

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1825.

[NO. 50.]

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.

A Young Man,
WHO can come well recommended for steady, honest and industrious habits, acquainted with figures and writes a good hand, can hear of a good situation in a mercantile house, by applying at this office. One of 16 or 18 years of age would be preferred.
August 23, 1825.—4t51

Notice.
Will be sold, at public sale, on Tuesday, the 20th of September next, the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, lying on the road leading from Charlotte, N. C. to the Old Nation ford on the Catawba river, about seven miles east of said ford, containing **One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres**, with comfortable improvements. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call and view the premises. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN GOODRICH.
August 23, 1825.—3t50r

Entertainment.
THE subscriber having purchased the well-known stand in Charlotte, formerly occupied as a Public House by Messrs. Cowan & Vail, informs the public, that he will open the house, for the reception of company, during the last week in October, when he will be prepared to accommodate all who may please to call on him.
ROBERT WATSON.
August 19, 1825.—6t52

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.
JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of this state. Ordered, therefore, that advertisement be made three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant come forward on or before the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.
3m51—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1825.
A. & A. Hoyle
vs.
JUDGMENTS and Executions granted by Justices of the Peace for said county, levied on lands belonging to the estate of **George Lattimore, deceased.**
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that **Robert Lattimore**, one of the heirs of the said **George Lattimore**, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore Ordered by the court, that publication be made four weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that the said **Robert** appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgments will be entered up against him, together with the other heirs of the said **George Lattimore**, deceased, in the cases above stated, and the land levied on be liable to be sold to satisfy said judgments.
Witness,
VARDRY M'BEB, C. C.
4t50r

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIR MAKING.
WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE
HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
SETTLES and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1825. 1y73

A BARGAIN.
A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a fellow, his wife, and several children, would be disposed of upon the most accommodating terms, by applying to **W. J. Polk**, or to **Dr. Samuel Henderson**.
July 9, 1825.—1t

Just Published,
AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "strictures on a piece written by **David Henkel**, entitled *Heavenly Flood of Generation*, or, *Treatise on Holy Baptism*," by **Joseph Moody, F. D. M.** Price, 25 cents.

Constables' Executions.
For sale, at this Office.

NORTH-CAROLINA LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS,
To be drawn positively in November next, and completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of \$20,000	20,000
1 " 10,000	10,000
2 " 5,000	10,000
2 " 1,990	3,980
18 " 1,000	18,000
18 " 500	9,300
186 " 100	18,600
186 " 50	9,300
186 " 25	4,650
1488 " 10	14,880
12950 " 5	69,750

15,870 Prizes,
26,970 Blanks,
\$171,360

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers. To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five other tickets which shall have on them the same Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to	\$10,000
2d, 1st and 3d to	5,000
2d, 3d and 1st to	5,000
3d, 1st and 2d to	1,990
3d, 2d and 1st to	1,990

The 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three, the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th, or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders of combination or permutation, will each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, will each be entitled to a prize of \$100.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 2d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$50.

Those 186 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two, the 3d and 4th, in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of \$25.

All others, being 1488, having two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of \$10.

And all those 13,950 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, 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 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, - - - - \$5 00

Half do. - - - - 2 50

Quarter do. - - - - 1 25

Packages of 12 tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$21 25 net, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate, viz:

Packages of whole, - - - - \$60

Of halves, - - - - 30

Of Quarters, - - - - 15

Orders for TICKETS received at this office.

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phaton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is \$500
1 do \$300 (Family Coach)	is 300
1 do \$250 (Gig)	is 250
1 do \$180 (do.)	is 180
1 do \$150 (do.)	is 150
2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Hedsteads)	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 one Pembroke)	is 30
1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is 8
10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and 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
300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is 600
431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.)	is 431

793 \$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, enclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, 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. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners.

Coach Trimming & Harness Making.

