

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1826.

[NO. 81.]

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

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion 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.

## TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM RUDISILL.  
Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

## MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 5 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style. But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE,  
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 416

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

## Patent Corn-Shellier,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLIER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILL'S,  
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Shellier will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using, or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.  
Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1826. 374

## PALLFOX,

SUPERIOR JACK, as a tool get up, will stand the coming season (ending the first of August), at my stable on the corner of Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.  
March 7, 1826. 373

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by Mr. David Beakel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Bignation, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement. JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents. "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CAWELL, A. M.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this office.

## Grand Military Lottery OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the 17th of May, 1826, And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

### Scheme.

1	Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	2,500	-	2,500
1	2,000	-	2,000
2	1,500	-	3,000
1	1,310	-	1,310
6	600	-	3,600
12	100	-	1,200
156	20	-	3,120
780	6	-	4,680
7,800	3	-	23,400

8,760 Prizes. } 24,360 \$  
15,600 Blanks. } Tickets. } \$54,810

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, \$2,500. The 2d, 1st and 3d, to \$2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to \$1,500. The 3d, 1st and 2d, to \$1,310. The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$600.

All others, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to \$20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least \$100 net, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages \$50—Shares in proportion.  
Whole Tickets \$3 | Quarters 75  
Halves \$1.50

Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery received at the Office of the Catawba Journal, and promptly attended to.

THOSE that owe me, must pay me, or I will sue them; for those whom I owe, sue me. 3180 WM. RUDISILL.

## Notice.

To all whom it may concern. WHEREAS I have in my possession a number of executions belonging to sundry persons, who have my receipts for the same; and whereas I am now out of office, and am not authorized by law to collect the same; I hope those who hold my receipts will call on me and lift their papers, now remaining in my hands, as I wish to be clear of them. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may get them as they can.

W. H. SMITH, former Constable.  
April 11, 1826. 3181

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

February Sessions, 1826.  
Nathan Beatty } Original Attachment, levied on 65 acres of land joining Anderson Beatty } and John Caldwell & others.

It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at May term, 1826, and then and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. C. 3181—pr. adv. 21, 25

## State of North-Carolina, Fredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart } Scire Facias to show cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Loren and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Fredell, at the Court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said county, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment as to them, pro confesso.

THOMAS R. SIMONSON, Clk. 3181—pr. adv. 24.

## Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

## Miscellaneous.

The following article is taken from the London Courier of March 7th. We could hardly be persuaded as we read it, that there was not a mistake in the name, and that it should have been Randolph instead of Hume. At all events it hits our Senate as well as it did the House of Commons.

N. Y. Daily Ad.

Mr. Hume was in his glory last night; for, with two or three trifling exceptions, he had all the business of the house to himself. Nothing came amiss to him. He talked upon all subjects; and what is really extraordinary, he talked upon all alike. No person could discover the slightest difference in the way in which he treated the most opposite topics. In every case there was the same cautious accuracy with respect to facts—the same unerring force of reasoning—the same felicity of language—the same luminous arrangement of his matter. The hon. member's oratory resembles, in some degree, what is called a thorough wet day in November—all drizzle, drizzle, drizzle, without one smart shower, or one puff of wind from "morn to dewy eve." This peculiarity may be explained, perhaps, by another, appertaining to the structure of his mind, which we have heard compared to a filtering machine; all that it receives incessantly oozing out, without the slightest perceptible difference in either the quality or quantity of the deposit. Mr. Hume, indeed, was almost as much "at home" last night, as Mr. Matthews is, in his entertainments, and played nearly as many characters. For example—

1. Mr. Hume spoke upon the Scotch currency question.
2. Upon the assessed taxes, and all matters connected therewith.
3. Upon Mr. Gourlay's insanity.
4. Upon bank notes and gold.
5. Upon cheap corn and good bread.
6. Upon the royal military college.
7. Upon the diplomatic education of ambassadors.
8. Upon teaching ambassadors French and dancing.
9. Upon garrison forts; and more especially upon forts William and Augustus.
10. Upon the union with Scotland—the Duke of Wellington—the Canadas—the West India Islands—Gibraltar, and the Cape of Good Hope, all in a lump.
11. Upon Sir Peregrine Pickle, and the privy purse.
12. Upon the half pay list.
13. Upon Chelsea pensioners and Kilmannin hospital.
14. Upon a vote of 705,000l. for general officers, which shipped through his fingers, and was agreed to without his knowing any thing about it.
15. Upon the out-pensioners of Chelsea college.
16. Upon the royal military asylum.
17. Upon the widows' pensions.
18. Upon the ordinance estimates, in detail, say, twelve different subjects at least. The next and last item therefore must be numbered.
19. Upon the survey of the whole kingdom.

