

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

[NO. 70.]

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.

John Boyd's Estate.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Boyd, deceased, takes this method of informing those who are indebted by note or book account, that payment must be made on or before the February court of Mecklenburg county;—those who fail to attend to this notice, will have to settle with cost.

Those who have any demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

The Administrator further notifies those who are indebted to said deceased, that during his absence from Charlotte, the notes and books of Jno. Boyd, deceased, will at any time be found in the hands of Wm. Smith, of Charlotte, who is fully authorized to make settlements and grant receipts.

PAUL BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Nov. 26, 1825.—5m72

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.

SEATERS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.

Middleton Lawing } Original Attachment, levied on a tract of land joining
vs. Robert Lawing, Sing A. Dunn and others.

It is ordered, by Court, that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the February term, 1826, and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.

Woody Burge } Petition for Divorce.
vs. Elizabeth Burge.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Raleigh Register and the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court-House in Rutherfordton, on the 31st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judgment accordingly.

Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 31st Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of the independence of the United States.
JAMES MORRIS, CLK.
3m74—price adv. \$1.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.

David Starns, } Org'l. Att't. levied on land,
vs. } and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro
Henry Yarboro, } summoned as guaranties.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in this case be stayed, and that advertisement be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, 1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be had against him. Test.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman } Petition for divorce.
vs. } Caleb Goodman.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and it will be heard ex parte.

JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk.

Constables' Warrants, Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS.—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE, Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN-SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. Or the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILL, WM. COINWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned, against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.
Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 374f

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of February next, in the town of Charlotte, I will sell, on a credit of twelve months, four likely young NEGROES—two fellows, one of them a good blacksmith; the other under a high character as a farmer, an excellent wagoner, &c.; two girls from 15 to 15 years of age.
Bond and approved security will be required.
WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Agent for the proprietor.
Jan. 17, 1826. 4t70

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.

Wm. J. Alexander and D. F. Caldwell, }
vs. }
John Clay, and Nathan Phillips, executor of John Caruthers, deceased. } Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. Test.

THOS. KERR, c. m. c.
6t74—pr. adv. \$2 50.

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that Thos. Whiteside has posted on my Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.
JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 375

For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, on Wednesday of next February court, if not sold at private sale before, three hundred and thirty-six acres of

Valuable Land,

and well timbered, on both sides of the Beattie's Ford road, three miles and a quarter from Charlotte, with an elegant situation to build on, and a good spring, both near the road and near the centre of the largest body of good land, and best as well as any in that section of the county.

ZENAS ALEXANDER.

Jan. 21, 1826. 4t72
Deeds for sale, at this Office.

POETRY.

THE DEAD TRUMPETER.

Wake, soldier!—wake!—thy war horse waits,
To bear thee to the battle back;—
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates;—
Thy dog would break thy bivouac;—
Thy plume is trailing in the dust,
And thy red faction gathering rust.

Sleep, soldier!—sleep!—thy warfare o'er.—
Not thine own bugle's loudest strain
Shall ever break thy slumbers more,
With summons to the battle-plain;
A trumpet-note more loud and deep,
Must rouse thee from that leaden sleep!

Thou need'st nor helm nor cuirass, now,
—Beyond the *Græce* hero's boast;—
Thou wilt not quail thy oaken brow,
Nor shrink before a myriad host;—
For head and feet alike are sound,
A thousand arrows cannot wound!

Thy mother is not in thy dreams,
With that wild, widowed look she wore
The day—how long to her it seems!—
She kissed thee, at the cottage door,
And sickened at the sounds of joy
That bore away her only boy!

Sleep, soldier!—let thy mother wait,
To hear thy bugle on the blast;
Thy dog, perhaps, may find the gate,
And bid her come to thee at last;—
He cannot tell a sadder tale
Than did thy clarion, on the gale,
When last—and far away—she heard its lingering echoes fall!

DESCRIPTORY.

On the Length of the Electric Flash producing Lightning By M. GAY LUSSAC.

The length of the flash during storms is always very great, and one may readily ascertain, in a mountainous country, that it frequently exceeds a league. This extraordinary length, and the awful sound produced by the flash, induces us naturally to admit, that the quantity of electricity which forms it, is incomparably greater than that which may be accumulated in the largest electric batteries.—We cannot produce explosion except at the distance of a few centimetres, (an inch or two,) and the intensity which we must suppose is required in batteries to make an explosion at the distance of a few metres, (or a few yards,) only, would be so great as to make it impossible it could be retained on a coated surface by the pressure of the air. On the other side, when lightning falls on a lightning-rod, it frequently happens that only a small portion of the point, perhaps three or four millimetres (0.12 to 0.16 of inch,) is fused; and this effect is not very different to what may be produced by large electrical batteries. But we cannot really judge of the intensity of electricity accumulated on our conductors, and on a thunder-cloud by the length of the spark. The electricity is retained on our conductors by the pressure of the air; the spark only occurs when this pressure can be overcome by the electricity. On the contrary, the electricity is retained on a cloud, only by the resistance it affords to it as a non-conducting body; and equally pressed as it is by this fluid which surrounds it on all sides, it should obey the slightest attractive or repulsive forces by which it is affected. We may therefore conceive, that as soon as the electricity has formed a stratum, no matter how attenuated, so that it be continuous, the flash may occur and pass through considerable distances. The intensity of the flash will be produced by the quantity of electricity contained in the immense stratum enveloped in the cloud. If the stratum is not continuous, which is very probable in so bad a conductor as a cloud, or if all the electricity spread over the space occupied by the cloud has not had time to disengage itself, so as to arrive at the surface of the cloud, the discharge will only be partial, and the redoubled peals of thunder will easily be understood. It appears impossible to us, according to these observations, that the thickness of the electric stratum can ever be any thing like so great on the surface of a thunder cloud as on that

of a solid conductor; for the repulsion of its molecules would dissipate it in the air. We perceive nothing to retain it but the resistance of the air as a non-conductor, and that resistance can be but very small.

