

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

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

[NO. 90.]

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.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

William Means }  
vs. }  
Joseph Blackwood, } Petition to review the re-  
Chas. T. Alexander, } port of the Clerk.  
James Means. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Means is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that the said James Means appear at our next Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to plead or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.  
Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.  
6193—pr. adv. \$2.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson }  
vs. }  
Wm. Smith and wife, } Original Attachment,  
Elizabeth Smith. } levied on a negro man  
named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark }  
vs. }  
Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied  
on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.  
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs }  
vs. }  
Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied  
on a negro boy named Planter,  
14 years old.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer }  
vs. }  
Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the  
hands of Eli Springs, and him  
summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, to be held for this county, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

## State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan }  
vs. }  
Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the  
hands of Eli Springs, and him  
summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.  
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

## State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.  
Samuel Beatty and his wife Sally,  
and Lucy Boyd, Nancy & Rebecca,  
William & John Liza-way, minors, by their Guardian,  
pendente lite, Samuel Beatty, }  
vs. }  
John Davenport, William Davenport & Wesley Davenport, heirs  
at law of Wm. Davenport, dec. } Partition of  
lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Davenport, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal three times within six weeks, giving notice to the said John Davenport that he appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why partition should not be made according to law, of two tracts of land lying in Lincoln county, one of 240 acres and the other of 203 acres, of which the said William Davenport dec. leased and possessed, otherwise the said partition will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of the said Court at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1826, and in the 59th year of the Independence of the United States.  
LAWSON HENDERSON.

## 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 Joshua Moore, U. S. M. Price, 25 cents.

## Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS,  
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. \*80  
The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

## House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

## Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

HOUSES & LOTS where John Boyd, dec'd. formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington Morrison, Esq.; together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required.  
THOS. BOYD, Guardian of S. E. Boyd.  
Charlotte, June 1, 1826. 86\*

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well matured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experience has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low ground, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE,  
N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. G. M.  
82tf

## Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th instant, a negro girl named CHLOE. She is 18 or 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and of rather a yellow complexion.—Also, a boy named BILL, aged 16 or 17, but quite small of his age. Said negroes are supposed to be lurking about Charlotte. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will secure them in jail, or deliver them to me. 3199 B. OATES.

## State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

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

John Stewart }  
vs. }  
The heirs at law of } Scire Facias to show  
William Stewart, } cause why the real estate  
deceased. } of the deceased should not  
be sold to satisfy the plain-  
tiff's judgment.

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 county, 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, Ck.  
3m91—price adv. \$4.

## Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this Office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert Measter.' To which are added, Remarks on the design and use of the Book of Psalms." By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOSEPH M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

## Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. American.

View of Europe.—The recent arrivals from Europe leave us still in doubt as to the result of the pending controversy between Russia and the Porte. Our private letters represent it as hardly possible that war should not ensue between these two powers. Russia had received an evasive reply to her ultimatum even before the fall of Missolonghi, and that event will not tend to diminish the insolence of the Ottomans. No certain result of the Duke of Wellington's mission to St. Petersburg had transpired; but it seems to be pretty plainly indicated, that if his purposes were to interpose between Russia and Turkey, he did not succeed. It is, however, the opinion of some, that such was not his object; but, on the contrary, that his journey was connected with a policy which would make England and Russia to be acting in concert for the liberation of Greece. We can rather desire, than believe, with our present information, that such is the fact.

In England, order was almost restored. The large subscriptions which had been made and were still making for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, the certain passage of the laws admitting warehoused and foreign corn, (all the former now in bond, and to the extent, if ministers think fit, of 4,000,000 bushels more from abroad) and above all, the great military force concentrated in and around the disturbed districts, had tended to tranquilize and over-awe the working classes, among whom the belly, and not the head, was the seat of the disorder. Parliament would be dissolved, probably, about the 1st June. Great activity in canvassing the different boroughs and counties, had already been manifest. Mr. Brougham, who was a native of Westmoreland, was to run for that county, in opposition to the great and hitherto irresistible Lowther influence.

The King is represented as in better health than he had been for several years past, while the Duke of York, who is heir apparent to the throne, is said to be gradually declining under the effect of a mortal disease. The former of these facts, and perhaps both—for the Duke is not a favorite—would have the effect of giving great confidence at the then approaching election.