Most of our farmers cultivate too much land. The evils of possessing so much land are obvious; great expense of labor, and imperfect cultivation; by which the land is impoverished, and comparatively but small profits realized. It is a common idea among farmers, that the best investment of property, because the safest, is in land.—When, therefore, they have accumulated a sum of money, they will, if possible, enlarge their farms. But, in most instances, it would be much more for their interest to convert surplus money into specie, and lock it up in their desks, or bury it deep in their cellars, than to multiply their acres beyond the means of good cultivation. It is remarked by a certain writer, that "The farmers of New-England are yet to learn the immense productive power of a perfectly cultivated acre." To raise 100 bushels of corn a man will plant 5 or 6 acres. How much labor would be saved, and how much would his land be increased in value, if, instead of dealing out his manure over this large field as if it were Calomel, he would plough into two acres, (some would say one acre) of the best of his land, and gather his one 100 bushels from them? And instead of mowing over 20 acres, with his hired hands, in order to get 10 or 12 tons of hay, how much better would it be for him, with the hands which nature gave him, to mow only a half a dozen of well prepared acres, and obtain an equal number of tons from them. I feel very confident, that with a few exceptions,

every man who owns a farm of 80 or 100 acres, might, by a wise and improved cultivation of one half of it, and perhaps less, realize more produce, and far better profits, than he now does for the whole. One half, therefore, had better be sold; unless, by converting into pasture land, it will yield him more than six per cent. interest; for he must remember that it must be fenced and taxed. In one of the Roman writers on husbandry, is the story of Paridius, "who had two daughters and a vineyard. When the eldest married, he gave her a third part of the vineyard; notwithstanding which he obtained from two thirds the same crop as from the whole. When the other daughter was married, he portioned her with half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished."

Brigg's Discourse.

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which report said he was not himself wholly exempt. "Whatever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and above all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When ye get up, indeed, ye may take a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yourself up with another dram, and perhaps take another before luncheon, and some, I fear, take one after, which is no so very blamable, but dinna be always dram-drinking away. Naeboddy can scruple for one just before dinner, and when the desert is brought in, after it's ta'en away; and perhaps one, or it may be twa, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra drowsyng and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-drinking. Afore tea and after tea, and between tea and supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, not always to be dram-drinking. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram or twa is no more than a Christian man may lawfully do; but, brethren, let me caution ye not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be we may pass the bounds of moderation!"

To Bachelors.—If there is one among this hopeful class who takes no newspaper, let him read the following true story. And if, not having the fear of woman's faithfulness before his eyes, he still neglect to supply himself with one of these useful chronicles, the lightest punishment our wishes would inflict on him is, that he may become the hero of a similar adventure.

A farmer in Connecticut, having negotiated a treaty of alliance among the mountains of the distant hill country, concluded, among other economical retrenchments in his expenditure, "to stop the newspaper." The parties not having time, taste, or inclination for those dainty little composes called love letters, held no communication with each other. Months passed quietly along; seed time went and harvest came; the fruits of autumn were gathered in, and the quiet season of winter arrived. The love-begone swain, one bright morning when he had nothing else to do, saddled his horse, provided himself with a pillion to bring the dear one home, and rode off with a deadly determination to perpetrate the crime of matrimony. But alas! for female constancy—on his arrival he found that his journey was lost, and that he came a day too late for the fair,—she had been married six months before—an item of information he might have gained from the newspaper, of which his false economy had deprived him."

