

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1825.

[NO. 55.]

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.

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 mutilating 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.

Published, July 1, 1825.

Subscriptions received 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
13	1,000	13,000
18	500	9,000
18	100	1,800
186	50	9,000
186	25	4,650
1488	10	14,880
13950	5	69,750

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

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 13 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 nett, 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 Gun)	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 Gun)	is 200
2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is 160
2 do \$20 (Bedsteads)	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 BENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. ROYD.

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

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. October 1, 1825.

A. Amze W. Alexander, Catharine L. M'Knight, Oswald Alexander, Mr. Mathieu, Mrs. Jane H. Alexander, Walter & James Miller, Robert Allen, Thomas Marks, Elisha Askew, Alexander Moor, Pugh McDowell, 4.

B. James Bleakney, Mr. M'Dufty, E. Bronson, Joseph M'ulloch, 2, Martha Black, William Muller, Richard Bonds, Brazel Muse, Jno. Barnett, jun. James Morris, Martin Price, W. H. M'Leary, Gen. Bernard, Susan M'Kee, James H. Brown, Alicia M'Call, Wm. Black, Gen. M'Leary, Samuel Becket, John M'Callah, Richard Bartlet, Elam Moore, Allen Baldwin, Guy Maxwell, Mr. Brevard, Esq. Michael Morris, Hugh M'Laure, Hannah Mason, Robert H. Burton, Joseph M'Ginnes, Stephen Bellew, John M'Gord.

C. Edmon Neal, James Navey, James C. R. Neagle.

D. John Osborne, Alexander Osborn, Joseph L. Orr, John Orr.

E. Miss Parish, B. Person, William Pyrant, Samuel Porter.

F. William Rives, Sophia Ross, James H. Robison, Margaret Rogers, Joseph Read, David Tea, Andrew Rea, Jonas Rudisill.

G. John Springs, John S. S. jun. Jos. Swann, sen. 2, Ananias Sing, Hugh Smyth, Wm. O. Sammons, Mary Ann Spear, 2, James H. Simmonton, Adam Springs, Perotio Surr, James M. Smith, 2, W. Shaver, Harris Spaberry, Richard Springs, Margaret Springs, Reuben Stewart, William H. Smith, William Sheldy, Asa Stephens.

H. Thomas Patterson, William Hall, Maxel Henderson, Samuel S. Hengeman, Eliza Holms, Valentine Hipp, John Hipp, Sarah Hynes, William Henderson.

I. John Jones, William Jamison, Thomas J. Jerome.

K. Hubert S. Kimple, 4, Thomas Klue, Green B. Kendrick.

L. William Lucky, John Little, 2.

WILLIAM SMITH, P. M.

George Delaney, James Dinkins, Andrew Dunn, Miss Jane B. Dinkins, John H. Davidson.

E. Edward F. Elliott, Robert Erwin.

F. Mrs. Mary Fullon, John M. Fulwood, Samuel Farr, Ann Eliza Forsyth, Henry Foster.

G. John Goodman, Alexander Garden, 5, William M. Giles, Aaron Griffice, James W. Galloway, Samuel Glenn, Thomas Gillspie.

H. Thomas Patterson, William Hall, Maxel Henderson, Samuel S. Hengeman, Eliza Holms, Valentine Hipp, John Hipp, Sarah Hynes, William Henderson.

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[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

SLAVERY.

The bare name of slavery, if not the thing itself, is sufficient to make the American people, who boast, with so much reason, of their liberty, anxious to get rid of it. That the condition of that class of our population which is subject to it, is not understood by the people of the North, is a fact. All their doleful Jeremiads, when uttered in relation to the treatment of our slaves, are misapplied, and, to those acquainted with the subject, perfectly ridiculous. Their imaginations seem always to associate with the term *slave*, the idea of task-masters, and racks, and chains—in fine, cruelty in all its shapes and forms. But, in relation to Southern slaves, the fact is otherwise. With very few exceptions, they are well clothed and well fed, and after they have performed a moderate day's labour, (from which their masters are not exempt,) are as free and unrestrained in their actions as any set of men whatever. Their condition is equally as good as that of the poorer class of whites; and, nine times out of ten, we venture to assert, they would not make an exchange. We observe it stated, too, in a late number of the (London) "European Magazine," in an article contrasting the conditions of the English labourer and American slave, that of the later is decidedly preferred. What, then, is the mighty evil of which our northern philanthropists complain? Why are their sympathies so often and so powerfully excited on a subject which immediately affects them not, and which, by its continuance, though it may add a mite to human injustice and national impolicy, adds nothing to the sum of human misery? If the condition of this part of our population is as good as that of the poorer class of whites, (and it is as often better as worse,) why do they so officiously intermeddle? Is it the mere name they abhor? "A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." We do not wish to be understood as objecting to the removal of the cause of complaint, nor to be considered as viewing the subject with indifference. If there be one portion of this Union more than another interested in wiping from its character the foul stain which the avarice and cupidity of others have attached to it, it is that section in which slavery exists. Let not our northern brethren deceive themselves into the erroneous belief that the blacks are a source of unmingled profit to the South, and that their holders are loth to part with them on this account. The few advantages derived from their labour are more than counterbalanced by the host of evils they engender. Wherever they are, they corrupt the manners and demoralize the people. These are evils (laying aside those of a more portentous character, which prudence forbids us to name,) powerful enough to induce us not only to put our own shoulders to the wheel, in the effort to rid ourselves of them, but also to call on Hercules for aid. How can we accomplish the mighty work, unassisted? It is impossible. To what power, then, shall we apply for aid? To what other but the national government? We repeat, that Mr. King's resolution in relation to this subject, so much objected to, and so little understood, in its nature and consequences, is the entering-wedge of a great system, destined to have a more praiseworthy influence on our national prosperity than any nostrum invented by our legislative quacks since the era of the revolution. It will, if carried into complete effect, afford an instance at the same time of powerful national resources and imposing moral grandeur which the world has never witnessed. A great and free people, acting in accordance with the principles upon which the fabric of their government was built, casting from among them, by common consent, and by a common impulse, a class of people who had become almost incorporated into their system, by long residence and by gradual assimilation to the manners of their masters, because it was wrong that they whom God had created free should be shackled by their fellow-beings, would be indeed a sublime spectacle—a signal triumph of humanity and justice over almost overpowering obstacles. And shall this be only a splendid dream? Will not this grand event be accomplished? Shall not the United States give another example to the world, equal to that she has already given, of disinterested devotion to the welfare of mankind? We may be too sanguine when we think we see in the impulse given to this subject the "grain of mustard seed which shall overshadow the land"—the lever, which, resting on the immutable principles of justice, shall accomplish a greater moral revolution than did the discovery of this Continent. We would, in a spirit of friendship, beseech the Northern politicians, if, as they

