

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1826.

[NO. 78.]

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 a residence 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.

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, \$3 each.
JOHN MACRAE,
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 464

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

Patent Corn-Sheeler,

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 SHEELER, 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 Sheeler 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. 574

PALLFOX,

A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on the 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 DINKINS.
March 7, 1826. 1083

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 5 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. 377

Just Published,

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

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. CALEWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.
WILLIAM RUDISH, L.
Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.
3m89

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. April 1, 1826.

A.
Joel B. Alexander, Dr. Sirus Alexander, Mrs. Margaret Allison, Sarah Auten, John Allen, Eleazer Alexander, Wm. T. Alexander, Chas. G. Alexander 2, Thomas N. Alexander, Grief Abernathy.

B.
Elizabeth Banker, Thomas Barnett, David G. Brandon, John Black, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Bivens 2, Abel Baker, Hiram Baldwin 2, John Barnett, Gen. P. Barringer, Capt. Black 2.

C.
Thomas Cooper, Ezeriah Cockburn, Jesse Cathey, Chas. L. Crocket, Elijah Cunningham, Pinckney Caldwell, David Cross, James Cook, William Carson 3, Sarah Carson, Jonas Cohen, John Caston, Retben Cole, Wm. C. Campbell, William Culverhouse, Rev. D. F. Christenbury, James Cunningham.

D.
Alexander Davis, A. F. Duncan, Lewis Dinkins, John Dow, Hattie J. Moore, Gen. P. Davidson, James Dunn, Washington Darnell, Allen Davis, Eliza H. Davis.

E.
Henry Emerson.

F.
William Flinn, John Ferril.

G.
John Gibbens, Thomas Gillespie, James Gibson, Isabella Grier, Samuel Gordon.

H.
James M. Hutchison, Abner Hurton, John Hodge, Thomas Houston, David Harry, James G. Harris, John Howell, Abner Hood, James Heath, Samuel Houston, Daniel Hyams, James A. Houston, John P. Hatcher, John Hays, James P. Henderson, Elizabeth Hooks, John Hall.

I.—J.
John Ingram, Andrew Jones, Robert Johnson.

K.
Thomas Kennedy, William A. Kerr, Ephraim Kendrick, Capt. M. T. C. Kennedy.

L.
Samuel Lather, Samuel F. Love.

M.
William M'Comb, Stephen Miller, Marks McKibben, John M'Craven, Mrs. Alicia M'Call, Alexander M'Nitt, John M'Farland, John G. Morse, William M'Kee, Alexander M'Kay, Rev. Malcom M'Pherson, John M'Dowell.

N.
Jesse Neely, jun.

O.
Braley Oates, Nathan Orr, Rebecca Osborn, James H. Osborn, Michael O'Farrell.

P.
Thomas I. Polk 3, Mrs. Sarah I. Polk, Chas. B. Polk, Mrs. Mary Polk, Thomas Polk, Joseph P. Pritchard, William N. Parks, Capt. Hugh Parks, Stephen Porter, Green Poer, John T. Paschal, Isaac Price.

R.
John Rogers, James Robison, Mrs. Amelia Russ, Samuel P. Ripley, Polly Robinson, Alexander Robison, James B. Robertson.

S.
William H. Smith, Miss M. A. Spears, Joseph Swann, Gen. Robert Washington Smith, Benjamin Sloan 2, Mrs. Susannah Sloan, Jas. Spratt, John Sing, William Sharpley, Harris Smith, Elizabeth Stuard, Joseph R. Sample, Robert A. Sample, James Spratt, carpenter, William Sammons, Sheriff of Mecklenburg 2.

T.
John Wightsides, John Witherspoon, James Wilson, John Williams, John Wintz 2, Robert Walker, William Weatherspoon, Thomas Winchester, Joseph Winchester, Jonathan Williams, Matthew C. Wallis, Mr. Watson, Elias Watlington, Rev. Samuel Williamson, Benjamin West.

Y.
John Yarborough.
WM. SMITH, P. M.
154—3179

Lost,

A CALF SKIN POCKET BOOK, contents as follows:—Note on Jno. Barnet, for \$250 and upwards, the precise amount not recollected.—Note on James Reper, for \$100, on which is a credit of \$66 3/4.—Note on John Cathey, for \$30; also, Washington Morrison's receipt for a note placed in his hands for collection. There was besides a small sum of money in the pocket-book when lost, between five and ten dollars. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, shall be suitably rewarded.
GEO. A. J. SMART, L.
Mecklen'g, March 22, 1826. 378

Lost,

ON Friday, the 3d day of this instant, between Lancaster Court-House and Capt. Harris's muster ground, one note of hand, given on the same day, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, payable to myself ten months after date, endorsed by William Melt. Alexander. Any person finding said note, is hereby notified from disposing of the same, as I have not forfeited my claim in any way.
SAM'L FARR, L.
March 18, 1826. 378

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's Structures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms. By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

Agricultural Notice.

