

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1825.

[NO. 40.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the
request of the editor, until all arrearages are
paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual
rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are
requested to note on the margin the number of
insertions, or they will be continued until forbid,
and charged accordingly.

GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

THE subscriber has just received, and is now
offering for sale, at his store four doors
south of the Court-House, an elegant assort-
ment of

Crockery and Glass-Ware,
together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.

Also, a choice collection of Wines, Cordials,
and Spirituous Liquors, all of which he will
sell low for Cash.

PEARSALL THOMPSON.
Charlotte, May 26, 1825. 6t40

A Lottery,

for the benefit and encouragement of
MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw
Gin) is \$500

1 do \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do \$130 (do.) is 130

2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)
is 200

2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 160

3 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and
one Pembroke) is 30

1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8

10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and
2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do \$3 (do) is 3

20 do \$3 (do) is 60

300 do \$3 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair
Shoes) is 600

451 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.
&c.) is 451

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the under-
signed Commissioners, by letter, postage paid,
enclosing the money; or from their agents in
Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton,
Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves
to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme,
thirty days after the drawing, or refund the
money to purchasers of tickets, provided the
scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of
the Commissioners.

*15

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in
the village of Charlotte, N. C.
and save the trouble and expense
of building, will do well to call on
the subscriber, who offers for sale his house
and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz:—
three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy
Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land;
also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and
back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—
Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st.
situated a few rods north-east from the Court-
House, with two lots. On the premises are an
excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn,
Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Yorkville Book Bindery.

To the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he
continues the business of BOOK BIND-
ING, in all its variety, and on reasonable terms.
Any orders left with the editor of the Catawba
Journal, for binding, or Blank Books, will be at-
tended to.

JOHN DE CARTERET.
June 9, 1825.—3t39

AARON WHEELER,

Coach, Sign, Chair & 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 cus-
tomers may depend on having their work neat-
ly executed, and with despatch.

Painting in the country will be done on
short notice.

N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.
Charlotte, October 4, 1824.—1t

CORN for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale, at his plantation
on the Yadkin river, eight miles east of
Salisbury, two thousand bushels of prime CORN.

R. MACNAMARA.
8t42

Constables' Executions,

For sale, at this Office.

Education.

THE Trustees of the Pleasant Retreat Aca-
demy, of Lincolnton, N. C. have contracted
with Samuel P. Simpson and Nathaniel N.
Smith, to take charge of this institution the en-
suing session, which will commence on the first
Monday in November next, and which is to be
carried on permanently under the care of Doc-
tor S. P. Simpson. The testimonials which he
has produced (from highly respectable authori-
ty) of his irreproachable moral character and
his qualifications to teach, and the well known
and established moral character and tried abili-
ties of Nathaniel N. Smith in the instruction of
youth, have impressed the Trustees of this Aca-
demy with the highest confidence, that the
greatest attention will be paid, not only to the
correct instruction of the students in the Lan-
guages and Sciences, but likewise to their mor-
als. From these considerations, together with
the healthful situation of this Academy, and the
low price of boarding, it is confidently ex-
pected they will receive due encouragement from
a liberal and enlightened public.

Dr. Simpson expects to continue the practice
of physic, as usual; and having four students
of medicine under his care, some of whom have
been with him for some length of time, and who
can assist him in his professional duties, he ex-
pects to be able to attend to the Academy with-
out loss of time.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
HENRY FULENWIDER, Sec'y.
June 22, 1825.—3t41

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Partnership of Springs, Dinkins and
Co. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolv-
ed. The business will be continued at the
same place, by J. & E. Springs; where they
will be glad to accommodate their former cus-
tomers.

June 23, 1825.—3t41

The subscriber having removed from
Charlotte, requests all those indebted to the
firm of Springs & Dinkins, to make to him im-
mediate payment. In his absence, his papers
may be found in the possession of Eli Springs.
R. I. DINKINS.

Valuable Land.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of August next,
at the Court-House in Charlotte, will be
sold a valuable tract of LAND, now in the pos-
session of Samuel Porter, lying on the waters
of Long Creek, about nine miles from Char-
lotte, containing about three hundred acres.
This tract is nearly all woodland, there being
not more than fifty acres cleared. It is well ad-
apted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat,
&c. and is remarkably well timbered. One half
of the purchase money to be paid in three
months, and the residue in fifteen months from
the time of the sale; the purchaser giving bond
and security.

