

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

[NO. 100.]

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 Iradell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 572 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 49 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.

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	is	\$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. 97,140
15,600 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 played 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 annexed 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 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.

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.

Sermon on the Atonement.

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

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Public Sale.

ON Friday, the 29th inst. will be sold, at the dwelling-house of Zenas Alexander, deceased, the following property, viz:—A Saw Mill and Grist Mill seat, including about fifty acres of land; a tract of land of about 200 acres, three miles from Charlotte, on the west side of Beattie's Ford road, of a good quality and well timbered; a front and back lot in Charlotte, unimproved and handsomely situated; about thirty acres of land near Charlotte, joining the land of Wm. Rudisill, Samuel McCombs and others; two negro women, stock of all kinds, with a variety of other articles. Also, above one hundred copies of the first volume of Wm. C. Davis' lectures on the New Testament. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock—terms made known on the day of sale.

A. W. ALEXANDER, Esq'tor.

Sept. 1, 1826. 41150

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate of Zenas Alexander, deceased, by note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

A. W. A.

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	4,000
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,950	10	19,500
7,366	5	36,830

9,000 Prizes. 23,886 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. 50 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.

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
14136 ROBERT WATSON.

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 L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. '80

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at the Office.

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. 80103 WILL. POLK.

Lands for Sale.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Equity for Rutherford county, pronounced at April Term, A. D. 1826, in the case of Arthur Bronson, Gould Hoyt, James B. Murray and Peter A. Jay, Peter W. Radcliff and Eliza Thompson, Executors and Executrix of James Thompson, deceased, against Augustus Sackett,—I will proceed to sell before the Court-House at Asheville, in the county of Buncombe, on Friday, the 15th day of October next, one tract of land containing thirty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-four acres: this tract is situate in the south-east corner of the county, on Green River and its waters.

And in Rutherford county, before the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on Tuesday, the 17th day of October next, being in term of the Superior Court of that county, I will proceed to sell all the lands usually denominated "Speculation Lands," situate therein, consisting of fifty-eight separate tracts or patents, containing an aggregate amount of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. These lands, from their general dispersion, present all the varieties of soil, &c. to be found in the county.

Also, in Mecklenburg county, before the Court-House in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November next, being in term of the Superior Court for that county, I will proceed to sell twenty thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land, comprising seventeen separate tracts or patents, situate in the south-eastern section of the county, in or near the Gold Mine region.

The above lands will be sold by the separate tract or patent; and should the sale at any one of the above places be not finished on the day mentioned, it will continue from day to day, until completed, or until so much thereof is sold as may be sufficient to satisfy the above mentioned decree, amounting to one hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, and the legal interest thereon from the 21st of August, A. D. 1821, until paid.

Terms—CASH. Conveyances of title to be executed by the complainants.

T. F. BIRCHETT, Clerk & Master.
August 1, 1826. 70109

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

SKETCH OF THE UNITED STATES, BY A RUSSIAN.

This work is said to be from the pen of Mr. POLETICA, formerly Minister from Russia to the United States, and now one of the highest and most confidential officers of the Russian government. An American, who has made himself even superficially acquainted with the history and politics of his country, will derive little information from the pages of the work under consideration; that, indeed, was not the object of the work. But, if it be desirable that the people of a remote region should be made acquainted with the nature of our institutions, the manners and customs of our people, and with the physical character of our country; and, also, if it be desirable to know what is said of us by the writers of foreign countries, to people who know little or nothing of us, then the book of Mr. Poletica must be deemed interesting. There are many errors, political and geographical, on the body of the work; but they do not affect the character or interest of the subject of it—they merely tend to make the sketch less perfect, without materially injuring it—and these errors are generally corrected by the translator in notes. It has been said that the author was very friendly and liberal towards us in his work. We think he has been rather just than friendly; candid, than liberal; which, in our opinion, unless we would feel a spirit of vanity, is far preferable. The author is a professed and practical monarchist, and does not disguise his political sentiments; yet he does not hesitate to say, that the republican institutions of the United States are the only ones which would suit this country. The work was translated by a gentleman of Baltimore, and published by Mr. E. J. Coale. The following extracts will give our readers an idea of the style and character of the book.

Extract from "A sketch of the internal condition of the United States, and of their political relations with Europe; by a Russian."

We should exceed the limits of this sketch, by giving a succinct description of the different states composing the American confederation. Independent sovereignties, so far as concerns their local interests, they are scarcely distinguishable from each other in the body politic which they unitedly constitute.

To convey a general but accurate idea of them, it is only necessary to state,

that they are so many republics erected on the principles of pure democracy. The differences observable in their respective forms of government exist only externally. They rest on a common foundation; every where the numerical majority influences directly the choice of men and measures; every where the executive power, very limited in its attributes; is frequently renewed; every where in fine, the people possess rights reserved to themselves which their legislators dare not touch. These rights, having for their object individual liberty and security, are like the laws of Moses, placed on a tabernacle, which no profane hand dares assail. Viewed at a distance, this constellation of republics pleases the eye and satisfies the mind; the principles on which they are based, reflect honor upon humanity; the apparent effects of these popular forms of government, present the image of happiness and contentment; but as soon as you examine them more closely, you discover serious imperfections, and even anomalies. In watching over individual rights thus tenderly, justice is rendered incompetent to the suppression of many offences committed in the daily transactions of life. Without being very important in themselves, they nevertheless affect public order and tranquility; a well organized police, a thing incompatible with American institutions, could easily, at least in a considerable degree, have prevented their occurrence. In guarding against the abuse of executive power, they have made it incapable of fulfilling the obligations they have imposed upon it, whether it concerns the conduct of the foreign relations of the country, or those of the confederated states among themselves. In their anxiety to restrict the expenses of government, they have excluded from all public employment men of education and talents; for it is certain, and all those who have sojourned any time in the United States will concur in the opinion, that a seat in Congress, is little sought after by lawyers and physicians in possession of an extensive practice.

