

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1826.

[NO. 79.]

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.

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 yard, 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 RUDISILL.
Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.
Smt89

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 c. n.
JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 464
C. Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Scheller,
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. It is of simple 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 little exertion in ten 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. CORNWELL.
N. B. The price of the Patent Corn-Scheller 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, Feb. 20, 1826. 524

PALLFOX,
A SUPERIOR JACK, as a tool getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August) at my stable in Little Sugar Creek, eight miles southwest of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or capture, but I will not be held for either. Any person having put any to Pallfox the last season, and failed to get mares, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis.
LEWIS DINKINS.
March 7, 1826. 1875

Just Published,
AND for sale at this office, in a pamphlet form, "Structures on a piece written by M. David Howell, entitled 'Heavenly Food of Religion,' or, Treatise on Holy Baptism," by Joshua Moore, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.
Just published, and for sale at this office, in a pamphlet form, "A Sermon on the Atonement," by B. Street, C. Caldwell, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,
For sale at this office.

Saddle & Harness Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed to the building next door to Spencer & Merrill's carriage shop, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.
Repairing done on short notice and moderate terms.
ROBERT JOHNSON.
April 6, 1826. 3180

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.
John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to show cause why the real estate of the deceased should be sold to satisfy the plain-deceased.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.
Teste. **R. SIMONTON, Clk.**
3m91—price adv. 54.

In the Press,
AND will shortly be published, *Burrin's* strictures 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.

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, Greer Abernathy.
B.
Elizabeth Banker, Thomas Barnett, David G. Brandon, John Black, Richard Bartlett, Daniel Bivens 2, Abel Baker, Iiram Baldwin 2, John Barnett, Gen. P. Barringer, Capt. Black 2.
C.
Thomas Cooper, Ezeriah Cockburn, Jesse Cathey, Chas. L. Crockett, Elijah Cunningham, Pinekey Caldwell, David Cross, James Cook, William Carson 3, Sarah Carson, James Cohen, John Caston, Rouhen Cole, Wm. C. Campbell, William Culverhouse, Rev. D. F. Christenbury, James Cunningham.
D.
Alexander Davis, A. F. Duncan, Lewis Dinkins, John Dow, Harnett J. Moore, Gen. P. Davidson, James Dunn, Washington Darnell, Allen Davis, Eliza H. Davis.
E.
Henry Emerson.
F.
William Flinn, John Ferrell.
G.
John Gibbons, Thomas Gillespie, James Gibson, Isabella Greer, Samuel Gordon.
H.
James M. Hutchison, Abner Hurton, John Houge, Thomas Houston, David Harry, James C. Harris, John Howch, Aoner Hood, James Heath, Samuel Houston, Daniel Hyams, James A. Houston, John P. Hatcher, John Hays, James P. Henderson, Elizabeth Hooks, John Hall.
I.
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. Abner M'Call, Alexander M'Nutt, John M'Earland, John G. Morse, William M'Kee, Alexander M'Key, Rev. Malcolm M'Pherson, John M'Dowell.
N.
Jesse Neely, jun.
O.
Bralcy 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 Pezz, John T. Paschal, Isaac Pate.
R.
John Rogers, James Robinson, Mrs. Amelia Russ, Samuel P. Ripley, Polly Robinson, Alexander Robinson, James B. Robertson.
S.
William H. Slight, Mrs. M. A. Spears, Joseph Swain, Gen. Robt. Washington Smith, Benjamin Sloan 2, Mrs. Susannah Sloan, Jas. Spratt, John Sing, William Sharpley, Harris Smith, Elizabeth Stuart, Joseph B. Sample, Robert A. Sample, James Spratt, carpenter, William Sammons, Sheriff of Mecklenburg.
T.
William Thomas.
W.
John Wight, John Witherpoon, James Wilson, John Williams, John Wintz 2, Robert Walker, William Wetherpoon, Thomas Winchester, Joseph Winchester, Jonathan Williams, Matthew C. Walls, Mr. Watson, Elias Waddington, Rev. Samuel Williamson, Benjamin West.
Y.
John Yachorough.
WM. SMITH, P. M.
151—379

Entry Takers' Warrants,
For sale at this office.

Delivery Bonds,
For sale at the office of the Journal.

POETRY.

