

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

[NO. 101.]

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, 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	" " 1,500	"	1,500
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. 97,440  
15,600 Blanks.—24,260 Tickets.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary permutation of 30 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 30 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 a 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 1,500

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 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

## Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the office of the Journal.

## 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.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber has one hundred acres of land for sale, five miles west from the town of Charlotte, on a north fork of Sugar Creek. It is well situated and productive as any for corn, cotton and wheat; and no doubt it has a Gold Mine, as good signs are to be seen. The purchaser can have two falls to make the payment, by paying one hundred and fifty dollars, and to divide the last sum into two. JONATHAN WILLIAMS. September 4, 1826.—31101.

## 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. \*80

## House of Entertainment.



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

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	36,850

9,000 Prizes. 23,986 tickets at \$3 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.

## Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at this Office.

## Agricultural.

On the effects of stirring the surface of the earth as a relief against drought.

This is a trite subject, and one, which we are aware has been long since settled by intelligent cultivators in all countries. It is very familiar to gardeners, and the cause of the superior production of gardens over field culture, may be attributed in part to the more frequent application of the hoe and spade. Yet it is true that a great number of farmers deny the proposition, and disapprove the practice. They think it dangerous to plough and hoe in the time of extreme drought and heat, while our own experience of 20 years has convinced us that it is much superior as a remedy against drought than watering in the limited manner, in which that must always be applied. There has never been a season in our memory in which there was a greater necessity for the application of all remedies against droughts than the present. The drought was not only of longer duration, but it took place when the plants were least able to resist it, not having sent their roots in quest of nourishment far, wide and deep. The early foliage also, more tender and more liable to wither under a scorching sun and a drying wind.

In this extraordinary season, I had a small patch of early potatoes planted in a warm and sandy soil purposely to procure an early crop; the soil was at least three quarters pure sand, mixed with some food for plants among the sand. The severe drought threatened a total loss of the crop. The potatoe stalks were feeble, drawn up, scarcely larger than goose quills, and I expected every day to see them wither; all hopes of a crop were abandoned. I thought that they were the fair subjects of a desperate experiment. On one of the hottest and driest days, I gave them a thorough ploughing, passing the plough four times through each row; first ploughing two furrows from the hills, as near the roots as possible, without throwing out the seed potatoes, and then returning the loam or earth instantly back by two other furrows. No rain intervened for ten days. In three days after the potatoes changed their color, they started afresh as if they had received the benefit of ample showers, while not a drop of rain had fallen.

The draws, which were abundant, settled upon the new turned earth, while, before the ploughing, no moisture had been apparent.

The last fact, though it cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless cultivator, has not been as yet explained.—We can easily see, that a soil, rendered porous, would more readily and easily convey its moisture to the roots. It becomes like a sponge, and is readily permeable, or rather readily permits the moisture to pass between its particles.—But it is not yet understood why it attracts the moisture. Perhaps, however, this may be owing to its presenting a much greater surface to the moist air of the night. The fact, however, which is what most concerns us, is settled. Perhaps some of the experiments of our distinguished countryman, Dr. Wells, a physician of London, who rendered himself conspicuous by his remarks on dew, may tend to explain this fact, though it is not my purpose now to examine the theory.

Every man who feels an interest in the question, can satisfy himself at once by stirring a small piece of the earth, in a time of severe drought, and if he does not find it in the morning more filled with moisture, than the undisturbed ground in its vicinity, let him continue a disbeliever.

But there is another mode, and it is one which I have never seen suggested, by which I apprehend the stirring of the surface, and making it light and porous, is beneficial in great droughts. It is this: light porous bodies are bad conductors of heat; perhaps because they have more air between their interstices. The facts are familiar to us. Metallic bodies acquire an intense heat under the rays of the sun, so do stones in proportion to their density. The earth, when very compact, will become exceedingly hot; but garden loam, which is very porous, remains cool at noon-day, two inches below the surface. I believe, therefore, that moving the surface, and keeping it in a light and porous state, enables it to resist the heat of the sun's rays, that the air between the particles of earth communicates the heat more slowly, than the particles themselves do when in close contact.

Such is my theory; but I am an enemy of theories, I always distrust them. I look only to facts; and having observed that a slight covering of half an inch of sea weed would preserve my strawberries from drought, which can only arise from it lying so loose on the surface, I have been led to infer that the undoubted fact that soil in a loose pulverized state resists drought,

is owing to the same cause, to wit, the slowness with which the heat of the solar rays is communicated to the roots. But let the theory sound, or unsound, I am persuaded that every farmer will find that the free use of his plough and hoe, in time of severe drought, will be of more value to him than as much manure as that labor would purchase. I have been always convinced from my experience as an horticulturist, that the great secret of cultivation consists in making the soil porous. In raising exotic plants, we know it to be true, and our flower pots are always supplied with soil the most porous, which we can obtain. The farmer may borrow light from an occupation, which he looks upon with disdain, but which serves to elucidate and explain the secrets of vegetation. [New-England Farmer.]

## Political.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Com. Porter and Mr. Adams.—There is a paper published in the city of New-York, (lately established) edited by Mr. Weaver, a cashiered Lieutenant, and by a Mr. Feleh, a dismissed Chaplain of the United States Navy.