Legal Dexterity.—The anecdote now going the rounds of the press, from the last London, of General Wirion's advice to the Frenchman who complained that an Englishman knocked him down whenever he attempted to rise—"Mon ami, when an Englishman knocks you down, never do you get up until he is gone away," reminds me of a story of Sergeant Davy. The sergeant having abused a witness, as Serjeants will abuse witnesses, was on the following morning, whilst in bed, informed that a gentleman wished to speak to him; the Serjeant concluding that it was a client, desired that he might be shown up; the visitor, stating his name, reminded the Serjeant of the cause which he had heaped on him on the preceding day, protesting that he could not put up with the indignities,

and must have immediate satisfaction, or he should resort to personal chastisement. On this the Serjeant, raising himself up, said, "But you won't attack me surely while I am in bed, will you?"—"Certainly not," said the aggrieved party; "I should never think of attacking a man in bed." "Then I'll be d—d," said the Serjeant, as he laid himself down, wrapping the clothes round him, "if I get out of bed while you are in this town." London Magazine.

The Letter W.—I wonder that it has never struck the discoverers of "curious coincidences" (a pestilent class, by the way) that most of the things in which men chiefly delight begin with a W.—There are women, wit, wine and wisdom; an alliteration of good things not to be surpassed. Again, observe how the ladies have got the W. among them in their various relation—woman, wife, widow; they escape it only in the state of maid, but the cockney would reach them here by giving the w to virgin. London Mag. Diary.

Surgical operation.—In the 17th number of the New-York Medical and Physical Journal, Dr. David L. Rogers has reported an important and interesting case of epilepsy, of fourteen years standing, cured by the operation of trepanning.

The subject of the case was a Mr. D. aged 46 years, who had laboured under fits of epilepsy for a previous 14 years. "For the last ten," says the report, "they have occurred so frequently as to disqualify him for labor of any kind, and they have gradually increased in frequency and violence. From their long continuance his mind is much impaired, and he is fast approaching to a state of idiotism." It appears that he had received a blow on the head, some time previous to these fits, which fractured his skull. Dr. Rogers conceiving this to be the cause of the fits, recommended an operation for his relief; and accordingly on the 5th of Feb. 1825, assisted by Professor Mott and Dr. King, he removed the injured portion of bone by the application of trephine, and found a spicula of bone projecting into the brain. Dr. R. adds, "nine months after the operation, I saw this man in the street; he stated that his memory had nearly recovered its usual strength, he has had no return of the fits; and is so far restored to health as to attend to his business without any inconvenience."

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Hitherto the protection of our Courts under this knotty point of law and morals, has been claimed exclusively by deserted females. At the present Circuit Court, however, in this city, Judge Walworth presiding—a veteran swain, named Crawford, not numbering less than 74 winters—and somewhat addicted to asthma and apoplexy, brought his suit for damages sustained in disappointment and tortured feelings, against a fair maiden of 63, whom he had wooed and won, but who at the very moment that was to make him happy—when cake and bridegroom, and the nuptial torch were all ready, and the two latter burning—revoked her promise, and left him a heart-broken lover obnoxious "to the scorn, and what is worse, the pity of the world." This cruel she is named Benford, and against her the complaining ancient Cupid asked the vengeance of the laws. The case excited no little merriment, and occupied the court all day. The jury brought their verdict into court this morning. It was for the plaintiff, and mulcted the fair deceiver in \$200 damages and costs. So ladies take warning. N. E. Amer.

A most extraordinary defeat of the mandates of Justice was yesterday witnessed in this city. The Negro Michel, convicted of Arson on the 27th February last, and sentenced to be hung on yesterday, between the hours of 10 and 2, was accordingly conveyed to the gallows erected for that purpose, at the usual place. But here an unexpected difficulty arose—there was no one to perform the office of executioner! The Sheriff of Charleston District, who could not certainly be considered as the officer on such an occasion, of a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders, refused under legal advice, to act in the matter—and the Head Constable, to whom this duty had been assigned by the Court that condemned the criminal, refused to perform it. Whereupon, at 2 o'clock, the prisoner was brought back to the city, and is at present confined in the jail. The life of the culprit is of course safe. Charleston Courier.

William Dusenbury, of Harrison, (Westchester Co. N. Y.) having drunk up his health and property, hanged himself on the 13th ult.