SONG.
Go, forget me—why should sorrow
O'er that brow a shadow fling?
Go, forget me—and to-morrow
Brightly smile and sweetly sing.
Smile—though I shall not be near thee
Smile—though I shall never hear thee
May thy soul with pleasure shine
Lasting as the gloom of mine.
Like the sun, thy presence glowing,
Clothes the meanest things in light,
And when thou, like him art going,
Lowest objects fade in night.
All things look'd so bright about thee,
That they nothing seem without thee,
By that pure and lucid mind
Earthly things were too refined.
Go, thou vision wildly gleaming,
Softly on my soul that fell;
Go, for me no longer beaming—
Hope and Beauty, fare ye well!
Go, and all that once delighted
Take, and leave me all benighted;
Glory's burning—generous swell,
Fancy and the Poet's shell.

Political.

From the Carolina Observer.
It is but justice that the principles and measures of President Adams should be fairly stated. Public opinion concerning them can only be correctly formed by a candid examination. In relation to the Panama Mission it is apprehended that some erroneous impressions exist, which a very short statement will remove. It has been alleged that Mr. Adams claimed to himself exclusively the power of originating the Mission without the advice and consent of the Senate, or any aid from the House of Representatives. To support this allegation, reference is made to his message at the opening of the present Session of Congress, and to his message to the Senate, accompanying his nomination of Ministers to Panama. In the former, after stating that an invitation had been given to this country to be represented in a Congress at Panama, his words are, "Ministers on the part of the U. S. will be commissioned to join in those deliberations." Those words appear plain and explicit; and it seems difficult to conceive how they can be misunderstood. It must be allowed that Mr. Adams is acquainted with the provisions of the Constitution relative to Ministerial and other appointments, or he must be far less of a Citizen than even his most inveterate enemies would admit. In these provisions there is no obscurity and no room for mistake, and by them such appointments are to be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."—But, further, it is universally allowed that Mr. Adams is an accomplished scholar, and his various able discussions evidence that he is perfect master of his vernacular tongue, or, in other terms, that he well understands the import or signification of English words. What then did he mean? what would any man mean by using on such an occasion the words "Ministers will be commissioned?" To commission, is to give legal Power. Legal Power can only be given pursuant to legal provisions. Such provisions in relation to public ministers are expressed in the constitution to be with the "advice & consent of the Senate." Hence then the expression, "Ministers will be commissioned," was most technically correct and proper, being equivalent to *Ministers will be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.*
On an examination of the message to the Senate, it will be equally apparent that Mr. Adams claims no power not necessarily incident to his office and which of course must have been exercised from the very commencement of our government. It should be remembered that the message now under consideration, contains his *nomination of Ministers to the Senate for their approbation.* Mr. Adams begins by referring to his Message to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the Session, wherein he mentioned the acceptance of the invitation given by certain South American States to us, to be represented in Congress at Panama, and then adds, "although this measure was deemed to be within the Constitutional competency of the Executive," &c. Now, to what measure does the

President refer? most clearly to the acceptance of the invitation and to this only. He does not say the appointment of ministers was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, but this "measure," the acceptance of the invitation, was so deemed. No other interpretation can be correctly given to his language, for thus far in this message he had made no allusion to the appointment of ministers, nor does he even say that a Mission had been created, but simply says an invitation had been accepted. That this interpretation is correct is conclusively established by the entire sentence, the part of which is under consideration. The whole sentence is—
"Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with both branches of the Legislature: first by the decision of the Senate upon the nomination to be laid before them: and secondly by the sanction of both Houses to the appropriations, without which it cannot be carried into effect."
How can any one pretend that the President arrogated to himself the sole power of establishing and conducting this mission after such an explicit disavowal? The concurrence "of both branches of the Legislature," "the sanction of both houses" is to be ascertained, "without which (says Mr. Adams) it cannot be carried into effect."
In his recent messages to the House of Representatives on their call for information, and his proposal for appropriations, he expressly says, "It (the invitation) was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted *only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the Senate.* The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to the free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention."—Further, the acceptance of the invitation was originally conditional only.—On the 30th of November last, before the message at the opening of Congress and in the very notes accepting the invitation, Mr. Clay says to the three Spanish Ministers who had extended the invitation, "should the Senate of the U. S. now expected to assemble in a few days, give their advice and consent, Commissioners will be appointed." After such declarations and statements, let a candid public decide on the propriety of the severe censure attempted to be attached to the conduct of the President in relation to the Panama Mission.
Should it be alleged that it was not competent for the President to accept the invitation, even thus conditionally, it is replied, in the language of Mr. Webster on a recent occasion, "The intercourse of nations would hardly go on, and one great end of an Executive would be defeated, if it could not venture, on proper occasions, to express the views and wishes of the government." Besides, how can the President fulfil the constitutional requirement to nominate ministers and ambassadors to the Senate for their approbation, unless he himself be competent in the first instance (subject, however, to after control) to decide on the public necessity or expediency of a mission or embassy? If he is faithful to his country, he cannot nominate to an embassy unless he believes the public good will be thereby promoted.
The abortive and incongruous opposition to the Administration, in congress, may be well illustrated by the following extract from the Odyssey:—
"As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast
Now to—now tro—before th' autumnal blast;
Together clung, it rolls around the field,
So roll'd the fleet and so its texture held:
And now the South—and now the North bear sway,
And now the East the foamy floods obey,
And now the West wind whirls it o'er the sea."
Now as these thorns, when disheated, will inevitably annoy each other, it is a pity that they ever met—and so they will find it.
Some sage politicians have discovered a resemblance between the President and Alexander of Macedon—others have compared him to the Devil, who ensnared all the Adams family—and the *Theopiles* of Romecke, has assimilated him to the roots of the Sycamore, fertile in

