

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1826.

[NO. 76.]

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.

## 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. 4164

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. For 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. MERRILLS,  
WM. CORNWELL

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. 577f

## The well bred Horse



## Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week; the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's; and Thomas Oliver's, at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY,  
PEDIGREE.

The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this Spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist. 577f

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beatty } Or. Att. levied on land  
vs. }  
Anderson Beatty. }

ORDERED, by Court, that publication be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, notifying the defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or otherwise judgment will be taken against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk.  
5776—pr. adv. \$1.25.

## Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

**Early Marriages.**—Dr. Franklin recommends early marriages; and assigns, among other reasons in their favor, that delay is apt to produce a disinclination to marry at all, in other words, to make old bachelors and old maids. He compares such persons to the "odd half of a pair of scissors, which can't well cut anything, though it may serve to scrape a trencher."

**A Woman whipped to Death.**—An inquest was held in Stafford county, Virginia, a few days since on the body of a negro woman, and a verdict was returned that she came to her death by excessive whipping!

## CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

### For Sale,

A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE and HARNESS, low for cash. J. C. COIT. Chersaw, Feb. 21. 4176

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

## Mecklenburg County, sc.

FEBRUARY SESSIONS, 1826.

ORDERED, by Court, that the Clerk of this Court have publication to be made in the Catawba Journal, for three weeks, immediately after the rise of Court, that at the next May Court an election will be held for all County Officers. 5776

By order of the Court,  
Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

## Taken Up,

AND committed to jail, Concord, N. C. Cabarrus county, on March the 11th, 1826, a negro man who calls his name BILLY, and says he belongs to David Montgomery, of Fairfield District, S. C. Said negro is 3 feet and 10 inches high, dark complexioned, about 20 years of age, has a scar over his right eye, and one on the right side of his breast. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take him away. WM. O. MAHAN, Jailer. March 14, 1826. 5777

## John Graham's Estate.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Also, those who have 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.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } Admrs.  
WM. E. MCREE, }

Feb. 27, 1826. 5775

## Public Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 28th day of this month, will be sold on the premises, the Plantation formerly the property of Mary Henderson, deceased, supposed to contain 160 acres. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops raised in this country, and in tolerable repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to view the premises previous to the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a credit for the greater part of the price; but the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, some Household Furniture; when due attendance will be given by

ROBT. POTTS, Esq. ltr. March 7, 1826. 5776

N. B. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted, will please make payment. ROBT. POTTS, Esq. ltr.

## Sarah Sloan's Estate.

THE subscriber informs all those that are indebted to the estate of Sarah Sloan, deceased, either by note or book account, that he will attend at Thos. Davison's and Wilson's on Saturday, the first day of April, for the purpose of making settlements with those indebted to said estate; and he solicits their attendance and good attention on that day, as no longer indulgence can be given. And all those having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS ALEXANDER, Adm'r. March 1, 1826. 5776

## PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS BIRKINS. March 7, 1826. 10183

## Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

## Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Is congressional protection of manufactures a violation of the constitution?

This is an important question, which has never, it is believed, been fully discussed. It ought to have been finally settled long since.

Whenever, of late years, the question of protecting the industry of that useful and numerous portion of our citizens engaged in furnishing a domestic market for the flour, the beef, the pork, the mutton, the lamb, the poultry, the vegetable, the spirits, the cotton, the wool, the hides, the skins, the hair, the tallow, the timber, the hemp, the flax, the coals, the iron, the lead, the copper, of their fellow citizens who cultivate the soil, or explore the bowels of the earth for hidden treasures, has been agitated, a formidable opposition has been excited among those very fellow citizens, on the ground of the constitution presenting an insuperable bar—thus unwisely, as far as in them lay, endeavoring to depress and diminish the number of their best customers and supporters.

In many cases the opposition to measures contemplated or adopted, arises from the address of designing men exciting the passions and prejudices of the ignorant and uninformed. This is by no means the case in the present instance. The opposition embraces some of the most enlightened and estimable citizens in the United States. John Taylor, of Carolina, whose talents and rectitude were never called in question, was a leader of this school. A governor of one of the southern states, Virginia, I believe, denounced the system in a recent message to the legislative body—and in the legislature of South Carolina, a resolution, declaring such protection unconstitutional, was lately brought in, and probably passed.

"Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures."

While the intelligence and integrity of the opposers of protection, are freely admitted, it may be confidently asserted, that an equal portion of integrity and intelligence has been arrayed on the other side of the question.