THE following Premiums will be offered by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at their anniversary meeting:—

1st. For the greatest quantity of Corn raised on old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

2d. For the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on five acres of old reclaimed land—no premium awarded for any quantity under 25 bushels—per acre, \$15 00

3d. For the greatest quantity of Barley, to be raised on one acre of old reclaimed land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 50 bushels—per acre, \$10 00

4th. For the greatest quantity of Cotton, grown on two acres of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity under 1500 pounds—per acre, \$7 50

5th. For the greatest quantity of Sweet Potatoes, raised on one acre of land—no premium to be awarded for any quantity less than 200 bushels—per acre, \$5 00

6th. For the best 10 gallons of malt Beer, \$5 00

7th. For the best two horse Plough—a specimen of work to be performed before the Society, \$5 00

8th. For the best one horse Plough—work as before, \$3 00

9th. For the best constructed Plough for opening furrows to trench manure, \$5 00

10th. For the best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old—to be more than ordinary as to form and size, \$10 00

11th. For the best Bull or Heifer, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

12th. For the best sow or boar Pig, same age as above, and more than common, \$5 00

13th. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 10 yards, and to be one yard wide, \$4 00

14th. For the best piece of plain Cloth, to be mixed of cotton and wool; and also for the best piece of twilled cotton and wool—each 10 yards, \$5 00

15th. For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

16th. For the best Counterpane, \$5 00

17th. For the best Coverlet, cotton and wool, \$6 00

18th. For the best piece of Fustian, not less than 10 yards, \$5 00

The first four premiums on the list will be awarded at the annual meeting in October, 1827; and the balance at the anniversary meeting of the present year.

By order of the Society,
3178 JOSEPH SMITH, Sec'y.

DESULTORY.

Glorious Uncertainty of the Law.—A late London Morning Chronicle says:—At the Lancaster assizes, a prisoner was indicted for uttering a forged bank note.—On being arraigned, he pleaded guilty, but on the suggestion, and by the advice of Mr. Justice Bayley, he retracted his plea, and pleaded not guilty. On the trial clear evidence was given of his having uttered the note, which was proved to be a forgery. The note was then handed to the officer as is the custom, to be read to the jury; the judge, there being, we believe, no counsel for the prisoner, at the same time reading the indictment, to see that the note was correctly set forth up to the signature, on which a question was raised. In the indictment the Christian name of the signature was written *Christy*. (for Christopher.) In the note it did not clearly appear whether the little mark which was above the abbreviation, *Christ*, was an *r*, or a tick following some figures in the line above. Mr. Justice Bayley, after having examined the note with the large magnifying glass which he uses, declared his opinion that it was a tick and not an *r*, and that the prisoner must therefore be acquitted.—The counsel for the prosecution contended that it must be an *r*, as the Christian name forged was Christopher, and Christ with an *r* above was the common way of abbreviating it. Well, said Mr. Justice Bayley, I will leave it to the jury. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, giving them the note, "have the goodness to examine it, and tell me whether you think it a tick or an *r*. I think it a tick: you will see it better if you take my glass."—The jury, after looking at the note through the medium of the judge's magnifying glass, were, of course, of the judge's opinion and said they thought the mark in question was a tick. Upon which Mr. Justice Bayley directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which they accordingly did. He then read the prisoner a lecture upon the narrow escape he had, and gave him the customary admonition as to his future conduct.

A greater farce than this, which was all strictly agreeable to law, we cannot imagine. The truth was staring the Judge in the face in two distinct shapes—the man's avowal of guilt, and the evidence which, independently of that admission, subsequently demonstrated it—but turning his eyes from the manifest truth, the judge applies them to a microscope, in order to see whether a tick

has not been mistaken for an *r*, in the indictment.—an action that presents a perfect satire on the justice of this country, which turns its eyes from truth, while it magnifies forms. The judge then in effect, says to the jury, "You will declare the prisoner *not guilty*, gentlemen; not because he is not guilty,—for we all know very well that he is guilty, both by his own confession and the evidence,—but because the person who drew the indictment, not having the benefit of my magnifying glass, mistook a tick for an *r*."—Beautiful is that system of justice by which a confessed criminal is pronounced innocent, because, in the description of his offence, a tick has been mistaken for an *r*? Surely, that is the perfection of reason, which says, that a man who has, by his own admission and the evidence of others, committed a particular action, has not omitted that action, because somebody else wrote a letter *r* where he ought to have written a tick!

MILITARY ELOQUENCE.

Some time ago a paragraph made the round of the Scottish press, stating that officers of the shire yeomanry cavalry presented their colonel with an elegant silver cup, which was delivered by one of his number, who made an eloquent speech on the occasion, to which the Col. made an appropriate reply. The speech and reply were literally as follows: *Presenter*—"Cornel, Cornel, Cornel, there's the mug," *Presentee*—"Aye, John, is this the mug?"

Political.