British revolution and bloodshed. This is all fair. It would be dreadful in this free country not to be able to speak disrespectfully of Magistrates, although St. Paul thought otherwise.
Indulging the same liberty of comparison with others, in our opinion the situation and the character of Mr. Adams are somewhat analogous to that of Ulysses, on his return to Ithaca, and his coming into constitutional possession of the Government. After his opponents (suitors Homer calls them) had been overcome, they still kept up an uneasy shew of opposition, whereupon Minerva thus addressed Jove:—
"Oh power supreme, oh ruler of the whole,
Say, hast thou doom'd to this divided state
Or peaceful unity—or stern debate?"
The monarch of the gods recognises this prayer of his daughter, and the following is the conclusion of his reply:—
"Each future day increase of wealth shall bring,
And o'er the past oblivion stretch his wing.
Long shall Ulysses in his empire rest,
A people blessing, by a people blest.
Let there be Peace!"
Chas. Courier.
A letter from the correspondent of the *Rhode Island American*, dated at Washington City, Friday, 17th of March, says—
"Mr. Randolph has not been seen since three o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the question on the Panama Mission was decided. Languor and debility have succeeded to his long continued exertion and excitement. But he will doubtless soon be able "to show fight again." Panama will be no Trafalgar, no Waterloo to him, whatever it may be to others. A man who has opposed three administrations, who has, to use his own words, "withstood single handed a continental combination of Presidents, Congresses, Legislatures & Presses," will not now be discouraged by defeat. By the way, Mr. Canaz, the Minister from Guatemala, is reported to have said that the people of his nation have not intermixed with the African and aboriginal races to the extent Mr. Randolph supposes; that they are creoles, and have no more of the negro blood in their veins than Mr. Randolph has, and not so much of the Indian."
The *Paris Journal des Debats*, edited by M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, contains the following, amongst other reflections upon the President's Message at the opening of the present session of Congress—as the opinion of an enlightened foreign observer, it ought to have weight with all parties:—
"The most important feature in the foreign policy of the Anglo-Americans, is the sending an Ambassador to the Congress of Panama, a resolution, which, followed by a prudent choice of the person to be sent, may consolidate the liberty of a whole hemisphere! For we cannot conceal, that the Spanish Americans have great need of the counsels of a nation more experienced in the career of independence. Descended almost entirely from the ranks of privileged castes, or from the military class, the distinguished men in these new States have rather patriotic and generous sentiments, than administrative and political ideas. Let them study the progress of the United States, at the same time wise and energetic; let them establish promptly regular finances and respectable fleets, organize their constitutions so that they may skillfully lead a multitude, still ignorant and indolent, introduced with prudence, liberty of worship, of opinions, and of industry; let them form their *Constitucion* upon the plan & in the spirit of the Anglo-American municipalities and provincial assemblies (the only real and solid foundation of free governments); awake also reason, which slumbers among a people accustomed to a state of pupillage, and develope peacefully the powerful germs of activity, which certainly are not wanting to the countrymen of Mina and of the Baron d'Erolles, but which too often burst out and are destroyed in the fire of devouring passions. Intimate communication with the United States, especially with the States of New-England, would be an excellent source of instruction for the Spanish Americans—it is for the elder daughter of American liberty to be the guide of her younger sisters, and to gain over them the empire of persuasion and friendship; let her show herself frank, disinterested, great and generous. The noble post of being at the head of a new world, is certainly well worth the sacrifice of a few dollars in duties, and a few bales of cotton."
Chas. Courier.
The *Herald*, arrived at Boston, from Smyrna, has brought information of the death of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the American Missionary to Palestine.