

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1825.

[NO. 26.]

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY**  
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM,**  
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.  
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the  
direction 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.

## A Lottery, For the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.  
THE following scheme is the result of a  
meeting of the Charlotte Benevolent Me-  
chanical Society, for the purpose of devising  
ways and means to exchange the labor already  
expended in manufacturing, for another stock  
of materials, that they may continue cheerfully  
in the exercise of their occupation, by which  
alone they have been instructed to make a sub-  
sistence. The great want of vent for the labor  
of the very limited manufacturers of the west-  
ern part of North-Carolina, is severely felt by  
those who have been taught to rely on their  
profession alone for the support of their fami-  
lies; and such inducement will doubtless keep  
every branch of mechanism that labors under it,  
in an awkward and cramped condition, that must  
retard that energetic spirit, without which it is  
impossible for the art to flourish.  
The society feels sanguine in the hope, that  
gentlemen who are not in the habit of embark-  
ing in lottery schemes generally, will be influ-  
enced by charitable motives to encourage mech-  
anism at their doors, and thereby have an op-  
portunity of profiting themselves \$500 for  
\$2 in advance, and affording their countenance  
for the encouragement of the best interest of  
the western part of the state. And for the secu-  
rity of those who may embark in this scheme,  
the society propose appointing several disinter-  
ested persons to value the work, and see that it  
shall not be imposed on the people at exorbi-  
tant prices. The society has succeeded in  
procuring gentlemen to superintend the draw-  
ing, in whom the public has full confidence,  
and whose names will give a character to the  
Lottery. It is proposed to draw the scheme as  
soon as the tickets can be sold, which, it is  
likely, will be in February.  
Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1825.

## SCHEME.

- 1586 TICKETS, at \$2.  
Not two Blanks to a Prize.
- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1 Prize of \$500 (Phatton and Cotton Saw<br>Gin)           | is \$500 |
| 1 do \$300 (Family Coach)                                  | is 300   |
| 1 do \$250 (Gig)   | is 250   |
| 1 do \$180 (do.)   | is 180   |
| 1 do \$130 (do.)   | is 130   |
| 2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)                   | is 200   |
| 2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)                               | is 160   |
| 2 do \$20 (Redsteads)                                      | is 40    |
| 3 do \$14 (a set of Tables)                                | is 42    |
| 2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs)                                 | is 24    |
| 3 do \$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and<br>one Pembroke)    | is 30    |
| 1 do \$8 (Belows top Cradle)                               | is 8     |
| 10 do \$6 (6 Plooughs, 2 Street Lamps, and<br>2 Lard Cans) | is 60    |
| 10 do \$5 (Hats)   | is 50    |
| 1 do \$4 (Candlestand)                                     | is 4     |
| 1 do \$3 (do)  | is 3     |
| 20 do \$3 (do)   | is 60    |
| 60 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair<br>Shoes)      | is 600   |
| 51 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.<br>&c.)           | is 431   |
- Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the under-  
signed Commissioners, by letter, postage paid,  
enclosing the money; or from their agents in  
Salsbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton,  
Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves  
to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme,  
thirty days after the drawing, or refund the  
money to purchasers of tickets, provided the  
scheme shall not be drawn.
- SAM'L. HENDERSON,  
GREEN KENDRICK,  
JNO. ROYD.
- N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of  
the Commissioners.

## AARON WHEELER, Coach, Sign, Chair & Ornamental PAINTER.

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the  
public, for the liberal encouragement which  
he has already received, and respectfully solicits  
a continuance of patronage. He is prepared  
to do all kinds of Painting in his line; and cus-  
tomers may depend on having their work neat-  
ly executed, and with dispatch.  
Painting in the country will be done on  
short notice.  
N. B. Old chairs re-painted and re-gilt.  
Charlotte, October 3, 1824.—111

## A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in  
the village of Charlotte, N. C.  
and save the trouble and expense  
of building, will do well to call on  
the subscriber, who offers for sale his house  
and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz—  
three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy  
Hollow, and adjoining William Lucky's land;  
also, two lots, the front on Broad street, and  
back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church.—  
Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st.  
Situated a few rods north-east from the Court-  
House, with two lots. On the premises are an  
excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn,  
Stables, and every other necessary out building.  
EDWD. M. BRONSON.

