's means of acquiring information may be, there are several other gentlemen here who occasionally hear from the other parts of this State, who by travelling through, and corresponding with men of information in the different counties, have acquired a tolerably correct idea of public opinion on the Presidential question. They differ in opinion with the charge d'affaires, and think his statement a gross misrepresentation. In fact, there are three strong parties in this State, each claiming a plurality for their favorite candidate, none expecting a majority. The friends of Mr. Adams however, feel that they have good ground on which to build a hope, that he will eventually receive the vote of our Electoral College; they find that among the masses and reflecting heads of

gaining friends; confident of his superior merit and qualifications, they trust in the discernment of their fellow-citizens, and look forward to the day of election with the most cheering anticipations. In this city the parties stand thus: Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay. Of the friends of Mr. Clay, 3 or 4 are known to be Crawfordites, four or five more of them are supposed to be so; these constitute Mr. Crawford's strength in this county, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. Neither the friends of Mr. Adams, nor those of Gen. Jackson, would vote for Mr. Crawford in any event. It is stated by the assessor that this city contains 2,600 free white male inhabitants, above the age of 21, all having a right to vote. Should Mr. Clay continue a candidate, he may possibly receive of these 150."

NEW-YORK.

Henry Wheaton, Esq., a member of the New-York Legislature, addressed a circular letter dated August 4, 1824, to four members of the Senate and nine of the House of Assembly, asking their opinions whether, at that time, there was a majority of members for or against the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency. Some of the gentlemen addressed were in favor of Mr. Adams, some of Mr. Clay, and some had made no choice. Their joint answer, published in the New-York American of Wednesday, is as follows:

Dear Sir: In answer to your note of yesterday we beg leave to state, that having taken pains to ascertain the sentiments of the members of the Legislature, both at the last and the present meeting, we are satisfied that there is a decided majority of the members opposed to the election of Mr. Crawford to the office of President of the United States.

This accords with the printed declaration of Gen. McClure, the leader of Mr. Clay's friends in New-York, that Mr. Crawford would not receive the vote of that state—Nat. Gaz.

FROM A VERMONT PAPER.

DREAMS.

Mr. Van Buren dreamed he was the American Minister at the Court of St. James—he awoke, and found he was only the Minister of King Caucus.

Jonathan Russell dreamed his publication of the Cunningham Correspondence would kill John Quincy Adams—he awoke, and found

"The man recovered of the bite—The dog it was that died.

Mr. Noah dreamed he had received a commission as one of the members of the Cabinet, under the new administration—he awoke, and found it was but the copy of a bill of indictment.

Mr. Noah also dreamed he was Sheriff of the city of New-York—he awoke, and found a Sheriff at his elbow.

Alexander Smyth dreamed he took Canada—he awoke, and found he only took to his heels.

Governor Root dreamed he had put down the Secretary of State—he awoke, and found it was a Quart of Brandy.

William H. Crawford dreamed on the fourth of March, 1825, he was a private citizen—in sad dismay he awoke, and found that "dreams do not always go by contraries."

Late Arrangement.

G. KENDRICK

HAVING declined business in his individual capacity, herewith tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and patrons, for the liberal encouragement they have given him, thus far; and he hopes they will lay him under renewed obligations, by calling, as soon as convenient, and settling their respective accounts, as they will thereby put it in his power to devote his exclusive attention to the following

Copartnership.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY having united themselves in the Mercantile Business, respectfully invite all persons wishing to purchase GOODS, to call and examine their stock. They pledge themselves to be faithful and attentive to all orders entrusted to them, and to use their best endeavors to please and accommodate all who may call upon them.

Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—414

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers have commenced the above business in co-partnership, and they hope, by their industry and superior workmanship, to merit the continuation of a liberal patronage. GRAHAM & WILKINSON.

The subscriber expects in a few weeks to receive from Philadelphia an assortment of the best TRIMMINGS, which he will sell low for cash. A. GRAHAM.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to return to Virginia, will sell his property here, consisting of six hundred acres of LAND, being a part of the tract formerly owned by Joseph Wilson, Esq., lying on Big Sugar Creek, about two miles from Charlotte, on which are the following improvements: a Manufacturing Mill, in pretty good repair; a Saw Mill, lately built; a Distillery, two good Dwelling Houses, a new Barn, and other necessary out-houses. About seventy or eighty acres of the land inclosed with a pretty good fence, and an abundance of excellent meadow ground on the tract. A bargain may be had in this property, if immediate application is made. The terms may be ascertained by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. BENJA. JOHNSON.

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Camden Chronicle will insert the above advertisement three weeks, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY. FOURTH CLASS.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

Scheme table with columns for Prize and Amount. 1st Prize \$5000, 2nd 2000, 3rd 1000, 4th 500, 5th 340, 6th 50, 7th 10, 8th 5.

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 27 numbers. The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 25th day of November, or at a much earlier day, if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, where explanations of this Scheme and Lottery, and information generally, may be had gratis. Whole Ticket \$5 00, Quarters \$1 25, Half 2 50.

Notice. THE subscriber having entered into a co-partnership with Mr. Wm. Carson, intends closing his present business; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by open account, to call during the month of October next, and close the same by note, as it is probable they will not be prepared to do so with cash at that time.

Those who do not regularly settle their accounts for postage, at the end of every quarter, cannot expect to be charged as formerly. WM. SMITH. Charlotte, Sept. 30, 1824.—343

A. WHEELER, Coach, Sign, House & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement which he has already received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage. He is prepared to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and customers may depend on having their work neatly executed, and with despatch.

Will be SOLD, ON Tuesday, the 2d November next, by consent of the heirs of Nicholas Gibson, deceased, two hundred acres of LAND, lying two miles west of Charlotte, joining the lands of Gen. Geo. Graham. Also, a small tract joining the same, of fifty acres. There are tolerable improvements on both places. The above lands lying so nigh the town of Charlotte, will render them an object worthy the attention of speculators. Terms of sale will be made known on that day by O. L. 1824.—41*

List of Letters Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1824.

- A. Benjamin F. Alexander, Edwin L. Alexander, Capt. B. W. Alexander, Silas Alexander, Jane H. Alexander, Fulford Auten, Wm. S. Alexander, Ezekiel Alexander. B. Richard Bonds, Burriel L. Buzby, John Brevard 2, Mrs. S. Buzby 2, John Bates, John Baily, John C. Barr, John L. Barnett, Sarah S. Bugg, James Black, Samuel Black, Wm. Bigham, Wm. Beatty. C. Robert T. Check, Wm. Cook, Henry Chain, Eleazer Cochran, Betsy Cochran, Isaac Campbell, Daniel F. Christenbury, John Crye, Azariah Cockburn, Wm. F. Cowan, Joseph Crain, Allen Curry. D. James Dinkins, Mrs. Sarah Dinkins, James Dougherty, Matthew Bridges, Alice Dodd, Mrs. Mary Davis, James Davidson. E. Joseph Faires, Wm. Flinn, Samuel Frank, Samuel Farr 2. F. William P. Springs, Esther Springs 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith 2, Dr. William Smith, James H. Simson, James Steel, David Smith, Hugh Stinson, William Smith, James Stinson, Annanus Sug, Agnes Sloan, John Stephens, Sen. John Sing, James G. Simpson. G. Barnabas Torrence, Jr. H. Thomas Williamson 2, Matthew Wallace, Isaac Wilson, Whitton Wiggins, Godfrey Wilkams, Wilbraim Walker, Rev. John M. Wilson. I. James Young. J. Wm. Smith, F. M.