In this conflict of opinions, it is well worth while to investigate the subject thoroughly, and ascertain whether there be any clue to guide us in our researches, and to establish the soundness of the doctrine, beyond the power of controversy.

The power of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of our citizens engaged in commerce, has never been once impugned. And it would be difficult to prove that it is not equally the right and obligation of congress to impose duties, restrictions, and prohibitions for the protection of another class of citizens, certainly not less useful, and at least ten times as numerous.

In the first session of the third congress, the duties on teas imported in American vessels, averaged 12 cents per pound; whereas on those imported in foreign vessels, the average was twenty-seven cents—being a difference of 125 per cent. for the protection of navigation and commerce. This, with impartial and unbiassed minds, might probably be admitted to settle the question. But it would be manifest injustice to confine it to this support, when others, probably more cogent, may be stated.

The first congress contained, probably, one-half of the members of the convention that framed the constitution—and, moreover, many of the most strenuous opposers of that constitution. The former class could not, by any possibility, be mistaken as to the true extent and meaning of that instrument. In that congress certainly were men as high-minded, as pure, and as enlightened, as any citizens of the present day, without exception. In the list were the Madisons, Clymers, Carrolls, Gerrys, Muhlenbergs, Morris, Fitzsimmons, Ameses, Pages, Tuckers, Boudinots, Wadsworths, Blands, Livermores, Goodhues, Jacksons, Sheremans, &c. Were all these citizens so absurd as to mistake the intent and meaning of, or so wicked as to deliberately violate, the constitution, which they had sacredly sworn to support, and which so many of them had aided to frame? It would be folly to answer in the affirmative. Yet either they did thus grossly violate the constitution; or the objection we are discussing is invalid; for the "protection of manufactures by duties on importation," was explicitly avowed by most of them at various times—and I have examined the debates, and believe I am perfectly justified in saying it was never once opposed as unconstitutional. Various duties were, it is true, opposed, and some of them vehemently, on the ground of their assumed unequal operation—but no one espied a word on

the ground of unconstitutionality. I might refer the reader to the debates of the first congress, to decide this important point. But the book is scarce, and even if otherwise, few would take the trouble to examine it. I hope, therefore, I shall be pardoned for a pretty copious collection of extracts, which I trust will be found to establish irresistibly, the sense of that congress on this subject.

Mr. Clymer "did not object to this mode of encouraging manufactures, and obtaining revenue by combining the two objects in one bill: he was satisfied that a political necessity existed for both the one and the other." Lloyd's Debates of congress, Vol. 1. p. 31.

Mr. Clymer "hoped gentlemen would be disposed to extend a degree of patronage to a manufacture [steel] which a moment's reflection would convince them was highly deserving protection." Idem, p. 69.

Mr. Carroll "moved to insert window and other glass: a manufacture of this article was begun in Maryland, and attended with considerable success. If the legislature was to grant a small encouragement, it would be permanently established." Idem, p. 94.

Mr. Wadsworth—"By moderating the duties we shall obtain revenue, and give that encouragement to manufactures which is intended."—Idem, p. 123.

Mr. Ames "thought this useful and accommodating manufacture [nails] which yielded a clear gain of all it sold for, but the cost of the material; the labor employed in it would be thrown away probably in many instances. \* \* \* \* \* He hoped the article would remain in the bill." Idem, 81.

The same—"The committee were already informed of the flourishing situation of the manufacture, [nails,] but they ought not to join the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Tucker,) in concluding that it did not therefore deserve legislative protection; he had no doubt but the committee would concur in laying a small protecting duty in favor of this manufacture." Idem p. 82.

Mr. Fitzsimons "was willing to allow a small duty, because it was the policy of the states who thought it proper, in this manner, to protect their manufactures." Idem, p. 83.

The same—"It being my opinion that an enumeration of articles will tend to clear away difficulties, I wish as many to be selected as possible—for this reason I have prepared myself with an additional number, among these are some calculated to protect the productions of our country, and protect our infant manufactures." Idem, p. 17.

Mr. Madison—"Regulations have been provided, [in some of the states,] and have succeeded in producing some establishments which ought not to be allowed to perish from the alteration which has taken place. It would be cruel to neglect them, and direct their industry to other channels; for it is not possible for the hand of man to shift from one employment to another without being injured by the change. There may be some manufactures which, being once formed, can advance toward perfection without any adventitious aid; while others, for want of the fostering hand of government, will be unable to go on at all. Legislative attention will therefore be necessary to collect the proper objects for this purpose." Idem, p. 26.