## State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January  
Term, 1825.  
William L. Weddington } Attachment levied on  
vs. } lands.  
James Means. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
that James Means, the defendant in this case,  
is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered,  
therefore, that publication be made three months  
in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defend-  
ant, that unless he appear at our next court of  
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said  
county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the  
third Monday in April next, and plead, answer,  
or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken  
against him.  
DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.  
3mt30—price adv. \$4

## State of North-Carolina, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January  
Term, 1825.  
Joseph Young } Attachment levied on lands.  
vs. }  
James Means. }  
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court,  
that James Means, the defendant in this case,  
is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore  
ordered, that publication be made three months  
in the Catawba Journal, notifying said defend-  
ant, that unless he appear at our next Court of  
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said  
county, at the Court-House in Concord, on the  
third Monday in April next, and plead, answer,  
or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken  
against him.  
DAN'L. COLEMAN, C. C. C.  
3mt30—price adv. \$4


## State of North-Carolina, February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

Lewis' Adm'rs. } Levied on Land.  
vs. }  
John Lewis. }  
IT appearing to the court, that the defendant  
is not an inhabitant of this state: It is or-  
dered, that publication be made in the Catawba  
Journal, for three months, that the defendant  
appear at the next court of this county, on the  
4th Monday in May next, and reply and plead  
to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by  
default against him.  
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
3mt35—Price adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina, February Term of Mecklenburg County Court.

William Salters } Original Attachment, levied  
vs. } on 5 negroes, July, Sam,  
William Douglass. } Frank, Jude and Mary.  
IT appearing to the court, that the defendant  
is not an inhabitant of this state: It is or-  
dered, that publication be made in the Catawba  
Journal, for three months, that the defendant  
appear at the next court of this county, on the  
4th Monday in May next, and reply and plead  
to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered by  
default against him.  
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. C.  
3mt35—Price adv. \$4.

## 20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber,  
on the 5th instant, a negro man,  
named SAM, near 30 years of age,  
yellow complexion, common size, slim  
and straight made, large eyes, acqui-  
line nose, by trade a black smith; has  
forged papers, which he will use as  
passes. He was born and raised in Virginia,  
brought from there and sold to me five or six  
years ago, and it is believed he will aim to re-  
turn to his native place, somewhere near Rich-  
mond, in Virginia. The above reward will be  
given for the apprehension and delivery of him  
to me in this place, or for his being confined in  
any jail, and information forwarded, so that I  
can obtain him.  
SAMUEL W. YOUNGEE.  
Windsorborough, S. C.  
Feb. 29, 1825. } 3126

## Notice.

ALL those, whose subscriptions for building  
the church in Charlotte are yet unpaid, and  
those who took pews for the year ending Au-  
gust, 1824, are earnestly called on for im-  
mediate payment. Also, subscribers for enclosing  
the grave and church-yard, and for the purchase  
of a BELL, are requested to make payment, so  
that a bell may be purchased and put up with  
as little delay as possible.  
JOHN IRWIN,  
Treasurer of the Board-Commissioners.  
March 18, 1825.—25\*

## Notice.

THOSE persons that have not yet settled  
their accounts with the subscriber, will  
please call against the 30th of this month and  
settle them, as on that day I shall close my  
books, and all open accounts will be given to  
an officer for collection, without reserve.  
JAMES T. ASBURY.  
March 16, 1825.—2126

## Notice.

I HEREBY caution all persons from trading  
for a note of hand, payable to Lincoln Ste-  
wart, due on the 25th December next, which  
note I am determined not to pay, as said Ste-  
wart has not complied with the stipulations agreed  
on, for which the note was assigned, with Buck-  
ner Lanier as security.  
LEROY SECRIST.

## Yorkville Book Bindery.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the pub-  
lic in general, that he carries on the Book-  
Bindery, in all its various branches. Having  
supplied himself with the best of materials, he  
will execute work in the neatest manner and on  
the shortest notice.  
N. B. All orders for Blank and Copy Books  
will be punctually attended to.  
JOHN H. DE CARTRETT

## GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. Jack-  
son is published in the New-York National  
Advocate, for which paper it was com-  
municated by Gen. Samuel Swartwout,  
accompanied with the following among  
other remarks:

"The following letter was received by me,  
a few days since, and although a private com-  
munication, and not intended for the public  
eye, yet it contains so just an exposition of the  
enlightened views and noble conduct of its dis-  
tinguished author, that I cannot forbear solici-  
ting its publication in your valuable paper."

