

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1828.

[NO. 171.]

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.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—Smt 173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norman, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.
January 21, 1828.—Smt 79

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Worke, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Loper Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,

1065 ACRES,
and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one third cash; one third at one year's credit; and the remaining third two years' credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, Trustee.
Jan. 22, 1828.—471.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Treasurer and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceeded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, Treasurer.
N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few stout, able hands, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County,

Thomas Alexander vs. Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.
November Term, 1827.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828.—67.

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperance, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

RIGHT.
IF YOU owe me, testify to the fact, by coming forward and settling; if an account, give me your note; if a note or notes, pay the money. I will not ask you for money any more, myself. I will wait on you until Feb. Court and no longer.
J. D. BOYD.
Feb. 9, 1828.—69.

Constable's Warrants.
For sale at the Journal Office.

6 1/2 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 3d instant, HARVEY MITCHELL, bound to me by the County Court. He is six feet two inches high, stoop shouldered, and has rather a down cast look. He stole a ten dollar bill and a brass barreled pistol, which he has taken with him. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said runaway, under the penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS HOUSTON.
February 5, 1828.—371.

TO Undertakers.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte will lot to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th instant, at the Court-House door, the two principal Streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board,
ROBT. J. DINKINS, Sec'y
Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2170.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

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

Charles Temple vs. John V. Chaffin—Original Attachment, levied in the hands of A. J. Worke.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. c.
6t 74.—per. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant vs. the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hankins, widow of John Hankins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of — Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. x. c.
6t 69.—price adv. \$3.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL,

FOR both sexes, is now taught by the subscriber and a female assistant, at Centre Meeting House in Irwell county, 25 miles west of Salisbury, 22 north of Charlotte, and 18 south of Statesville. The place is remarkably healthy and retired from the noise and bustle of the world. Youth may here be prepared for entering any of the colleges of college, or they may be conducted through the whole course of a collegiate education.

Females will be taught the different branches of useful science, needle-work, painting on velvet, and the French Language. The object of the Teachers in this Seminary will be not merely to exercise the memory, but to inform the judgment, improve the understanding and to lead their pupils to a practical acquaintance with Science. Particular attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and the whole course conducted in the fear of God and with reference to the virtue of the Gospel.

The prices of tuition are \$2 50 a quarter, for reading, writing and arithmetic; 3 75 for English Grammar and Geography; \$5 for mathematics, painting, the higher branches of science and the Latin, Greek and French languages. Boarding may be obtained in the family of the subscriber, and in reputable families in the neighborhood, at the moderate price of \$1 50 a week, payable quarterly.

ROBERT H. CHAPMAN.
Monthly Notice, Feb. 4, 1828.—371.

Job printing, neatly executed at this Office.
Books, for sale at this Office

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1828.—Retrenchment.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Rives was entitled to the floor, and he had risen to address the House, when

Mr. Randolph rose and asked leave of his colleague to state a single fact. The House would remember, he said, and he could not forget the courtesy with which he was heard, that some remarks were made by him on Friday last. Yesterday, in consequence of certain rumors in this city, a friend asked him if he had seen the paper which he held in his hand, the United States Telegraph, of Saturday.

He said he had not; for although a subscriber to it, it came to him very irregularly, and he had not seen it. It was suggested to him that he had better look at it. He did so, and his eye was attracted to an article under the editorial head, entitled "The Bargain." He immediately wrote a note to the Editors, stating that in this article there was an unwarranted and unwarrantable use of his name, not only in misrepresenting what he had said, but in saying for him what he did not say. It was a long time before he could get the paper. He hunted the whole Capitoline for it, and got it at last from the other House—he meant the other branch of the Legislature.

After getting the paper, his eye was directed to the report; and just at that moment he was invited to an interview with one of the Editors in an adjoining room. He did not accept the invitation, for he preferred listening to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) but he wrote a note, saying, that the report was obnoxious to the same objection as the editorial article—but, perhaps, in a less degree. On reading the report, however, more attentively, he found that it was obnoxious in a still higher degree. He had waited till this morning to see if any notice was taken of his communications.

As no notice has been taken, he felt it due to himself and to the House, to say, that the statement which that paper contained was not a statement of what he said, but what he did not say.

Here Mr. R. read an extract from the article complained of.