The same—"The states that are most advanced in population, and ripe for manufactures, ought to have their particular interests attended to in some degree. While these states retained the power of making regulations of trade, they had the power to protect and cherish such institutions; by adopting the present constitution, they have thrown the exercise of this power into other hands; they must have done this with an expectation that those interests would not be neglected here." Idem, p. 24.

Mr. Hartley—"If we consult the history of the ancient world, we shall see that they have thought proper for a long time past, to give great encouragement to establish manufactures, by laying such partial duties on the operation of foreign goods as to give the home manufactures a considerable advantage in the price when brought to market. \* \* \* I think it both politic and just, that the fostering hand of the general government should extend to all those manufactures which will tend to national utility. Our stock of materials is, in many instances, equal to the greatest demand, and our artisans sufficient to work them, even up for exportation. In those cases I take it to be the policy of every enlightened nation to give their manufactures the degree of encouragement necessary to protect them, without oppressing the other parts of the community; and under this encouragement the industry of the manufacturer will be employed to add to the wealth of the nation."—Idem, page 22.

Mr. White—"In order to charge specified articles of manufacture, so as to encourage our domestic ones, it will be necessary to examine the present state of each throughout the union"—Idem, p. 19.

Mr. Boudinot—"I shall certainly move for it, [the article of glass,] as I suppose we are capable of manufacturing this as well as many others. In fact, it is well known, that we have and can do it as well as most nations; the materials being almost all produced in our country." Idem, p. 28.

The same—"Let us take then the resolution of congress in 1783, and make it the basis of our system, adding only such protecting duties as are necessary to support the manufactures established by the legislatures of the manufacturing states." Idem, 34.

Mr. Sinnickson "declared himself a friend to this manufacture, [beer,] and thought if the duty was laid high enough to effect a prohibition, the manufacture would increase, and of consequence the price be lessened."—Idem, p. 65.

Mr. Lawrence "thought that if candles were an object of considerable importation, they ought to be taxed for the sake of obtaining revenue; and if they were not imported in considerable quantities, the burden upon the consumer would be small, while it tended to cherish a valuable manufacture." Idem, p. 68.

I trust these extracts, to which copious additions might be made, are abundantly sufficient to settle this question forever. But this is not all. The preamble of the second act of congress, dated July 20, 1789, signed by General Washington, president of the federal convention, and president of the United States, is in the following words:

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of government—for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported."

The practice of government during the whole of its existence has been conformable to these views, and surely, therefore, objections at present are wholly out of time and place.

COLBERT.  
Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1826.

**A Mail Lost.**—A most singular and unfortunate circumstance has deprived us of the northern mail due here yesterday morning. On Monday evening, while the driver of the stage from Mrs. Barclay's to Aversborough was drawing water for his horses, a cart came behind and frightened them, when they started and ran about four miles, to Aversborough, where, true to the influence of habit, they would have halted at the Post Office, but for a laudable endeavor made to stop them, from which they took new alarm, ran into the river, which is near this place, and, after swimming to the middle, the whole, stage, mail, and horses, went to the bottom. One of the Messrs. Mallett happening to be near the place, immediately repaired to the spot, and made every exertion to recover the mails. Though he failed, we are happy to state that the great southern mail was found soon after, about two miles below the place where it was lost, floating down the river, having been washed out of the stage, which also was found where it had lodged half a mile higher up the river. The mail which is lost, (and it is not expected will be found,) is what is called the *Way Mail*, containing all the packages mailed south of Petersburg.—We learn that much praise is due to a Mr. Williams, for finding and carefully preserving the great mail.

Fayetteville Observer.

**Issue of Counterfeits.**—Having lately seen a counterfeit \$5 note of the State Bank of N. C. so well executed that a careless observer would not hesitate to take it, we have obtained the following description of the different denominations of counterfeit notes on that bank, by attending to which, they may readily be detected:

\$2 Notes, purporting to have been issued at the Principal Bank at Raleigh, payable to R'd Smith, filled up with bad ink, which has turned brown.

\$5 and \$20 Notes, purporting to have been issued at the Branch Bank in Newbern, and made payable to H. Collins.—There is no such payee as H. Collins in any genuine bill, but some are payable to Jos. Collins. The name Collins, and the word Newbern, are badly written. In other respects, the execution is pretty good.

\$10 Notes of the Principal Bank at Raleigh, payable to H. Potter, filled up in good hand-writing, but with very inferior ink. These notes are well executed.

Fayetteville Observer.