Due attention will be given, by
JOHN BLACK, & WM. L. DAVIDSON, Executors of
David Smith.
June 21, 1825.—9t47

Goods! Goods! Goods!

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Gro-
ceries, which I will sell low for cash, or on a
credit until fall, to persons whose punctuality
can be relied on. Those who may favor me
with their custom, will be thankfully acknowl-
edged. As all my stock of goods was purchas-
ed for cash, and the greater part of them before
the late rise on goods, I expect to sell as low as
any merchant in the village.

SAMUEL M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 12, 1825. 33*

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the
above business in the house one door be-
low Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making
Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on
hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit,
all articles in his line of business, viz: Road
and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain
and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—
Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the
most reasonable terms.

ELIAS WATLINGTON.
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—3t47

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber in Char-
lotte, on the night of the 16th ultimo, a
French WATCH, with a second hand, day
hand, month hand, beside the minute and hour
hand; gold chain, and a flat brass key. Any
person delivering said Watch to Dr. Samuel
Henderson in Charlotte, or to me, or will give
such information as shall lead to its discovery,
shall be entitled to a reward of ten dollars.

N. B.—The above hands are gold.
BUCKNER LANIER.
June 18, 1825.—4t41

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for
Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction
of the court, that the defendant is not a resi-
dent of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that ad-
vertisement be made three months in the Ca-
tawba Journal, that the defendant come forward
on or before the next Superior Court of Law,
to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at
the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Mon-
day after the 4th Monday in September next,
and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the pe-
tition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex
parte.

Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.
3m51—price adv. 5t.

Old Pewter.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of OLD
PEWTER, if delivered within sixty days.

E. M. BRONSON.
3t40

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

VIRGINIA.

Render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's.

The greatest revolutions have origina-
ted from apparently trivial occurrences.
To the energy and influence of a few ar-
dent patriots in the different sections of
the Union, we are indebted for our inde-
pendence: history ought carefully to per-
petuate their memories, and award to
them their proper meed of merit.

Every legislative transaction, during
our revolutionary struggle,—at least those
of a dignified and leading republican im-
port,—ought to be sacredly appropriated
to those originating the measure; thus al-
fording the proper data for tracing the
origin of the purest and most dignified
republican government which has ever
existed.

No historian of our revolution has been
sufficiently attentive to these first and im-
portant leading measures; or, from the
confusion in which transactions of those
days were necessarily involved, and a
want of regular authenticated records, it
was found inexpedient. It is not yet too
late to redeem a number of important e-
vents from inaccurate statements, false
impressions, and undesigned misrepresen-
tation; and every person who does so,
merits the gratitude of his fellow-citi-
zens.—The greatest obstacle at the pres-
ent time is a want of candor and impar-
tiality.

The ingenious observer must notice,
with regret, those illiberal sectional pre-
judices which have always existed in the
United States, and which narrow the
mind, deaden the feelings, obscure the
understanding, and evidence, in degree,
a want of that liberal patriotism which
ought to unite us as brothers. Certain
prepossessions often take hold of the
mind, domineer over our reason, and thus
prevent correct investigation—resting a-
lone on customs or current opinions sanc-
tioned by the mere declarations of those
possessing the greatest sectional influence
in society.—This often leads to a detrac-
tion from others, and a supercilious arro-
gance in ourselves.

Perhaps in a national view, this is more
applicable to Virginia, than to any other
of our confederated states. This ancient
dominion not only has ever claimed a
general pre-eminence, and in degree, a
dictatorial influence, but she has always
exultingly claimed the pre-eminent honor
of giving the first and leading impulse to
the Declaration of Independence by Con-
gress, and of establishing "the first writ-
ten constitution," which, as a model, all
other state constitutions have emanated.

That the first declaration of Independ-
ence in the United States took place in
Charlotte, N. C. May 20, 1775, and was
immediately transmitted to Congress, is
now, we trust, placed beyond all doubt;
that a number of those patriots who then
abjured their allegiance to Great-Britain,
were at Halifax on the 12th of April,
1776, and through their zeal and influence
effected the declaration of independence
by our State Legislature at that time, we
have no reason to doubt. (b) That this de-
claration of our state legislature was the
operative cause of the declaration of inde-
pendence by the Virginia legislature,
on the 15th of May, 1776, will be gener-
ally conceded;—that the combined influ-
ence of these three declarations, at least
accelerated that by Congress on the 4th
of July, 1776, will be universally believ-
ed;—and that the committee of Congress
who drafted that all important declara-
tion, had the Mecklenburg declaration

(a) Mr. Jefferson's publication in 1824, on
the subject of calling a convention to amend
the present constitution of Virginia.