Washington City, 23d Feb. 1825.

My DEAR SIR,—Yesterday I received  
your communication, advertising to the  
reasons and defence presented by Mr.  
Clay to Judge Brook, why duty and re-  
flection imposed upon him the necessity  
of standing in opposition to me, because  
of my being, as he is pleased to style me,  
"a military chieftain." I had seen the  
letter before, and when it first appeared,  
I did entertain the opinion that some no-  
tice of it might, perhaps, be necessary—  
for the reason that the expression seem-  
ed to convey with it, the appearance of  
personality, more than any thing else;  
and could the opinion be at all entertain-  
ed that it could meet the object, which  
was doubtless intended, to prejudice me  
in the estimation of my countrymen, I  
might yet consider some notice of it ne-  
cessary. Such a belief, however, I can-  
not entertain, without insulting the gen-  
erous testimonial with which I have been  
honored by ninety-nine electors of the  
people.

I am well aware that this term, "Mil-  
itary Chieftain," has, for some time past,  
been a cant phrase with Mr. Clay, and  
certain of his friends; but the vote with  
which I have been honored by the peo-  
ple, is enough to satisfy me that the pre-  
judice which was thereby sought to be  
produced has availed but little. This is  
sufficient for me—I entertain a deep and  
heart-felt gratitude to my country for the  
confidence which she has manifested to-  
wards me, leaving to prejudiced minds  
whatever they can make of the epithet  
"Military Chieftain."

It is for ingenuity greater than mine  
to conceive what idea was intended to be  
conveyed by the term. It is very true,  
that early in life, even in the days of my  
boy-hood, I contributed my mite to shake  
off the yoke of tyranny, and to build up  
the fabric of free government. And when  
later our country was involved in war,  
bearing then the commission of a Major  
General of Militia in Tennessee, I made  
an appeal to the patriotism of the citi-  
zens of the west, when 3000 went with  
me to the field to support her Eagles. If  
this constitute me a "military chieftain,"  
I am one. Aided by the patriotism of  
the western people and an indulgent Pro-  
vidence, it was my good fortune to pro-  
tect our frontier border from the sav-  
ages and successfully to defend an im-  
portant and vulnerable point of our Union.  
Our lives were risked, privations endur-  
ed, and sacrifices made—and, if Mr.  
Clay pleases, martial law declared—not  
with any view of personal aggrandize-  
ment, but for the preservation of all and  
every thing that was dear and valuable—  
the honor, the safety, and the glory of  
our country! Does this constitute the  
character of "a Military Chieftain?"  
And are all our brave men in war, who  
go forth to defend their rights and the  
right of the country, to be termed "Mil-  
itary Chieftains," and denounced there-  
for? If so, the tendency of such a doc-  
trine may be to arrest the ardor of useful  
and brave men in future times of need  
and peril; with me it will make no dif-  
ference, for my country at war, I would  
aid, assist and defend her, let the conse-  
quences to myself be what they might.

I have, as you very well know, been  
charged, by some of the designing poli-  
ticians of this country, with taking bold  
and high-handed measures; but, as they  
were not designed for any benefit to my-  
self, I should not, under similar circum-  
stances, refrain from a course equally  
bold. That man, who in times of diffi-  
culty and danger, shall halt at any course  
necessary to maintain the rights and privi-  
leges, and independence of his country,  
is unworthy to authority. And if these  
opinions and sentiments shall entitle me  
to the name and character of a "Mil-  
itary Chieftain," I am content so to be  
considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay,  
if he pleases, shall give that as the reason  
to the citizens of the west, why, in his  
opinion, I merited neither his nor their  
confidence.

Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself  
for his country. He has never sacrificed  
his repose, nor made an effort to repel  
an invading foe; of course "his con-  
science" assured him it was altogether  
wrong in any other man to lead his coun-  
trymen to battle and victory. He who  
fights, and fights successfully, must, ac-  
cording to his standard, be held up as a  
"Military Chieftain." Even Washing-

ton, could he appear again among us,  
might be so considered, because he dared  
to be a virtuous and successful soldier—  
a correct man, and an honest statesman.  
It is only when overtaken by disaster and  
defeat, that any man is to be considered  
a safe politician and a correct statesman.

