

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1826.

[NO. 99.]

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.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M. 82tf

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

NORTH & S. CAROLINA LOTTERY,

For the benefit of OXFORD ACADEMY in North-Carolina, &c.

FIRST CLASS—To be drawn 29th Nov. 1826.

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

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | Prize of | \$12,000 | - | \$12,000 |
| 1 | - | 6,000 | - | 6,000 |
| 1 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 |
| 1 | - | 4,000 | - | 4,000 |
| 1 | - | 2,500 | - | 2,500 |
| 1 | - | 1,340 | - | 1,340 |
| 6 | - | 1,000 | - | 6,000 |
| 12 | - | 500 | - | 6,000 |
| 156 | - | 50 | - | 7,800 |
| 780 | - | 10 | - | 7,800 |
| 7,800 | - | 5 | - | 39,000 |

8,760 Prizes.—24,360 Tickets. 13,600 Blanks.—24,360 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 50 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 50 numbers will be publicly 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 \$12,000.

And those five other Tickets having on them the same numbers, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

- The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$6,000
- The 2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000
- The 2d, 3d and 1st to 4,000
- The 3d, 1st and 2d to 2,500
- The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,350

The 6 tickets which shall have on them the 1st, 2d and 4th drawn numbers, in some one of their orders, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

The 12 tickets which shall have on them any other three of the drawn numbers, in any order of permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

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 a prize of \$50.

Those 780 tickets which shall have on them some other two of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And those 7,800 tickets, which shall have on them some one of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$5.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize on 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.

Tickets and Shares can be had in the above scheme at the Managers' Offices.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, \$1 25

Halves, 2 50 |

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery, are for sale at the office of the Catawba Journal. Orders by mail, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to.

Stage to Camden.



THE subscriber intends to commence running a Stage from Charlotte to Camden, in the month of October next. He purposes to carry passengers on cheaper terms than the present rates of stage fare; and will make every arrangement to secure the comfort and convenience of travellers.

THOMAS BOYD.

August 20, 1826. 4199

For Sale,

MY Rockland Plantation, containing 745 acres, lying in the fork of big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of William Cook, Dr. Fox, and others; payable in four equal payments, viz:—on the 1st day of January, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, with interest on the three last payments from the first day of January, 1829. Bonds, with approved security, will be required, or a lien on the lands. Those who may wish to purchase, must make application to myself, or Col. Thomas G. Polk, who is authorized to sell, before the 15th of October next. The purchaser can have the crop on the ground at a fair valuation, together with stock, farming tools, &c. 81103 WILL. POLK.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY

TO ENCOURAGE THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 20,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of September next.

Scheme.

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | Prize of | 20,000 | Dollars, is | \$20,000 |
| 1 | - | 10,000 | - | 10,000 |
| 1 | - | 5,000 | - | 5,000 |
| 1 | - | 2,000 | - | 2,000 |
| 2 | - | 1,500 | - | 3,000 |
| 8 | - | 1,000 | - | 8,000 |
| 10 | - | 500 | - | 5,000 |
| 20 | - | 200 | - | 3,600 |
| 40 | - | 100 | - | 4,000 |
| 50 | - | 50 | - | 2,500 |
| 450 | - | 20 | - | 9,000 |
| 1,050 | - | 10 | - | 10,500 |
| 7,366 | - | 5 | - | 36,830 |

9,000 Prizes. 22,986 tickets at \$5 is 119,430

14,886 Blanks } (Not two Blanks to a Prize.)

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days' drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the prizes in another.

STATIONARY PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|--------|
| First day, will be entitled to a Prize of | \$200 |
| Second day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Third day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Fourth day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Fifth day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Sixth day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Seventh day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Eighth day, - - - - - | 500 |
| Ninth day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Tenth day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Eleventh day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Twelfth day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Thirteenth day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Fourteenth day, - - - - - | 1,000 |
| Fifteenth day, - - - - - | 1,500 |
| Sixteenth day, - - - - - | 5,000 |
| Seventeenth day, - - - - - | 10,000 |
| Eighteenth day, - - - - - | 20,000 |

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

\$73,730.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. 30 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of 15 per cent. All prizes not demanded within 12 months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interests of literature and science; and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHY.

Tickets in the above Lottery are for sale at the Office of the Journal. Orders by mail, will be promptly attended to.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *30

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 124 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. BINGHAM: Several circumstances have interrupted the Juvenile Essays, heretofore, in their regular appearance. They are now resumed under the expectation of appearing regularly. My young friends could furnish a number every week, but will probably furnish a number only once in three weeks. If the diamond beauties of the ancient Classics are interspersed in these Essays, your readers, it is hoped, will not think it ostentatious. "To an eye practised in the original Latin and Greek authors, there is a clear opening of sense, which a thick cloud mantles, the moment it is translated." Select quotations, like jewels, if well set, reflect beauty around them, while they do not disjoin the composition nor obscure the path of the unlettered reader.

JUVENILE ESSAYS.....No. 6.

Independence and Decision of Character.