He said no such thing. He said, perhaps, something which might have been mistaken for it. He did not impeach the motives of individuals; they may operate, indeed, as regards the agent, but they cannot vary the effect. To him the effect was the same, whatever might be the motives. He had said what he said in the Senate, two years ago; and he had also said what he did not say in the Senate two years ago. The whole tenor and air of this report was to make an impression on the public mind abroad, that he came forward with a knowing air to tell the House what other persons did not know—that he came here, tendering himself as a witness. It was no such thing. So far from it, he would rather be excluded from giving his testimony—not that he was an incompetent witness—or that he should be induced to give a contradiction to himself; but for obvious reasons, into which it would be unnecessary for him to go. The object and effect were to create an impression that he had stated what had happened *pendente lite*—during the last election.

He had said no such thing. This, he said. He stated it again with reluctance, for this reason—he did not wish it to go abroad until it should go exactly as he did say it. He said, he had reason to know the sentiments of two of the high parties, in reference to a third party. He stated subsequently, that he had no connection with those parties since he came from Europe. All the information he had was prior to his voyage to England. He spoke of their sentiments, not only as of general notoriety, but as personally known to himself; and he mentioned the way in which he had obtained that personal knowledge. As in all cases of this character, he liked to act on the highest degree of evidence; the highest degree in this case was the evidence of his own senses. The sentiments of the two highest parties were so notorious, as to put the seal to his statement.

If anything was calculated to do mischief, it was such reports, and such editorial comments as these. He knew but one of the editors of that paper; and he knew him no farther than that he passed him one morning on the steps, and on being first accosted by him, bidding him good morning. He said nothing as to their motives: he had nothing to do with them. If any thing was calculated to do away with the effect desired, it was

such exaggeration; such misrepresentations. If, said Mr. R. I were to put my hand to this statement, (throwing the paper on the floor,) I put my hand to that which is not true. Every one knows it is not true. He had spoken of an understanding between two high contracting parties, one who is now the President—long previous to this event; long previous to its being ascertained that the other candidate was excluded from the House by the vote of Louisiana. It was given in other ways, and it was before he went to Europe in the spring of 1824.

He did not know of the exclusion of any candidate from the House, until he returned from Europe in December, 1824. He here stated that he had received the first information of this fact, and of the votes given to General Jackson, from a captain, whose name he could not make out. He had had no communication with those parties since—except of a certain sort, with one of them;—yes, he had; on the morning of the ballot for President, he was in the Speaker's room, cowering over the fire, when it was expected that New-York would not go for Mr. Adams, and he then said to the Speaker, that he hoped we should not be kept a long time balloting, as the state of his health would not permit him to remain too long.

He had said he had evidence that there was a compact between the two parties existing long anterior to the period when it was the thought of either to give his support to the other. To suppose otherwise, is to suppose that a candidate would vote against himself, which would be in fact a *reductio ad absurdum*. To suppose that in the spring of 1824, that candidate had a good understanding with the Eastern gentlemen, would be to suppose that he intended to defeat his own election. Children would not be brought to believe a tale so absurd as that. The conversation he had with that gentleman was an accidental, casual conversation; and which he should repeat as soon as could find time to correct the minutes—if corrigible they were—which were sent him—(pointing to the table of the Reporter for the National Intelligencer,) for that purpose.

He would advert to another instance of misrepresentation from the same quarter. The one he had stated was not the first, nor the second instance; nor probably the third. He repeated that he had nothing to do with motives. He had in a former debate said—"did they not know that if their adversaries trump, they would not trump also? Hoyle might have taught them better." This interpolation takes away the whole point of the expression, and makes that base and vulgar, which, as he said it, was strictly parliamentary. With a single exception—in which he had not been misunderstood, he meant as to Irish and Africans—he had not seen any report in that paper which did not excite his disgust; and even in the report which contained the correct expression which he had named, in every other respect his remarks were wretchedly mangled.