Defeat might, to be sure, have brought  
with it one benefit; it might have en-  
abled me to escape the notice and animad-  
versions of Mr. Clay; but considering  
that by an opposite result, my country has  
been somewhat benefited, I rather prefer  
it even with the opprobrium and censure  
which he seems disposed to extend to-  
wards me. To him, thank God, I am no  
wise responsible. There is a purer tri-  
bunal to which I would in preference re-  
fer myself. To the judgment of an en-  
lightened, patriotic, and uncorrupted peo-  
ple. To that tribunal I would rather ap-  
peal, whence is derived whatever of repu-  
tation he or I may possess. By a refer-  
ence there, it will be ascertained that I  
did not solicit the office of President; it  
was the frank and flattering call of the  
freemen of this country, not mine, which  
placed my name before the nation.  
When they failed in their colleges to  
make a choice, no one beheld me seeking,  
through art or management, to entice any  
representative in Congress from a con-  
scientious responsibility to his own, or  
the wishes of his constituents. No mid-  
night taper burnt by me; no secret con-  
claves were held, nor cabals entered into,  
to persuade any one to a violation of  
pledges given, or of instructions received.  
By me no plans were concerted to im-  
pair the pure principles of our republican  
institutions, nor to prostrate that funda-  
mental maxim which maintains the su-  
premacny of the people's will. On the  
contrary, having never in any manner,  
either before the people or Congress, in-  
terfered in the slightest degree with the  
question, my conscience stands void of  
offence, and will go quietly with me, re-  
gardless of the insinuations of those who,  
through management, may seek an influ-  
ence not sanctioned by integrity and mer-  
it.

Demagogues, I am persuaded, have in  
times past done more injury to the cause  
of freedom, and the rights of man, than  
ever did a military chieftain, and in our  
country, at least in times of peace, should  
be much more feared. I have seen some-  
thing of this in my march through life;  
and have seen some men too, making the  
boldest professions, who were more in-  
fluenced by selfish views and considera-  
tions, than ever they were by the work-  
ings of an honest conscience.

I became a soldier for the good of my  
country; difficulties met me at every  
step, but I thank God, it was my good  
fortune to surmount them.

The war over, and peace restored, I  
retired to my farm to private life, where,  
but for the call I received to the Senate of  
the Union, I should have contentedly re-  
mained. I have never sought office or  
power, nor have I ever been willing to  
hold any post longer than I could be use-  
ful to my country, not myself, and I trust  
I never shall. If these things make me  
one, I am "a military chieftain."

I am, very respectfully, your obt ser't.  
ANDREW JACKSON.  
To Sam'l Swartwout, New York.

## GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

A new sensation has been created in  
all the political circles, by the appearance  
of a Letter from Gen. Jackson to Gen-  
eral Swartwout of New-York, generally on  
the subject of the late Presidential Elec-  
tion, but more particularly in reference  
to Mr. Clay's having characterized him  
as a "Military Chieftain." After all that  
we had heard and read of the magnani-  
mous department of the General at Wash-  
ington, subsequent to the 9th day of Feb-  
ruary, this publication comes before us  
unexpectedly, and certainly in a very  
strange manner. General Swartwout as-  
serts that this letter of General J. was not  
intended for the public eye, and that he  
alone is responsible for the liberty he has  
taken in making its contents known! But  
let the reader look at it—is it not a long,  
labored production—written with much  
more care than Gen. Jackson is in the  
habit of bestowing upon his official Let-  
ters?—And we ask, whence this pains-  
taking, if this Letter was merely intended  
for the inspection of Gen. Swartwout—  
who, from the liberty he takes, we should  
presume to be an intimate friend of Gen.  
Jackson's? We are compelled to ques-  
tion the sincerity of Gen. Swartwout, as  
we must say that we think this letter was  
written expressly for publication—and that  
it was intended to subserve certain poli-  
tical ends—one of which probably was  
to give a new spur to the hue and cry  
raised against Mr. Clay: and secondly  
to afford an intimation that Gen. Jack-  
son, whatever might be his deportment  
towards a rival, was not altogether satis-  
fied with the result of the Presidential  
contest, and would have no objection, at  
the end of Mr. Adams' term, to engage

in a new trial of strength. We may be  
wrong; but such is our impression after  
an attentive perusal and candid consid-  
eration of this letter.