This paper is called "Coram's Champion"—and was established to write down the Secretary of the Navy, and to give vent to the personal malignity of its Editors, neither of whom appears to deserve the slightest credit. They have been publicly accused, by Maj. Saterlee Clark, of N. Y. of having uttered falsehoods in relation to himself, and the facts of the case evidence the truth of the accusation. Maj. Clark was an officer of the U. S. Government. The Editors of the "Champion," from loose rumor, chose to assume that Maj. Clark had been aggrieved by the Government; and what do these impartial gentlemen, these Romans of the age of Brutus, but draw up a history of the circumstances they had heard in relation to it, and proffer the aid of their columns and talents to procure the Major justice! Maj. Clark assured the editors that what they had heard was untrue—that he had never been aggrieved by the government—and told them they must not publish the narrative they had gratuitously and so patriotically drawn up. They agreed to suppress it; but, notwithstanding they had been assured of its falsity, and notwithstanding their promise to suppress it, the next No. of their paper ushered it forth to the world as a true and veracious history! Maj. Clark then publicly contradicted it, and told the facts which had occurred; but still, the cashiered Lieutenant and the dishonored Chaplain continue to avouch that it is all true! We make a sober appeal to the public. Are these men to be believed? They surely are not. And yet, the "Richmond Enquirer," of the 1st inst. gives currency to one of its newly fabricated slanders against Mr. Adams, not only without any signs of incredulity, but with an effort to sustain it. It is not true, as all the narratives of the times agree, that, when Com. Porter offered his hand to Mr. Adams, at the launch of the Brandywine, the latter turned away from him. The remarks attributed to Gen. Lafayette, are not true. It is true, that at the instance of Gen. Lafayette, Mr. Adams intended to return Com. Porter his sword, and restore him to the service from which he had been dismissed by a Court Martial at that time: it is true, that Com. Porter, with a knowledge of this fact, suffered an article, subscribed by his name, to appear in the Washington prints on the very morning of that day, in which he indulged in a strain of acrimonious and unbecoming invective against the Court Martial and the National Executive; and it is true, that in consequence of this fact, Mr. Adams declined annulling the decision of the Court as he intended. It is further true, (if the narratives of that day are entitled to credit, and they are surely worth more than the naked assertions of men who are now suffering the punishment inflicted on them by the offended laws of their country and who have been demonstrated to be unworthy of credit) that Mr. Adams showed Com. Porter's publication to Gen. Lafayette, and consulted him as to the course he ought to pursue, winding up, in substance, with this remark, "I cannot now, consistently with what I owe to my own feelings, and to the feelings of the Court, restore Com. Porter to his rank, and return to him his sword." And it is also true, that the General

approved of Mr. Adams' determination.—Such was the narrative given at the moment, it was then uncontradicted; has remained uncontradicted until this time:—and is now only contradicted by a Lieutenant who was broke for employing the flag of his country in a forbidden traffic, and by a Chaplain who was dismissed, we know not for what; but not, we presume, because he possessed too much honor as a man, or too much humanity as a christian. If the slander had been confined to the columns of the "Champion," we should have taken no notice of it; but as the Enquirer, (which has an extensive circulation) has thought proper to translate it into its pages, with approbatory remarks, we have determined to send the antidote with the poison, as far as our paper circulates.

The "Richmond Enquirer," noticing Mr. Randolph's speech lately published in the Intelligencer as it was delivered, has the following paragraph.

"John Randolph of Roanoke.—There is something so peculiar, so forcible, in every thing that comes from this gentleman, that the public curiosity is always on tiptoe to see his speeches. We lose no time in laying before our readers, the fragments of a speech, to be found in the preceding columns. They are digressive enough. But forgetting the subject under discussion, many of his remarks are profound, and calculated to awaken reflection. It is the fashion of the day to ridicule Mr. R. and this speech has come in for its share of sarcasm. The fashionables may say what they will; the people will find in it some sense; although the whole of it may not be applicable to the subject under discussion." [Will Mr. Ritchie please to "put his finger" on the part that is applicable.]

"Digressive enough." Yes—indeed, Mr. Ritchie, so digressive that you cannot tell us, any more than Mr. Norvel, what it was about. Recapitulate the points of the speech, and give them to us!—"But forgetting the subject under discussion"—"the people will find in it some sense." Pretty employment this for a Senate of the United States—"forgetting a subject" for two or three hours, in listening to Mr. Randolph, because that, tho' his speech had no manner of application to the "subject under discussion," there was "some sense" in it. Will Mr. Ritchie say that the dignity of the Senate is maintained by a proceeding like this—or even "state rights," as argued by Mr. Giles, or the "right of instruction," as construed by that gentleman, supported!

I am, at least, not one of the "fashionables" that Mr. Ritchie speaks of. I have held one, and only one opinion of Mr. Randolph for the last twenty years, or more—that he was useless to his country and abusive of its best interests, by the time that he wasted in Congress by his long talks or "digressive" speeches. It is fashionable, however, for many that hold him in the same sort of estimation, even very lately, now to praise and extol him. It must be admitted, however, that the "Enquirer's" praise of Mr. R. is "faint" enough—there is "some sense" in his speech, though the whole of it may not be applicable to the subject under discussion! A little while ago, Mr. Ritchie and myself had the same opinion about Mr. Randolph, as the annexed extract from the "Enquirer," being an editorial note, will show, and this opinion was common to the whole republican party in the United States. Mr. Ritchie, as quoted by the Richmond Whig, (for I have not a file of his paper) on the 5th day of April, 1813, said—

"We understand, that a poil will be taken for Mr. Eppes, by some of his friends, in every county of the district, lately represented, or to be represented, by John Randolph. There is, to be sure, some little difference between the two men—Mr. Eppes is as much an ornament to Congress, as Mr. R. is a nuisance and a curse."

"A nuisance and a curse." Hard terms these—but at that time who thought them unmerited, and what hath Mr. Randolph done since to relieve himself of the just application of them? His assault upon the memory of the dead, the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Rush—