(b) From the journal we find that John Phi-
fer, Robert Irwin and John McKnitt Alexander,
were the delegates—Whitstill Avery, William
Sharpe and Hez. Alexander, were the members
of the Council of Safety from this county—
Thos. Polk, Wm. Davidson, Martin Phifer, Wm.
Kennon, and perhaps others, on official and
other business.

before them, is demonstrated by the phra-
seology of each declaration.

As to the arrogated claim of Virginia,
of having "promulgated the first writ-
ten constitution ever exhibited to the
world," we find her pretension equally un-
founded. In Doct. Ramsay's history of
the revolution in South-Carolina, vol. 4,
page 83 to 95, we have the constitution
of South-Carolina, in 30 distinct sections,
as formed by the legislature of that state,
and ratified the 26th of March, 1776—
the executive officers, civil and military,
under this constitution, were appointed,
and it went into immediate operation, re-
gulating the whole civil polity of the
state. (c)

In a review of the Journal of the le-
gislation of N. Carolina at Halifax, A-
pril 4, 1776, we find that on the 13th of
April a committee of 18 members was
appointed to prepare a civil constitution
for the state; on the 27th of April, the
committee reported, in part, and discuss-
ed the sections, &c.; on the 11th of May,
the Legislature adopted a temporary con-
stitution of 10 distinct sections, which
went into immediate operation, limited
to the meeting of the convention which
formed our present constitution.

On the 29th of June, 1776, the Legis-
lature of Virginia formed and ratified a
civil constitution for that state, (Wirt's
life of Patrick Henry, page 196,) three
months after the constitution of South-
Carolina had gone into operation, and
one month after the temporary constitu-
tion of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG.

(c) As this is the first written constitution in
the world ever sanctioned and promulgated by
a delegated representative assembly—I hope
you will publish it.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

JUVENILE ESSAYS—NO. 2.

THE EVIL OF PROCRASTINATION.

Vivendi recte qui prorogant horam,
Rusticus expectat dum defluct annis, et ille
Labitur et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum."

HOEAC.

"He who puts off the hour of living well, is
like the rustic who waits till the river flows by,
but it flows and will continue to flow, swiftly
running on through every age."

The term *procrastination* is derived
from two Latin words, *pro* for, and *cras*
to-morrow. The word, therefore, liter-
ally means a deferring till to-morrow. It
is used by Cicero, and many other an-
cient writers, in its Latin form, and is
intended to mean what I have already as-
signed to it. It is also used by English
writers, and other moderns, and still
means the same thing, viz: A putting
off till to-morrow. It is used as applic-
able to our dilatoriness in all business
both as concerns temporal and spiritual
things. Thus far concerning the deriva-
tion and definition of the term *procrasti-
nation*. I will now speak of the evils of
procrastination. "*Procrastination*," says
a most celebrated poet, "is the thief of
time," and I will endeavor to prove it is
so. *Procrastination* seems to be used by
man as a means of soothing the severe
lashes of conscience: it is a way by which
a man acts negatively and answers affirma-
tively to his duty. When duty presses
upon him, that even nature says is
right, but which he has no will to do, he
gives his assent to it as being his duty,
but eludes the performance by saying,
to-morrow I will do it. The poet Horace
represents a dilatory man, as a rustic,
who by his confession says he would live,
yet he waits until the stream of opposi-
tion glides by, and then he will begin to
do well—He says to his duty, as Felix of
old said to St. Paul, "go thy way at this
time—at a more convenient season I will
call for thee." But this "more conven-
ient season" never arrives; for, says Hor-
ace emphatically, "*et ille labitur et labitur
in omne volubilis ævum.*" But this river
"flows, and will continue to flow" with
volubility "through every age." This
desire of living well, may be applied
either to our condition in time or in eter-
nity. However important it may appear
to us to avoid procrastination in our
worldly affairs, yet when we consider that
we are procrastinating our eternal inter-
ests, and daily making, by our *procrasti-
nation*, our duty, as it regards eternal
things, harder to perform, we see that
to avoid procrastination here, is still
more important. Daily are we saying
like Felix, "go thy way for this time, at
a more convenient season I will call for
thee." We are waiting for this river of
opposition, our worldly mindedness, to

flow by, and then we will send for this
messenger of peace, and attend to his
precepts. But Horace says, this river
flows, and will continue to flow through
every age. A poet says:

"Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,
To-morrow's sun on you may never rise."