Our world is diversified by numerous distinguishing and peculiar shades of character. With justice and propriety the world has been compared to a stage, from the various contrast of character there exhibited. Aside from that peculiarity of character which designates and distinguishes the various nations of mankind, there is still a very observable diversity of character to be perceived among the members of the same classes and communities. This diversity of character may be observed not only among the highest and most refined of civilized, enlightened and christianized society, but it may readily be marked in all the grades of mankind. To enumerate all the marked distinctions of character, which present themselves to our view, would carry us too far at present. One particular and important trait of the human character shall suffice for the present discussion; that is, *Independence and Decision of Character.*

The influence and worth of this quality of the mind, are both great and obvious. How dreadfully deficient is man, a creature at best possessing but feeble powers, if he be destitute of this noble quality! How likely to become "a feather for every wind that blows," surrounded, as he invariably must be, with innumerable objects calculated to perplex, to divert and to repress his operations! How badly fitted is he for passing through the various scenes of private life in security and happiness! How infinitely worse would he be qualified for the more important and more responsible scenes of public life! How incompetent to engage in deeds of "noble daring!" How apt to dwindle away to a mere nothing in the world! In whom this distinguishing quality exists, independent of every thing but reason, and supporting his firm and resolute decisions upon a consciousness of acting in conformity to the dictates of reason, he stands unshaken, like the majestic oak of the forest, defying the raging storms that toss, and roar, and beat against his strong consolidated body. He remains unhurt and fearless amidst such scenes as try the very souls of men.

We shall see the incalculable benefit of this character, and be constrained to acknowledge its vast influence, whether we contemplate it in private, or in a public situation. Let us, for the sake of further elucidation of the subject, consider it in a private character. The most private which we could imagine, and the one most disengaged from the busy world, has, notwithstanding the secluded state in which he may live, his points to gain, his adversaries and competitors to contend with. This affords him a circuit in which to move, evolving his ingenuity, and displaying his mental weapons of defence. Measures are to be planned, adopted and effected. If he be of an indecisive character, he will hesitate, perhaps, for hours between two different propositions; and at last probably adopt neither; but will be obliged to call to his assistance the aid of another. What, then, must naturally be the consequence. How can we admit of more than a supposition of a probability, that one, who perhaps is not actuated to devise, or perform, by any motives involving self-interest, will adjust his business with the same skill, prudence, exactness and precision, as if he himself had performed it, who, beyond doubt, must feel himself the most interested? Yet, to what other expedient could he have recourse? To what other refuge more favourable, could he flee, with any kind of imaginable hope of success, whose mind is so subordinate and appended, as to be unable, either to devise, to determine; or to act indepen-

dently? Such an one does virtually confess himself to be a slave. While, on the other hand, he who lays his own schemes, devises his own plans and measures himself, placing his sole dependence on, and deciding with a consciousness of being supported by reason, gains his objects to his wish,—improves his noble inherent faculties,—is free from obligation,—is exempted from being harassed and perplexed by the doubts, disquietudes and fears of an indecisive and dependent mind,—and without reserve, avers his native and just privilege of mental freedom. How applicable to him is the declaration of the Poet Horace, "Nobis sine cortice." He sails the ruffled sea of life in his own bark. Reason his pilot, independence his helm, he steers his course through the rugged way, equally disdainful the stormy tempest that lowers, and rages, and clashes above, and the rolling billows, that murmur, and toss, and threaten beneath. In the next place, let us contemplate this trait of character in a public station.

Here we are led to see its real advantage and influence. Here we see it held up to our view as a lamp that diffuses its light all around. Its value we see in times of wars and commotions, when it "rides in the whirlwind, and directs, the storm." In that station, we likewise see it, when placid peace has returned, devising measures deep, judicious, firm and stable, for the welfare of society; and administering justice, without prejudice, and without fear. Bold, daring, intrepid and just, it neither dreads the insidious attacks of malicious and subtle intriguers, nor will itself cower to an unreasonable or injudicious measure. Of such a character were our venerable ancestors, whose theatre was fixed on the fragments of that shattered isthmus, rent asunder by a convulsive shock, which had connected this continent to tyrannic Britain. When floating and tossing on an unknown sea, they were encompassed by every thing calculated to appal the stoutest heart, and to shake, if possible, the firmest resolution,—on every hand danger threatening,—in every corner death lurking,—if, then, they had been destitute of this glorious principle, how shocking, how lamentably shocking, must have been the result of that convulsion! The cruel hand of despotism must here have fixed its throne,—must here have been wielding now its iron rod! This land, now blooming all in vernal beauty, under the influence of the genial sun of liberty, must have been over-spread, yea, must have been shrouded, in the clouds and thickest darkness of usurpation and tyranny. Science and education, which now rise triumphantly on the Eagle wings of Independence, and diffuse their bright influence throughout every corner of our happy country, must have been rigorously limited, fettered and restrained. Our Commerce, which now, under the American Eagle, floats, at pleasure, on every sea, must have been restricted by the unrestrained will of the British Lion. The internal improvement of our country, which now advances with gigantic strides,—which even now is fit to dispute the palm of superiority with the trans-atlantic world, if not totally curbed, must, at least, have advanced with a Vulcan's gait. Our Ciceros, our Demosthenes, our Solons, our Licurguses, must all have depended on the sunshine of royal favor, and lingered around a royal court. But, happy circumstance for America! Never did this glorious principle exist in less contaminated purity,—never was this character more palpably indented on human heart, than on the hearts of those magnanimous, those heroic, those decisive members of our venerable Continental Assembly. This, their acts, their declarations, their whole lives will testify. Their measures did not bear one taint of fear, though by rocks, shoals, and whirlpools, they were surrounded on every side. Their language was not the language of indecision, and doubt, neither was it the language of hair-brained rashness, or head-strong folly.