As the primitive electricity spread over the space occupied by a thunder-cloud can unite but very slowly into a thin stratum, it becomes difficult, according to the theory of Volta, to attribute to it the formation of hail in particles as large as those which is sometimes observed; the phenomenon, however, is certainly connected with atmospheric electricity; and though we are not acquainted with all the circumstances which would enable us to comprehend it, we must not reject a cause because it appears to us not to have an intensity proportional to the effects we would explain.

Steam.—The strides which steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantic and surprising than those who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of ninety tons in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by that opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail roads, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over 25 miles 7 times a day, making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week, which at an average cost of 7s will be 14l 14s. One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to three days, will be three men and three boys each day, which at 16s 6d will add 5l 8s 6d—making the total weekly expense 19l 17s 6d.—The engine will cost 600l; 30 wagons 900l—giving 1500l for the entire set out.

Now, 90 tons will load 6 boats; each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore 52 boats with 52 horses, 52 men and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transfer of 90 tons 175 miles in one day; each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12s. forming a total weekly charge of 140l 8s in lieu of 19l 17s and 6d. The 52 boats and horses will be worth 10,000l, and requiring a considerably greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 7000l per annum in favour of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work it will be difficult to conjecture; but as 40 would be required to work the London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed, and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of one million, the 500 would put the people in possession of a sum as great as the interest of one hundred millions sterling, independent of the advantage of speed, and the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one third shorter than the canals in use. Finally, 1000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of 8 miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence. English paper.

Disordered Eyes.—Most of even our local diseases originate in a bad state of the stomach; a truth which cannot be too often impressed upon those who are disposed to dabble in quackish ointments and nostrums. Mr. Abernethy traces nearly all the maladies which affect the eye to this fertile cause of human suffering, and tells the following amusing story in illustration of the vulgar errors on the subject:—A lady and a gentleman brought their child to me with inflamed eyes; the pupil could hardly be distinguished; there were ulcers on the cornea, and it was very much clouded. They

said, 'Sir, we are going out of town and we thought we would ask your opinion of our child's eyes; he has been under the care of the most eminent surgeons, and he is rather worse than better.' I said—'Do you expect that I will prescribe an eye-water or an eye-salve, and so on? I tell you that I am persuaded that the cause of irritable eyes is a disordered state of the stomach and bowels.—I desired the lad to put out his tongue, and it was very much furred, and dirty indeed. I told them that they must pay great attention to the child's diet, to the regulation of his bowels, to take exercise in the open air, and so on.—'Oh! they said, 'if that was all the advice I could give, they should wish me good morning;' so they paid me a guinea, and off they went. They were going into Devonshire, and when they were about seventy miles from town, the child was seized with a diarrhoea, which caused them to stop on the road, and in a day or two the child's eyes became very much better; they now began to think that there was some truth in what had been told them about a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and away they came again towards town, after having travelled about seventy miles, to hear something more of this matter, which, if they had had a little patience, they would have heard at first in a few minutes.'

A WIFE.—Moore, in his life of Sheridan, thus speaks of Sheridan's first wife, Miss Linley, that was:—'We have already seen with what pliant sympathy she followed her husband throughout his various pursuits—identifying herself with the politician as warmly and readily as with the author, and keeping love still attendant on genius through all his transactions. As the wife of the dramatist and manager, we find her calculating the receipts of the house, assisting in the adaptation of her husband's opera, and reading over the plays sent in by dramatic candidates. As the wife of the senator and orator, we see her, with no less zeal, making extracts from state papers, and copying out ponderous pamphlets—entering with all her heart and soul into the details of elections, & even endeavoring to fathom the mysteries of the funds. The affectionate and sensible care with which she watched over, not only her own children, but those which her beloved sister, Mrs. Tickell, confided to her in dying, gives the finish to this picture of domestic usefulness. When it is recollected too, that the person thus homely employed was gifted with every charm that could adorn and delight society, it would be difficult, perhaps, to find any where a more perfect example of that happy mixture of utility and ornament in which all that is prized by the husband and the lover combines, and which renders woman, what the sacred fire was to the Parsees—not only an object of adoration on their altars, but a source of warmth and comfort to their hearts.'

Dimensions of the Capital of the United States, and its Grounds.—The ground within the Iron Railings, 20 acres and 1-8. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railings, 3/4 of a mile and 185 feet.

The Building is as follows:
Length in front 360 feet.
Depth of Wings 120 do.
East Projection and Steps 65 do.
West do. do. 83 do.
Covering 1 1/2 acres, and 1825 feet.
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade 70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome 140 do.
Representatives' room, greatest length 95 do.
Representatives' room, greatest height 60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length 74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height 42 do.
Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high.
Library, 92 by 64, and 36 feet high.

Great Solar Eclipse.—On the 12th of February, 1824, (says the Geneva, N. Y. Gazette) there will be a great eclipse of the sun, visible to us. At 11 h. 26 min. A. M. a small black dent will appear on one side of the sun, which will increase to the middle of the eclipse, when only a small edge of light, extending beautifully down on each side, will be visible. The darkness will be so great that the largest stars will appear, and obscurity will shade terrestrial things.