

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1826.

[NO. 82.]

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 yard, 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 RUDSHILL.  
Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.  
54189

## 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 5 feet 9 inches in length by 3 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. BRANTON, 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.

Trays—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each.  
JOHN MACRAE.  
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4264

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

## Patent Corn-Sheller,

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 SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. The simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, 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 Sheller 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. 20, 1826. 574

## PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a find getter, will stand the cutting season (ending the first of August) at my stable on Little Sugar 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. 14133

## Just Published,

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

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 125 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, 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	2	-	4,680
7,800	3	-	23,400

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

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, \$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.

### PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least \$10 20, nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages \$30—Shares in proportion.  
Whole Tickets \$3 | Quarters 75  
Halves \$1,50 | Tickets.

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

### BOARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to take six or eight young ladies, as boarders.  
SAMUEL HENDERSON.  
April 19, 1826. 5182

### Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.  
Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 7911

## State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

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

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech 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 Iredell, at the Court-House in Stateville, on the 2d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

Delivry Bonds,  
For sale at the Office of the Journal.

## DESULTORY.

From the Sierra Leone Gazette.

Discoveries in Africa.—His Majesty's ship Brazen, Capt. Willes, sailed on Thursday last, for the Bights of Benin and Biafra: Captains Clapperton and Pearce, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the Brazen, went down in her, and will be landed at such part of the coast as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Capt. Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior with Major Denham. We had much conversation with him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be more apparent the more we become acquainted with the country) that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave-trade—the contamination of the coast—the more he is raised in the scale of humanity: the more intelligent, honest, and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Belle, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Soccatoo and the coast; whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course, and follow it to the sea; with other exertions for the benefit of science, and the extension of knowledge.

We were favored with a view of a map, containing the late discoveries of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Soccatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and, we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a steam vessel may traverse this immense continent from the Bight of Benin to the Foulah country—a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Captain Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We are also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo, is brought from the west and south west,—a strong corroboration, of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or interior Africa are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that Government to keep every thing connected with its colonial establishments a profound secret. The world knows nothing of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they must know it; and if so, we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept.

Mr. Cropper, of Liverpool, recently stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that America now manufactures as much as England did 26 years ago, and that France is only 15 years behind England.

### The Great Unknown—Still Unknown.

The editors of the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal have seen a letter just received by a gentleman of that city from Edinburgh, which states that Sir Walter Scott in making his claim against the house of Constable & Company, which had failed, acknowledged himself to be the proprietor only and not the author of the Waverley Novels. The acknowledgment of proprietorship was sufficient to establish his claim against the estate of the firm.

Balt. Patriot.

We understand that Miss Andrews, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is the fortunate holder of the 15,000 prize in the last Literature Lottery, class No. 2, drawn on the 5th inst. in New York.—Noah's Advocate.

Laws.—One hundred and thirty laws have been passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Of these, 41 are of a private, and 59 of a public nature. There are 27 acts incorporating companies for the various purposes of internal improvement and education.

An Ancient Schoolmaster.—A correspondent informs us that a man now resides in North Brookfield, who has taught school so long, that some of his present scholars are the grand-children of some of his former ones.—Mass. Spy.

Mr. RANDOLPH.—The Roanoke Orator has lost none of his peculiar characteristics by his late affair with Mr. Clay. He makes three or four speeches each week, and the last, so far as we have seen of them, breathe the usual high spirit, cutting all that comes in his way, making his tongue as dreadful an implement as the scalping knife and tomahawk of his boasted Indian ancestors. In a speech on the 17th, in which there is rather more method than usual, he gave Mr. Holmes, of Maine, such a complete setting down as every one acquainted with his political character would have rejoiced at had it occurred any where but in a dignified, deliberative body, as the Senate ought to be. Mr. Holmes having, while Mr. R. was absent, expressed his satisfaction that the motion to restore the appointment of committees to the Senate had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice-President, Mr. R. found the remark in the Intelligencer next morning, and rose to contradict it. He said Mr. H. never had any authority from him to make such a statement; that it was not true; that, however much he might desire the friendship of the Vice-President, that relation had never subsisted between that gentleman and himself.

Mr. Holmes denied the correctness of the newspaper report—said Mr. R. was in his seat when he used the expression referred to in the Intelligencer; which Mr. R. flatly denied. Mr. H. recollected what he said, which was, that he was pleased that the proposition came from the quarter that it did, for he had understood and believed it was from the personal friend of the Vice-President.—Mr. Randolph replied:

"If the gentleman disavows the words, I have nothing more to say. If he denies the words, there is an end of it. And, sir, while the gentleman was speaking I was absent—I went out while the gentleman was speaking. Let me observe, that I certainly must understand the evidence of my own senses, and what I heard or did not hear, as well as the gentleman from Maine could do for me. This is a further specimen of the gentleman's care of others who do not aspire to his good offices. I did say before, that what I said was offered in no offensive spirit to the gentleman from Maine. I shall not say that again. If once I make an overture of that kind, and it is repelled, I shall not renew it. I go further, sir: I suffer no man to play fast and loose with me. If the gentleman had disavowed his words, that was another affair; but, if that gentleman once plays loose with me, he shall never play fast again with me, that I can assure him. The gentleman's expression of "understanding" and "believing," and all that, has, at this time of day, a very awkward sound in my ear. There is more of caution and circumspection than comports with that gentleman, in matters of assertion, who talks of "understanding" and "believing" that one man stands in such a relation to another. I say, unhesitatingly, that I shall trust the notes of the note-taker in a question of that sort, sooner than the memory of the gentleman from Maine. It is a liberty which the gentleman from Maine never had any right to claim, by any sort of relation subsisting between us. I wish it to be so distinctly understood. Why did not some of my bosom friends undertake to make friendships and enmities for me? They know me better. I have one favor to ask of the gentleman from Maine—that, in pursuing the line of his duty here, he will permit me to pursue the line of mine, without impeding upon me course—for there is not a member in this body whom I have less disposition to touch, in any way, than the gentleman from Maine."