This is not however the place to enter into a critical examination of popular governments. Like every other work of man, it bears the stamp of imperfection. But if, as the author believes, limited and constitutional monarchies better guarantee individual safety and public tranquility than democratical states; yet it is certain, at least, that the latter are the most economical form of government that can be adopted; and, whatever we may think of it in other respects, this must be admitted to be a very important advantage in a country which meteor like is just bursting from obscurity.

There prevails among the American people an almost universal opinion, and which will not be easily eradicated, that under the peculiar circumstances in which their country is placed, a popular government is the best adapted to them. They have known no other since its first colonization, and the history of the United States furnishes no single incident exhibiting the slightest tendency in the nation towards a change in the existing form of government—a form which recommends itself so powerfully to their favor by the smallness of the expenditure necessary for its maintenance. It is only when the Americans represent their institutions as a perfect creation of human wisdom, susceptible of application at all times and to all countries, that the extravagance of their republican notions becomes manifest. For after all, the institutions of which they seem so proud, having as yet stood the test of but forty years' experience, cannot be regarded as having been submitted to a conclusive experiment. They have yet to pass through the ordeal of the immediate vicinity of a great power like that of Mexico, when this kingdom, after having entirely severed its political ties with Spain, shall be permanently erected into an independent state, either in the form of a constitutional monarchy, or an indivisible republic. The first effect of this change of character on the United States, would be to create an absolute necessity for a considerable increase of their regular army, and thereby of the influence of the federal government.—[Pages 38 to 42.]

The Anglo-Americans have been accused of an excessive and even shocking degree of national vanity. To a certain extent, this reproach may be well founded; for it cannot be denied, that they are not very sparing in the praises they bestow upon themselves on every occasion. But on the other hand, where is the nation without vanity? Besides, this national vanity shows itself so often in the United States, because there are there more numerous opportunities for its display, than in any other country. It is inherent in the nature of a republican government, based on the sovereignty of the people. Who does not know that of all sovereigns, the sovereign people is most a-

varicious of praise; and as their suffrages are indispensable to the election either of a supreme magistrate, an inspector of a market, and even of an officer of a regiment of militia, it follows, that the ambition of the one and avarice of the others, singing in chorus, the praises of the sovereign people, have finished by reducing the perpetual adulation addressed to them, in the speeches of their orators, and the columns of their gazettes, to the simple formula which declares, that the American nation is the most enlightened and virtuous on earth. This assertion may be even found in the annual messages of the president of the United States.—[Pages 130 to 131.]

*These observations should be taken in a limited sense, that is to say, as applicable to all democratic governments. To prevent any misunderstanding on this point, the author does not hesitate to declare it as his conviction, that a republican government alone suits the United States in their present situation, and is the only one which could subsist in that country.

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. EDITOR.—A Poet has said, "tis education forms the human mind;" and it may be justly affirmed, that no truth has received the common consent of mankind more implicitly, than that contained in the above line. There is another truth connected with the subject of education, which I take to be in the general very clear. It is, that the indifference or inattention of parents and guardians, with regard to the education of children, is nearly as universal as the belief that,

"As the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

I do not mean that children are not sent to school a sufficient time, or that there exists a scarcity of schools or teachers; they are, throughout nearly the whole of our country, sufficiently abundant, and in some places we have them to overflowing. What I mean is this— that little attention is paid to the proper education of children; in other words, sufficient care is not taken to have them learn, and understand what they attempt to acquire. If a child gets a variety of lessons "by heart," dips into a great number of subjects, and glances at many of the sciences, this is practically deemed giving an education.

This inattention on the part of guardians and parents, finds its counterpart in the generality of teachers. I have seldom found an exception, and I have long observed the manner in which children are taught at school. In the language of a writer in a Georgetown paper, under the signature of "Jay,"— "It is too common in most of our institutions, for the teachers to be satisfied with the mere rehearsal of the task prescribed to their pupils, without attempting to ascertain whether it be the lesson of a parrot, or a being capable of reflection." It is too true that most teachers rest "satisfied with the mere rehearsal." If a child commits his or her lessons perfectly, and runs over in each day as many subjects as there are "countering circumstances" in the way of the perfection of the "man machine?" or if the pupil knows as little about the matter thus committed, as Mr. Symmes does of the "concentric spheres?" or if he is as ignorant of the real meaning and intent of the subject as Mr. Reynolds is of the geography of his master's inner world, no matter; he is a smart boy, an apt scholar, and improves amazingly." It is indeed an amazing improvement.

I have seen many children who, but give them a clue now and then, and they would repeat to you with a facility that would remind you of the quick passage of a coach over a pavement, every rule in Murray's Grammar; and when they had ended, ask them for an exemplification of any simple rule, and in a moment they are speechless. So in every branch of study.

The memory alone is cultivated; judgment, thought and reflection are completely neglected.—By this means the child becomes in a short time disgusted, from being compelled to get by rote a quantity of words and phrases, of which it understands as little of the real meaning as it does of the motions of a Steam Engine or an Oriole.

The Course of Studies pursued at school, instead of fitting children for the pursuit and acquisition of knowledge in after life, has so completely nauseated them, that they seldom bear the idea of studying ever after.

JEREMY.