He would refer to another circumstance. He disclaimed any reference to motives. On another occasion he had spoken of a bull—converted into a bill—fulminated at Richmond relative to the shooting of militia men. While a gentleman was speaking, he received information that he had been misinformed as to the facts; and such was his horror lest he should be supposed to state for a fact what was not so, that he rose in his place, and with all the clearness of articulation which he could command, made the correction. He rose to interrupt an argument, for the purpose of taking back the statement, in order that it should not go abroad to the world, and excite animadversion. He took it for granted that this denial would appear in the next morning's papers. Instead of which, words to this effect appeared: "Mr. Randolph said a few words in explanation." This was in the papers of Saturday morning. Sunday was a black day, as he used to say when he was a sportsman: the mail, therefore, which contained the mischief had two days start, and got to Richmond on Saturday afternoon. The contradiction could not reach Richmond before Tuesday, unless you had had a carrier pigeon. There was a space therefore of forty-eight hours to do the mischief. The party referred to was a man of gallantry and honor. It was unnecessary to say any thing further. Taking all these things together—he looked at the effects—the motives were nothing to him.

If, however, this misconception had not appeared in that paper, the House would not have heard from him on the subject. If printers used him, he would not ask to which side they belong. He knew they could not get a long without printers. No public man could exist without the press. He was a public man, and must bow to the same decree. He

begged pardon for occupying the floor so long, and would now yield to his colleague, satisfied that he should only serve for a foil to set off that gentleman to greater advantage.

Mr. Rives then took the floor, and spoke for about an hour and a half in support of the resolutions, and in reply to those who had affirmed that there are no abuses under the present Administration. His remarks are necessarily postponed.

On the call of Mr. Dorsey, the yeas and nays were then ordered on the amendment offered by Mr. Hamilton to the amendment of Mr. Blake.

Mr. Whipple asked if this was an amendment to an amendment, or to the original resolution.

The Speaker replied that it was an amendment to an amendment.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, the amendment of Mr. Blake was then read.

Mr. Whipple would only occupy the House for a moment. But he deemed it his duty to state the reasons which would induce his vote on the question. He had no objection to the fullest inquiry, nor did he think that any gentleman ought to object to it. We ought not to throw ourselves in the way of such inquiry. But while he was willing to do this, he was at the same time disposed to throw a shield before the officers of the Government. The gentleman from Virginia had stated, that the expenses of the Government had increased, are increasing, and if that increase had been beyond the ratio of the increase of population and public business, they ought to be diminished. He thought the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana, as amended by the gentleman from Maryland, embodied his views more fully than any other, and he would therefore vote for it in that form. If this Administration has been guilty of any improper expenditures, he was perfectly disposed that they should be disclosed; but if they had not, he thought it equally due to the Administration, that they should be justified. It was not necessary for him to say, that he believed the Administration would come out of the fire as gold seven times purified. That had nothing to do with the issue. In the progress of a country like this, there must and will be enlargements of the expenditures, but the question is not whether there have been such, but whether such have become enlarged in the exercise of a wise discretion. He was desirous of ascertaining if such was the fact. He was opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. Strong asked, if the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina should be carried, whether it would be in order to move to amend by changing the reference again to a standing Committee?

The Speaker pronounced that such an amendment would not be in order.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Hamilton.

Yeas 112.—Nays 74.

The amendment to the amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Chilton rose to accept of the amendment as a modification of his resolution—good natured as he supposed he should be considered by some gentlemen.

The Speaker said it was in order to amend by adding to, but not by taking from, the resolution.

Mr. Dorsey reminded the House that he had before moved to extend the time embraced in the equity, so as to take in the expenditures on the subject of foreign intercourse from 1790. He appealed to the House, whether justice to the Administration did not require that the time should be extended. He knew of no motive why the enquiry should not be extended. He had heard the remark, that during the administration of General Washington, no part of the secret service money had been expended. He said that the records of the government showed no such proof. He alluded to expenditures from that fund by Gen. Washington, which had not been settled by specific vouchers. He did not wish to tire the House. He thought the principles sought by the inquiry should be settled here, by comparison of the expenditures from the earliest period. He moved to amend to insert the words "since the 1st of July, 1790," after the words "secret service money."

Mr. Hamilton said he had stated no particular time, because he did not wish to embarrass the Committee. He desired that they should get all the information they could in the present session. If the time was such, and the Committee could not complete their business to that time, what would be the result?

Counterfeit Treasury Notes.—It is stated in the Raleigh Star of the 7th inst. that counterfeit 75 cent treasury notes, of the emissions of 1816 and 1823, have been detected at the treasury office in the former; badly executed, but the latter so nearly resemble the genuine notes that it requires a close examination to detect the imposition.