affect, they have this subject deeply at heart, to beware how they inflame the people of the South, by contemptuous and irritating epithets, or by hasty and injudicious measures. We are a mercurial race, and many be easier led than driven. *Verbum sat.*

VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The valley of the Mississippi and its tributary rivers exceeds in extent of surface the limits of any other country whose waters are accumulated and flow through the channel of one river to the ocean. The United States are separated from north to south into nearly equal eastern and western divisions by the river Mississippi, the valley of which is, therefore, situated in the central part of the American Republic. It extends east to the Alleghany mountains, which divide the Union into the Atlantic and Western States, and west to the rocky mountains, which separates the territories and states west of the Mississippi river from the country bordering on the shores of the Pacific, and passes through nineteen degrees of northern latitude, and thirty-two degrees of longitude, embracing an area of more than one million of square miles. The rivers which beautifully intersect this extensive region, uniting their waters with the Mississippi, are every where numerous and of unparalleled length: those which fall into the Mississippi on the west, are—the Arkansas; 2000 miles long, which is navigable 1000 miles—Missouri, 4,400 miles in length, and navigable 2,600 miles—Red river is navigable 500 miles, Des Moines 800, and St. Peters 200: those emptying their waters on the eastern margin of the river, are the Yazoo, navigable 100 miles, the Ohio, 945 miles long, and navigable the whole distance, Illinois, navigable 200 miles, and Ouiskonsin, 350 miles long, and navigable 180 miles. Almost every staple productions of commerce, such as the sugar cane of India, the rice of Ethiopia, the spices of Malacca, the grape of France, and the cotton of the South Sea Islands, are the natural growth of its rich and fertilizing soil. In addition to this productiveness of soil, minerals and metals of the most general use, and of the highest value, are found in great and rich varieties. Within its confines, since the American revolution, settlements have been effected, states and territories have been organized, cities vying in opulence with those which centuries have contributed to establish, have, in the space of twenty years, been built where nothing but wilderness then surrounded their sites. New-Orleans, the sixth city in size in the United States, contains now near 40,000 inhabitants; Cincinnati, in 1805, had a population of only 500, but in 1820, contained 9,600; Lexington, in Kentucky, enumerated at the last census, a population of 5,300; Nashville, (Tenn.) 3000, and St. Louis, (Missouri,) 4,200. The whole population of this territory west of the Alleghany mountains, exclusive of the Indians, fell short of 2,300,000, which was a fraction more than two individuals to each square mile, as the vale of Mississippi embraces 1,000,000 square miles, or one half of the land within the jurisdiction of the American States. When the population of this almost unlimited region amounts to 34,000,000, it will be just equal to the amount of inhabitants which the State of New-York had on each square mile at the last census. Scarcely has the dawn of improvement commenced in this most productive and fertile portion of the American continent; the little that has been done is unnoted in the infinity of her resources, and the measure of prosperity which can be attained, must be a work for millions in after ages to accomplish. A country like this must and will, when her means and treasures shall be unfolded, have established in her bounds some of the richest and most populous states and cities in the world.

Mal epilogue.—Talking of the House of Commons in company with Lord Liverpool, Madame de Stael remarked to his Lordship, that she was well acquainted with the British orators. "I have read," said she, "all their speeches, which appear to be more admirable for their length, than for any thing else. But there is one that I now miss—*Norfolk*—*Hawkesbury*, what is become of him? He used to fatigue me more than all the rest put together?" (Lord Liverpool was formerly by Lord Hawkesbury.)