THE subscriber has opened a shop for the above business in the house one door below Isaac Spencer & Co's. Carriage Making Shop, where he intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash or a short credit, all articles in his line of business, viz: Road and Jersey Wagon Harness, Gig Harness, plain and plated; wagon and gig Collars, &c. &c.—Repairs done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
ELIAS WATLINGTON.
Charlotte, June 28, 1825.—38t

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
A RELIGIOUS PAPER,
TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,
CONDUCTED BY
REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications has long been felt and acknowledged. By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming their characters. Happily, the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by opposing the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry, "far as the curse is found," the tidings of peace and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act in concert. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the Church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing Churches, has not one such paper. Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in the union, of equal importance and respectability, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications by some of the most distinguished gentlemen in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without marring both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number will be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

Price, three dollars a year, or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.
* Subscriptions received at this office.

DOCUMENTS.

Gov. Troup to the President.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, GEO. ?
Milledgeville, 7th Aug. 1825. }
SIR—The letter of the Secretary of the 18th May, introducing to this government Maj. Gen. Gaines, and Major Andrews, as agents of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the late Indian disturbances—to adjust the differences subsisting between the Indians, and to enquire into the conduct of the Agent for Indian Affairs, recommended them as officers, distinguished for ability, prudence and discretion. They were received and treated accordingly. With the conduct of the one, you have been already made acquainted—with that of the other it remains for me to place you in possession.

In the several conferences held with Gen. Gaines on his first arrival, I received repeated assurances from him of friendly dispositions—of upright intentions—of freedom from all kind of bias or prejudice which could mislead his judgment, or influence his decisions on any of the topics which, in the execution of his trust, might present themselves for discussion. Relying implicitly on the sincerity of these declarations I began with regarding Gen. Gaines as an honorable and disinterested arbiter between the United States, Georgia, and the Indians, and so continued to regard him until a short time before his insulting letter of the 10th ult. was received at this Department. It was impossible for this Government not to repel that insult with indignation. The chief magistrate in his official message to the Legislature had stated explicitly that McIntosh and his chiefs had given their consent to the survey, and in support of this statement the letters of McIntosh were exhibited with his name subscribed in his own hand, of which Gen. Gaines had full information. Nevertheless the certificate of an Indian chief who had deserted from the McIntosh party, and of a white man of whom Gen. Gaines himself does not pretend to know any thing, is procured to discredit the statement of the Governor, and to exhibit him before the public as the dupe of the vilest and shallowest imposture; and in his solicitude to accomplish this he forgets that it is the consent given by McIntosh and his chiefs to the survey which on the information of the agent, you have taken for granted to be the sole cause of all the disturbances in the Nation, and upon which you have recently issued the most offensive orders to this government connected with that survey, and in your last one even denounced military vengeance against those who shall attempt to carry it into execution.—When Gen. Gaines is rebuked in the mildest language which the unprovoked insult would admit of, he presents himself again before the public in a letter indulging in most intemperate abuse of all the constituted authorities of a sovereign state, and of the great body of its people, and which he causes to be published almost a week before it was received at this Department.

With regard to the first letter of General Gaines to which I have called your attention, he does not seem to have been content with addressing a letter so exceptionable to the head of this Government.—He assumes the authority to order its publication, on the allegation of some pretended and undefined malicious falsehoods in circulation, and which he makes the foundation of an appeal to the public—an appeal more censurable than that for which the gallant and meritorious Porter, is now answering before a Court Martial assembled by your order, inasmuch as the latter only defends himself against inculpatory charges made by his own government, whilst the former who was bound by equal respect to this Government does not pretend that any charges of any kind had been preferred by it against him.—It is in this letter too that Gen. Gaines has fallen into the shocking extravagance of asserting that nobody can believe, that the McIntosh party which made the treaty constituted but a fifth part of the Nation; and it was in the same letter made known officially to this government that he had happily concluded a pacification of the Indians, when at that moment he was as remote from the pacification as he ever had been, of which fact I have even within the passing hour received the most incontestable evidence.