Real mental Independence, decision founded on the sure base of profound reason, marked their judicious resolutions.—Their influence, with electric rapidity, flashed throughout the continent, and imparted to thousands the fire of genuine patriotism. They rose, they defended, they defeated; and genuine liberty was the prize. We may justly say of those noble spirits, as the Poet Horace speaks of his "justum et tenacem propositi virum." "Them, nec cunctis instans tyranis, nec curiam ardor probo pubentium mente quatit solidam." In war and in peace; in the senate-house and in the humble cottage, the utility, the glory and the happiness of those who bear this motto visible in their face, are surely obvious. Such we may find to have been the character of the greatest master spirits of the world, who are handed down to us by the pen of history. The great spring and source of their power and influence, originated in their own bosoms. There lay the mine

to which, on all occasions, they had the greatest recourse. They were too rich themselves to borrow, too proud for servile imitation. They would not, they could not brook the idea of being appended. They would not, they could not hesitate long between two opinions. Reason, cultivated and exercised, was ever at hand, with her just weights and balances, to pronounce the preponderant.—Then quickly the one must be rejected, the other adopted. Z.

A Memento.—Among the manifold difficulties with which the faithful Patriots who achieved our independence had to struggle, probably the most embarrassing was the fluctuating value and enormous depreciation of the continental money, as it was called. To show what a wretched measure of value and medium of exchange our fathers were compelled to use, we give the following items from a mess-bill dated in 1780 and 1781. The bill was showed to us by a soldier of the revolution, still living in respect among us, who was at the time a lieutenant in the regular service, and head of the mess referred to. We have not room for the whole bill, and therefore select the following charges as giving the general scope of the document.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Lieut. ———, for the Mess, | To ———, Dr. |
| 1780—Oct. 30, 8 lb. Sugar, at \$14, | \$112 00 |
| Dec. 6, 4 lb. do. at 16, | 64 00 |
| 1781—Feb. 1, 2 qts. Spirits, at 50, | 100 00 |
| Mar. 6, 15 yds. Twist, at 16, | 150 00 |
| " 6, 3 Brushes and Blackb'll, 95 00 | |
| " 15, 1 pt. Wine, \$40, 1 lb. | |
| Sugar, \$18, | 58 00 |
| Apr. 1, 1 Black Silk Hdkf. | 75 00 |
| " 11, 1 1-2 doz. Eggs, at \$12. | 18 00 |
| | \$672 00 |

This is but a small specimen of the embarrassment of the revolution, we confess, but it is a very decisive one. If a man will but reflect on the train of causes which lead to the depreciation of the currency of a country, he will find matter enough to occupy his thoughts and excite his wonder, even in these few items of a mess-bill. From these charges it would seem that the paper money of the time was worth about one per cent. of its nominal value—that is, \$100 in paper was worth about one \$1 in specie. What a miserable instrument was this for providing for the wants of a struggling nation, and defending armies against the inclemencies of these northern skies. A fluctuating and depreciated currency, at any time a public grievance, in time of war, when money is so indispensable for putting the public strength into battle array, becomes a calamity of the most formidable nature; and to bear up under it, and in despite of its paralyzing influence to uphold and carry forward a great and glorious cause, requires the most devoted patriotism, the highest kind of courage and constancy, and constitutes the most unequivocal evidence of public virtue.

Such little matters of fact, do more than the most laboured description, to carry the mind back to "the times that tried men's souls," and to reveal the real nature and extent of those obstacles which lay in the way to independence and freedom. It would be well to think of these things more than is customary, for it is wonderful how soon the memory of obligations which imply pecuniary responsibility passes away. The public, acting on the maxim of the law that corporations have no souls, cannot be made to feel the force of such claims, and however lavish of gratitude, are most injuriously frugal of their coin.

Troy Sentinel.

In Indiana, Jonathan Jennings has been elected a representative to the 20th Congress without opposition, and O. H. Smith, a firm supporter of the administration, has been elected from the district now represented by John Test, who is opposed to it.

Returns from Illinois make it probable that Ninian Edwards has been elected Governor of that State.

A western editor thus prefaces the announcement of his own marriage: "What I know to be true, that will I have the boldness to publish."

An English missionary in Java, states, that in the village of Buitenzore, in the vicinity of Batavia, where there is a colony of two thousand Chinese, he found, in one of their houses, an European picture of Bonaparte, in a gilt frame, to which the people offer incense and pray night and morning.