

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1827.

[NO. 151.]

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 arrears 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.

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 29, 1826. *80

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North Carolina, that by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3m149

The editor of the Pioneer, Yorkville, and of the Carolinian, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Stolen,

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a seal on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

State of North-Carolina,

Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton
vs.
Pascal Collins and
James Bryant &
wife Susannah.

Petition for partition of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susannah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susannah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherfordville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them ex parte, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.
650—pr. adv. \$2 63

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms,' by Gilbert McMaster." To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, "The design and use of the Book of Psalms." By HENRY REEFER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.



RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in settings, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—50

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 253, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE

OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, & M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Paken.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelized religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commemories of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, if you have all other Commemories, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantley, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divineunction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respects,
W. T. BRANTLEY.

15th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46th

State of North-Carolina, Iredele County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson } Or. Att.—James Campbell
vs. } Jas. Harbin. } summoned as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, replevy and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONSON, Clk.
651—pr. adv. \$2 50.

From Valparaiso.—We learn from our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the ship William & Henry, arrived at Gloucester on Thursday, in 30 days from Valparaiso. It is stated, that during the latter part of May, and first part of June, more rain fell in Chili than ever was known before by the oldest inhabitants. It swept off most of their grist mills, and 1500 houses at Santiago. It was estimated that the damage would amount to 2 millions of dollars. The rivers rose so rapidly that the mail was not received from Santiago for ten days, a distance of 80 miles. On the 8th June, in a heavy north wind, the ship American Hero, of Boston, brig Canada, of Baltimore, and a Liverpool brig, were driven ashore at Valparaiso—no lives lost. Part of their cargoes were saved, but much damaged. The Canada was sold a few days before to Captain Scott, of Boston, and Mr. Andrews of Baltimore. She had been put under the Chili flag.

Balt. Patriot.

Prosept administration of Justice.—Newbold, of whose apprehension in Frederickburg on the 22d ult. for passing \$1400 in Counterfeit United States notes on Mr. John T. Keeling, of Princess Ann County, the public are already apprised, as well as of his commitment to the jail of that county on this day fortnight, with his supposed accomplice T. F. Arledge, underwent an examination before a Magistrate's Court on Monday last, when both were remanded to the Superior Court, which commenced its session in that county on Thursday. Newbold had his final trial on Friday, and was sentenced to fifteen years confinement in the Penitentiary. Arledge was tried on Saturday and acquitted.

Beacon.

On Wednesday last, an Alligator, of unusually large size, was discovered, by a negro man, crossing the main road a short distance below the Bridge over Pine tree creek. He was pursued, the negro having collected a number of others, and discovered in a small pond, formed in a bend of the creek.—His course to the main creek being thus cut off, and the shallowness of the water preventing his concealing himself, a rope was procured; and, as he lay near the shore, a noose passed over his head. He did not attempt to escape until he felt the rope around his neck, when his exertions became violent. When partially exhausted by his efforts and strangled by the rope, they succeeded in cutting his throat. He was brought to this place, and measured ten and a half feet in length, and weighed 346 pounds.

Camden Journal.

The Nat. Intelligencer states, that there have been 467 new subscribers to that paper within the last six months; and only 77 discontinuances of subscriptions. During the same period, however, a number of subscriptions have expired; but, on the whole, that the subscription list has been enlarged since the adjournment of Congress, and that it is now greater than it has been at any time within ten years.

The Death of Mr. Canning predicted by Neron, the Astrologer.—In an old book, entitled the Prophecies of Bonner NERON, printed in the year 1707, is the following prophetic declaration, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event which has deprived the English nation of one of her brightest ornaments: "In the year 1827, a man will raise himself, by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him, but their envy and hatred

will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man."

Madness.—A commission of lunacy was lately held in London to enquire into the sanity of a very wealthy old gentleman of high family, named Juddrell. One of the facts alleged in proof of lunacy, was, that he would sometimes begin to read a newspaper and presently throw it down, saying it was all nonsense.—To us, this would be quite enough. Such a man, holding such opinions, must be stark staring mad. His property ought to be immediately sequestered and divided amongst the tribe editorial.]—Noah.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

NO. III.

The man who owns and cultivates a farm in the neighborhood of a populous city, enjoys more favorable opportunities for supporting a family and enlarging his property, than one who lives at a distance from a numerous and busy population, or far back in the interior of a country. It is because the productions of his farm and his garden have a fair and prompt market, with no delay of payment. This acts as a stimulus to his exertions. He is encouraged to fertilize his grounds, to practice the best modes of cultivation, to be economical of his time, and not to be sparing of his toil. His trees are well selected, his orchards flourish, his meadows are luxuriant, and he is no less particular in the quality of his grains, roots and vegetables. He is so habitually in good spirits from knowing no necessity or debt, by unembarrassed command of his affairs, and by a regular growth of his prospects for himself and his children, that his labors, instead of being oppressive, are prosecuted with renewed interest, while he looks forward to their speedy and certain reward.