As to the merits of the letter, opinions  
of course will be various. While some  
will be apt to hail it as additional evi-  
dence of the ability, pure patriotism and  
unbending integrity of the writer; oth-  
ers will not fail to view it as a most adroit  
attempt to throw odium on the head of  
that individual who was chiefly instru-  
mental in defeating Gen. Jackson in the  
recent contest for the Presidential Office.  
It is certainly written in the General's  
best style: "Warm from the heart and  
faithful to its fires"—He must have been,  
as Richard III. says, "in the vein" when  
he composed it. But will not the recalci-  
tulation of the military services of the  
General, his "fighting his battles o'er a-  
gain," seem a little vainglorious? And  
does it become him, whose brows are  
bound with "victorious wreaths," to re-  
proach Mr. Clay with having gained no  
laurels in the tented field? The pursuits  
of these distinguished citizens have been  
dissimilar, and fate has cast them upon  
different theatres of action—but both, it  
must on all hands be allowed, have been  
eminently useful to their country in their  
respective spheres—Gen. Jackson as a  
Soldier, Mr. Clay as a Legislator. Nor  
does the General, in our opinion, put a  
fair construction upon Mr. Clay's use of  
the words "Military Chieftain"—Mr.  
Clay meant undoubtedly to be understood  
as saying, not that a man who had fought  
successfully the battles of his country,  
was for that reason, to be disqualified from  
filling the highest civil office in her gift—  
but he wished to convey the idea, that  
one whose qualifications were supposed to  
be exclusively military, was not so well suit-  
ed to the station of President, as one who  
had been bred a statesman, and whose  
diplomatic acquirements were unsurpass-  
ed—the patriotism and peculiar talents  
of both being undoubted. The venerated  
name of the Father of his Country, is intro-  
duced unfortunately, we think, by Gen-  
eral Jackson in this letter: as Washington,  
it is known, was not a mere soldier, but  
a statesman of the first order—"first in  
War, first in Peace." As, while living,  
he stood alone without example, his name,  
canonized in death, admits of no earthly  
comparison.  
Petersburg Intel.

**Infamous conspiracy.**—A black  
man, we understand, lately joined with  
his daughter to charge one of our citi-  
zens with having seduced her, and com-  
menced process against him, civil and  
criminal, for the purpose of extorting  
money; he, however, had the good  
sense, and the resolution, boldly to  
withstand the wicked attempt. The  
consequence was, that the criminal pro-  
cess, under the statute for maintenance,  
was dismissed, without even being  
brought into court, the nature of the  
vile transaction being apparant, and the  
civil action for two thousand dollars  
damages was withdrawn and costs paid;  
but then another suit for 500 dollars,  
was instituted, for what reason is best  
known to the plaintiff's attorney, for it  
has not yet been brought to trial; but  
we are enabled to state that the matter  
has been brought before the Grand Jury  
now in session, who have found a bill  
of indictment against the father and  
daughter, for conspiracy.  
N. Y. Evening Post.

## HAIL STORM.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening,  
there came up suddenly from the west, a  
heavy black cloud, attended with vivid  
lightning and high wind, from which de-  
scended, for the space of eight or ten  
minutes, the heaviest shower of Hail  
Stones, which has been known here for  
many years. Nearly every house in the  
city, having a western exposure, suffered  
more or less from the breaking of  
glass—many having 70 or 80 squares bro-  
ken. The ground was thickly covered  
with hail stones, many of which were of  
the size of pigeon's eggs, and some weigh-  
ing two ounces. A very heavy shower  
of rain, however, soon followed, which  
melted it away. Among the hail stones  
which fell in a balcony in Broad-street,  
was a pebble-stone, equal in size to the  
largest marbles.  
Chas. Courier.

The Treasurer of the American Bible  
Society, acknowledges the receipt of  
2778 dollars 14 cts. during the month of  
January. The issues during the same  
period were 1082 bibles and 1018 testa-  
ments, valued at 1331 dollars 53 cts.

Dr. Buchanan of Ky. succeeded, re-  
cently, in propelling a wagon some three  
or four miles, with a very small capillary  
steam engine. The experiment has suc-  
ceeded beyond the most sanguine anti-  
cipations of its ingenious inventor.