To this bitter and contemptuous language the honorable Mr. Holmes said not a word.  
Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Editor.—A friend of mine, a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, speaking, a day or two since, of the recent conduct of some of the gentlemen from this State, at Washington, said it reminded him of the youthful pranks which we daily see exhibited in the streets—four or five boys are running with might and main to get a ride behind a coach; while contending for the goal, a tolerable degree of fair play characterizes the pursuit—but, when one of the number, more active than the rest, attains the desired object, and is mounted upon the enviable seat, all the disappointed ones, jealous of his good fortune, and in despair themselves of attaining it, cry out, "cut behind!"  
Charleston Courier.

The Bridgeport, Conn. Courier gives the following as "something new."—A log was brought to the saw-mill of Captain Jas. Johnson, in Weston, a few days since; after sawing off the butt, they discovered that they had sawed in two a whole pack of Cards; ninety grains were counted from the cards to the out side of the log; they must therefore have been deposited there ninety years since; they were perfectly sound, and but a very little soiled and would have been as good as new had they not been cut in two by the saw. The log was perfectly sound all around the cards. We are authorized to say that the above can be substantiated by numbers of respectable persons living in that neighborhood.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.—On motion of Mr. Randolph, the Senate then proceeded to consider the motion submitted by him to rescind the two rules of the Senate which place the power of appointing the Committees, and the supervision of the Journal, with the Presiding Officer.

A debate of two hours duration took place on this motion, in which Mr. Randolph spoke repeatedly in support of the expediency and constitutional necessity of the proposed change in the Rules—or rather their restoration to what they had been—and, in explanation of his views in regard to parliamentary forms—of the rights and duties of presiding officers and members of legislative bodies—especially of those of the Senate of the United States—and contending, among other positions, that it is not the duty, nor the right of the President of the Senate to call a member to order until the call be made by a member, and an appeal be made to the chair, &c.

Messrs. Johnson, of Ken., Holmes, Mills, Van Buren, Eaton and Hayne, entered, also, into the debate, chiefly in explanation of the considerations that had led the Senate to make the existing change in its rules; their experience of the effects of the change, and their views of its propriety, or impropriety—the comparative merits of the two modes of appointing Committees, &c. &c. [As the debate at large cannot be immediately published—it is proper to state here, that all the gentlemen who favored the present motion, as well as the one who opposed it, disclaimed the remotest intention to impute to the Vice President an improper exercise of the duties devolved on him by the rules; the change was supported on the score of its abstract propriety; and, that the conduct of the Chair might not be impugned by the procedure, Mr. Holmes took occasion to express his satisfaction that the motion had proceeded from an intimate personal friend of the Vice President, which itself would contradict the presumption that any conduct of that officer had induced the proposition.]

The resolutions having been agreed to—The Vice-President rose and said, he trusted that the Senate would indulge him in making a few observations before he resumed his seat, as the debate on the subject just decided had relation necessarily to the duties of the Chair.

No one, more than myself, said the Vice-President, can be more deeply impressed with the great truth, that the preservation of rights depends, mainly, on their exercise. That nation deserved to conquer the world, which called its army *exercitus*; and so will the nation deserve that its liberty shall be immortal, which lays the foundation of its system of Government on the great principles, that no power ought to be delegated which can be fairly exercised by the constituent body, and that none ought ever to be delegated but to responsible agents. These have been my maxims through the whole of my political life, and I should be inconsistent with myself, if I did not give my entire assent to the principles on which the rules in question have been rescinded. I trust, said he, that it never will be the ambition of him, whose lot it is now to occupy this Chair, to enlarge its powers. My ambition, I hope, pursues a different direction—not to enlarge powers, but to discharge, with industry, fidelity and firmness, the duties which may be imposed on me. Thus feeling, I shall witness, with pleasure, the resumption of all the powers which can be properly exercised by the Senate, as they will be then placed, where alone they can be with perfect safety.

From the direction which the debate, in some degree, took, as well as from what has been said without these walls, it becomes, on this occasion, proper that I should state, for the information of this body, the construction that the Chair has put on the 6th and 7th rules of the Senate. They are in the following words:

"When a member shall be called to order, he shall sit down, until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, without debate; but if there be a doubt in his mind, he may call for the sense of the Senate."

"If the member be called to order, for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down, in writing; that the President may be better enabled to judge of the matter."

The Chair, said the Vice-President, has bestowed its most deliberate and anxious attention, by night and by day, on the question of the extent of its powers, under a correct construction of these rules and has settled in the conviction, that the right to call to order, on questions touching the latitude or freedom of debate,