Mr. Everett's Speech, on the Resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie.—We shall endeavor, says the *Charleston Courier*, as soon as possible, to give place to his masterly display of correct reasoning, impassioned eloquence and American Politics.—But, in the mean time, we cannot withhold the following extract, which will be read with interest by all amongst us. It relates to the original compromise in the Constitution, giving the right of representation for three fifths of the slaves.

"Having touched on this point, I ought, perhaps, to add, that if there are any members in this House of that class of politicians to whom the gentleman from North-Carolina, (Mr. Saunders,) alluded, as having the disposition, though not the power, to disturb the compromise contained in the constitution on this point, I am not of the number. Neither am I one of those citizens of the north, to whom another honorable member lately referred, in a publication to which his name was subscribed, who would think it immoral and irreligious to join in putting down a servile insurrection at the South. I am no soldier, sir; my habits and education are very unmilitary; but there is no cause in which I would sooner buckle a knapsack to my back, and put a musket on my shoulder, than that. I would cede the whole continent to any one who would take it—to England, to France, to Spain; I would see it sunk in the bottom of the ocean, before I would see any part of this fair America converted into a Continental Hayti, by that awful process of bloodshed and desolation, by which alone such a catastrophe could be brought on. The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way by which the form of this servitude shall be fixed, but political institution. Domestic Slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, 'Rise against your master.' No, sir, the New Testament says, 'Slaves, obey your masters;' and though I know full well, that in the benign operation of Christianity, which gathered master and slave round the same communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit, that while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more on the subject. I know the condition of the working classes in other countries; I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the prosperous States of the continent of Europe. Consider the checks on population; read Malthus. What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now the slave population in

the United States increases faster than the white, masters included. What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of society? These are opinions I have long entertained, and long since publicly professed on this subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimations to which I have already alluded."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

It is the privilege of a minority to complain, and consequently we find it stated that in the event of the failure of Mr. M'Duffie's Resolutions, "the partisans of the Administration" will have succeeded in defeating the public will—in other words, the majority will defeat the minority, and the partisans of the opposition being fewer, are consequently outvoted by the partisans of the administration. But why all this allusion to party? Why discredit the motives and the judgment of honorable men? Why get into a passion because the Congress of 1826 will not agree to resolutions, which the Congress of 1816 rejected. These charges of party motives and action only produce recrimination, while they blind discernment and obscure truth.

In illustration of these remarks, we extract the following statesmanlike & characteristic sentiments of Col. Drayton, in his Speech on these resolutions, regretting that the length of that production will not enable us to publish it entire. It will be here seen that he is not one of those who is determined to believe Mr. Clay a knave, because he has been appointed to office.

"For his own part, he thought personal allusions, on any question, improper. As the occasion seemed to be so fitting, he would take the opportunity to disclaim all personal views. Cases sometimes unfortunately occur, when it is impossible to avoid them, but it never can be regarded as a manly course, to attack those who are not present to defend themselves. He would not attempt to disguise the fact—he should be wanting in candor if he did—that some who are, and some who were, members of the House are reported to have acted unworthily: but there was one lesson which he had learned in the course of his life, that we cannot be too distrustful of sentiments and assertions made under the influence of party feelings. It is the effect of such feelings, even without an individual being conscious of the influence, and in spite of the strongest natural candor and ingenuousness, to corrupt the opinions. Charges which are made under such an influence, ought, therefore, to be received with every allowance; he always received them in such a manner; for he had heard sentiments from those whom he most respected, which were manifestly touched with the spirit of party. He had always accustomed himself to believe with difficulty, that he who has enjoyed the entire confidence of his State, and of the nation, could descend so low, could be tempted into such extreme degeneracy, as to barter his great and general reputation, for the mean, though glittering emoluments of office. Possessing these sentiments, he hoped he should have the indulgence of the House, if, in the discussion of this subject, he should seem to have in view any allusions of a personal character."

How dignified is this mode of discussion great questions! What a happy contrast to the coarse insinuations and personal invective of the THEATRES of Roanoke.
Chas. Courier.

Panama Mission.—Whatever may be the views which are entertained as to the propriety of the mission to Panama, we believe that those who have opposed the motive relating to the measure, in the Senate of the United States, have not gained thereby any new credit as statesmen or patriots. The motives of certain politicians are too evident—the decency of a slight veil should hide their deformities at least—but to create an opposition to an administration, and affect an enmity without a show of principle, is so gross, so evidently connected with what would be corruption, if on the inside of office, that the people, we think, cannot mistake it.

Those who hold themselves ardently attached to the administration, will find in the present zeal of opposition a subject for felicitation. Where such violent beginnings mark any political manoeuvre, any thing else than permanence will characterize it; other schemes will be resorted to and from the same cause fail; and while plans and inductions dangerous are starting into operation, the President will enter upon his second term of office.

Mr. Randolph, it is known, was foisted upon the Senate to help, nurture and conduct the opposition;—it is a man of whom, though rising, citizens may be ashamed, they will never be afraid.
U. S. Gaz.