It is no wonder then that such portions of our country as are in the vicinity of a dense and active population, should be remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. The distant farmer shows his sense of this, and of his own disadvantages, while in cutting down the timber that encumbers his lands, and which is to be burned in heaps as being only in his way, he remarks, that were these masses of wood in certain situations, instead of causing him so much useless labor, they would speedily augment his fortune. What is here said of the farmer or planter, is no less applicable to all sorts of business. Mines of iron, coal, or lead, could they all be situated and worked near to seaport towns or large cities, or even very populous parts of the country, are more valuable than when remote from the prompt opportunities of sale. The advantages of all sorts of manufactories are estimable by the same considerations. Let us then suppose a farm, a workshop, or a mine, with all its means of being wrought, situated two hundred miles from the sea, to be taken up, and put down again a few miles from a commercial city. The lands which, before such a change, sold for three dollars, would now sell for fifteen, perhaps thirty or fifty dollars per acre. The reason obviously is, that in its new situation, it has all the opportunities of a quick, convenient, and ready money market. It would be a matter of small consideration, that the land at present was in an inferior state of cultivation. There is no danger that it would not soon become rich in these new circumstances.

It would every year grow more fertile under the increased alacrity, ingenuity and management of the owner. If it were not subject, by some peculiar properties, to invincible sterility, he would think but little of its former unproductive condition. All this is evidently equally true of the mine or the workshop.

Such a case can only be imagined, and it is for the sake of illustration alone that it has been supposed. But to prepare the way definitely for the use of this example, let me repeat, what is it that causes the difference between the value of the farm and all its productions, in the one situation and in the other? It is in their distance from market. All that we have supposed is the annihilation of distance. If the necessity of so long a transportation did not exist, the farm that is two hundred miles from the sea port town, would be at once as valuable in every respect, as if it were within one mile of it. With us in N. Carolina, the one would be more highly prized than the other, because it would unite the same opportunities of market, and the same profits on every thing sold, with the circumstance of living in a healthy country.

Is there no way of annihilating distance, not in reality, but in all that the farmer would ask. I mean its effects upon his opportunities? Are there no means of reducing these great distances to almost nothing, with respect to the disadvantage to which they subject him? The answer plainly is, that it can be done by a Canal or a Railroad. It may at first seem strange and extravagant to speak of annihilating distance between two places. It is important, however, that we should become familiar with those modes, which facilities in travelling and conveyance propose for doing this. You are in New Haven, and you have business which calls you to the city of N. York, which is 85 miles distant. You go to the steam boat in the evening at 6 o'clock, and step into it. When bedtime comes, you lie down and sleep on a good bed as you want, and the next morning you awake at four o'clock with the intelligence that all you have to do is to step out of the boat into the city, attend to your business and then return home again by the same means. What great difference it may be asked, is there, so far as yourself alone are concerned, between taking up your house in New-Haven, and setting it down at the city of New-York and then returning it again to its proper place? Is there any thing virtually incorrect in saying that the distance between your own house and N. York has been removed as to the practical purposes of business? A person may now travel by steam boat and stage from Norfolk to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, though the distance between these places is 210 miles. By such methods of travelling as were once practised, at the rate of forty or thirty-five miles a day, he must have required five or six days to accomplish it. When we say that by the improved methods of travelling, the distance of one hundred and seventy miles at the one rate, or one hundred and seventy-five at the other, has been annihilated, there is no longer that objectionable appearance of mystery or magic which might at first have occurred to our apprehension.

Let it not be thought that the expense of such travelling has been studiously kept out of view. The exposition which has been made is for the purpose of distinctly showing what is meant, when by certain modes of conveyance, distance is said to be annihilated. The passage from N. Haven to N. York must cost three dollars for the distance of eighty-five miles; and that between Norfolk and Philadelphia must cost twelve, every thing in the latter instance being found to the traveller, through the distance of two hundred and ten miles.—But where men go such distances on business, it is really so great a privilege to effect their objects on these terms, and in most cases they gain so much by it in the end, that the expense is more than compensated by the advantages. When they travel for pleasure, we shall scarcely deny that their remuneration is greatly enhanced, or at least that it is a matter which ought to have no influence on the subject.

A merchant in Norfolk, for we do well to illustrate by fact, reads in the newspaper that three days afterwards there is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia, a large quantity of goods or property in which he feels himself interested. In the last thirty-six hours before the time of sale he passes to the city, defrays all the expenses of his passage with twelve dollars, makes his purchases, and possibly profits by them to the amount of some hundreds or even thousands. The cost of travelling, it is presumed, would no longer be named, and the distance between Philadelphia and his own residence, he will consent to say has been reduced to little or nothing, by the facilities of the passage.

Travelling recently on the New-York Canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, a distance of three hundred and sixty-three miles, I fell into conversation with a man by the name of Hooper, passing westward in the same packet boat. He was one of your plain, substantial, sensible men, a good farmer, wholly of a practical character, on the soundness of whose opinions, and the correctness of whose statements, it was easy to see that reliance was to be placed.—Said he, I live some distance up the country along this Canal, and have been down to Schenectady to market. I took down five hundred and twenty-six barrels of Flour in a boat which cost about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was done by two men and two horses, and the whole trip will be completed in eight days. Had I done this by our old method with wagons and horses along our turnpike roads, the same thing would have required fifty men, fifty wagons, and a hundred horses for sixteen days.

It might be left for any one to estimate the comparative cost of transportation upon a barrel of flour, by the two methods. But let us stop to consider intelligently the particulars of this