With regard to the second letter, of the 28th ult. which now that I am writing, has, for the first time been put into my hands, and almost a week after its publication, I have to remark, that the history of diplomacy will not furnish a parallel, so marked with indiscretion, intemperance, deliberate disrespect, and the outrage of all decency. Gen. Gaines

forgets as well what he owes to his own government as to this. His duty to you required him to shew respect to this government in all his intercourse with it. If in that intercourse he had found himself wronged or aggrieved by the authorities here, it was not allowed him to take the redress into his own hands; upon representation to you, you were competent to decide the nature and the extent of the injury he had received, and of the redress most suitable to it. He would not confide the exercise of this privilege to you, no doubt questioning your fitness or discretion for such matters, but chose to rely on his own dexterity and prowess. He writes among other things, of the "malignant villainy" which has been extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other States in reference to the Indians and the treaty. A charge so vague cannot be easily understood, much less distinctly answered. Pre-supposing it to be directed against the authorities of this State and to be in all respects true, who made Gen. Gaines the Judge to pass this condemnatory sentence on the conduct of those authorities? It had been understood that you had reserved to yourself this power, and that Gen. Gaines was here only as your agent to collect the evidences upon which that power was to be exercised.

He proceeds to make another reference to the certificate of the Indian Chief and the white man: reiterates the expression of unlimited confidence in the veracity of Marshall, eulogizes him as among the most worthy of the "little treaty making party," and comes again to the conclusion that the Chief Magistrate of Georgia and others are not to be credited against the certificate of such respectable personages. Within this hour I have received the testimony of the Chiefs of the friendly party voluntarily given "that the statement of Joe Marshall to Gen. Gaines is false, and I enclose you the certificate of my express, a man of fairest character and undoubted veracity to satisfy you that Marshall has added falsehood to treachery. In this part of his letter he takes occasion to manifest his resentment toward the friends of McIntosh; he calls them "the little treaty making party," then again "the vassal Chiefs of McIntosh," and questions their right to make the survey. What a dispassionate and impartial umpire is this Gen. Gaines; one would have supposed that consulting the magnanimity of a soldier, if he departed from the line of neutrality at all he would be found at the head of the weaker, the innocent and injured party. But the General consulting the odds against him as fifty to one, throws himself into the ranks of the stronger party and thus commends himself again to you for the discretion which you had given him in advance.

The General is correct in one of his positions, and being in the right himself, he puts you in the wrong, and so conspicuously that you stand on the insulated eminence of an almost solitary advocate for making and breaking treaties at pleasure. Gen. Gaines says, "the treaty, no matter how procured, had become a law of the land," &c. &c. He had said to the council at Broken Arrow that the treaty could not be annulled, and must be carried into effect, &c. &c. This is good sense. The day before yesterday I received your letter, in which you say Gen. Gaines having informed you that the treaty having been obtained by intrigue and treachery, it will be referred to Congress for re-consideration. Gen. Gaines tells the Indians that no treaty has ever yet been annulled. You say this treaty shall be made an exception to all others; and upon the information received from Gen. Gaines.

Gen. Gaines proceeds to manifest his respect and complaisance for the Chief Magistrate of a sovereign state, by informing him that "he has been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor he placed reliance, but who were unworthy of his confidence," thus taking upon himself the responsibility to decide for the Chief Magistrate one of the most delicate of all questions connected with government and sovereignty, viz: the question who are worthy of trust, and who among the public servants are or are not entitled to his confidence. In a little time, sir, with your countenance and encouragement, Gen. Gaines would have dictated the appointments to office in this state, and may be, the least hesitancy or repugnance to comply with such dictation, would be subdued by a parade of United States troops.

After quoting a maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," and expatiating on the moral excellence of truth, and her indiscriminate habitation at the palace and the cottage, the plough and the bureau of state, with the wanderers of the wilderness and the honest but unfortunate debtors; of all which I cannot for the life of me understand the appli-