Could we have the assertion of the poet
et completely impressed on our minds,
it certainly would make a very visible
difference in our conduct. But then prob-
ability comes in, and persuades us that
to-morrow shall be as to-day, and much
more abundant. Therefore we defer the
duties which are daily incumbent upon
us. As it respects difficulty, we may
rest assured that to-morrow will not be
so fit for the business of to-day as the
present time—because when to-morrow
comes (if it ever comes) it brings toil
and difficulties, which are peculiar to it-
self, exclusive of the business which was
deferred from the day previous. To-
morrow, properly speaking, cannot be
said to exist. When the bell speaks the
midnight peal, fancy may picture it as
being born, and during all the dull hours
of darkness, its expected approach may
excite all the feelings of which our nature
is susceptible. The crime covered wretch
may anticipate its approach with fear;
the young and ardent with joy; and the
avaricious with pleasure, as a means of
enlarging his coffers with the pelf of this
world. The philosopher may hail it
with a placid mind, as being the means
by which he may enlarge his fund of
knowledge; but it disappoints them all.
It never comes. Loved and dreaded as
it is, it still shrouds itself in obscurity—
still it remains unseen. It is a disembod-
ied spirit, permitted to haunt the mind
of man—it is ever suggesting to us that
the day is departing, and rapidly sinking
to the tomb of its predecessor. To-mor-
row either buoys up the mind of man
with hope, or harrows it with fear of
what it shall produce. But lo! the morn-
ing breaks forth, and it is to-day—the
best boon of heaven to man. To-day
gives every opportunity of improving
our existence, and of becoming, what the
Omniscient intended we should be, viz:
useful members of society. Then it is
policy in us to obey the dictates of Him
who is the author of our being. Cer-
tainly we should "redeem the time, be-
cause the days are few and evil," and not
by any means defer till to-morrow the
business of to-day; lest, as says the poet,
"To-morrow's sun on you may never
rise."

When we look into the history of man,
from which we are able to draw infer-
ence, and know where this evil does visi-
bly exist, we see numberless instances of
the evil of *Procrastination*—One which
is very memorable, was in the case of
one of Buonaparte's generals, on the
morning of the great battle between the
Emperor and the Duke of Wellington,
in which the Emperor was defeated.
When the historian describes this re-
markable battle, in which many thousands
of English and French mingled in gore,
he gives it as his opinion, and also as
reasonable, that had it not been for the
procrastination of this general of Buona-
parte's, in delaying to march and meet a
large body of Prussians, who were to
come (and by his delay did come,) to
reinforce Wellington, Buonaparte would
have gained the victory—By their aid,
the Duke won the victory, which was of
irreparable loss to the French nation, and
proved the downfall of Buonaparte. By
the delay of one of our American Generals,
Gen. Jackson suffered much, and
also the Indian war was prolonged; the
consequences of which were of the most
serious nature to the frontiers of Georgia
and other States. By this same *procrasti-
nation*, the general, with many of his
brave soldiers, were reduced to the last
extremity for food.

Procrastination is man's great enemy.
Much dependence is frequently placed on
the leisure of To-morrow, but we never
realize those flattering anticipations, and
consequently are invariably deceived.—
We *procrastinate*, and why?—that "a
more convenient season" may present it-
self! Negligent as we may be in our
temporal affairs, still we are more so
with regard to eternal things. When
things present themselves which are so
palpable, that we cannot give them a
positive denial, we endeavor to satisfy
the bearer of those things; as Felix did.
Thus, we cause the gates of bliss to be
shut, and deprive ourselves of eternal
life. Well might it puzzle human ken,
to understand how it is possible, that
man is blind to his best interests. When
we are young we calculate—when riper
years have confirmed us more, then we
will "pull in our horns," to use a fami-
liar phrase; and become fully religious;
or, otherwise, that when we have enjoy-
ed all the pleasure of sense, there will be
a proper time to embrace Christianity.
But by appealing even to Horace, we
find that we can never realize this, for

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