France appears rich, prosperous, and tranquil; suffering little, comparatively, from the commercial hurricane which has produced, and is yet producing, such disasters elsewhere; and mainly occupied, (when we say France, meaning Paris,) on one side, in efforts to build up the good old time of Jesuits, Confessors, and Mistresses; and, on the other, in seeking to perpetuate and confirm the rights acquired by the revolution, and above all, to keep down the Jesuits and the other accompaniments of by-gone days. The mass of the people, however, take little part in such questions; and are content with being exempted from the corvees, the gabelles, and the numberless other grievous exactions to which the peasantry of France were formerly subject.

Spain, once so proud and so mighty, is almost blotted out of the map of Europe—externally, without force or influence—internally, a prey to the most wild and bloody fanaticism, she drags on an obscure and miserable existence, amidst a succession of abortive conspiracies, and ferocious executions.

Of Italy and Germany there is little to be said. The former is subdued and held in check by Austrian bayonets, and seems content with its fate, or at least very patient under it. The latter is, as ever, a laborious, frugal, intelligent country, with a population orderly and educated, and though capable of enthusiastic movements, not readily excited.

From this hasty glance at Europe, we revert to our happy land, overflowing with plenty; and, though not unassailed nor uninjured by the rude tempest which has passed, still, as a land where man can enjoy, in a greater degree, at less hazard, and with more entire certainty than elsewhere, every privilege of a free and responsible being.

An experiment was lately tried in the Armory of the Tower of London, in which the most intense light ever yet produced by art was exhibited. It was excited by directing a jet of alcohol, or the flame of a spirit lamp, upon a piece of lime, by the action of a stream of oxygen gas. The light thus produced is calculated as being eighty times more intense than an equal area of light emitted by the combustion of an Argand lamp.—Another new steam engine has been projected, in which spirit of wine or ether is substituted for water. The necessity of a boiler is superseded, the liquor being contained in the cylinder, and raised into vapor by the heat of an Argand lamp.

FROM THE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

## NATIONAL WORK.

A National work is in progress respecting the North American Indians,—“principally,” the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the first projector of the work says, “as relates to their languages, with a view, to a better understanding of their affinities and their various dialects, their respective grammars, and the structure of their language generally.” Mr. Gallatin's recent appointment induced him to give up his work into the hands of Government; and the Secretary of War, with the approbation of the President, has taken measures to accomplish this literary enterprise. “To preserve the Indian Languages,” says Mr. G. “is a duty, to publish the information, is a kind of debt, due by the United States to the scientific world; and which has long been expected of them.” The Secretary of War says, that this National Work will have respect to “the Etymology, or the vocabulary of the several languages or dialects, and their Grammars, or structure.”

The subscriber, having been requested by Mr. Gallatin, and recently by the Secretary of War, to subscribe this object, as it respects the Catawba Indians, would not wish to shrink from an undertaking so laudable. Yet he would readily transfer the business into other hands, if his vacant hours will not be sufficient to execute it well. He has not yet ascertained, how long a time would be allowed him to furnish his quota for this National Work. If it will be demanded speedily, the subscriber would be obliged by having a pledge from any gentleman of competent abilities, that he will assume the task.

It is probable that something may already have been done by some of our Southern Literati, towards this object. The subscriber wishes to be apprised of the fact, if it be so.

As the duty, which he owes to his Academy, is paramount to any other in the field of literature, it is more than probable, that a transfer of this business must be made. He would, therefore, respectfully invite any gentleman of competent talents, who has undertaken, or is willing to undertake, this work, to communicate with him immediately, by letter. Should no one be willing to engage to execute the whole of what is proposed, any small contributions to the primary object will be acceptable, as also any particulars relative to the Catawbas themselves as a people; for all which, due acknowledgment shall be given, in accordance with the intention of government, “to give due credit to every individual who shall have assisted in what will be a National Work, equally honorable to the administration, to the persons concerned, and to the country.” The letters of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour to the subscriber, contain instructions relative to the execution of the work; besides which, there have been forwarded printed Instructions and Directories, to facilitate the undertaking.

Correspondents will please to direct their letters to Ebenezer Academy Post Office, S. C. Editors, friendly to this object, will oblige the subscriber, and serve the interest of literature, by giving publicity to this notice, in the columns of their respective papers.

ELIAZAR HARRIS.

Ebenezer Academy, S. C.  
July 2, 1826.

The following description of the remains of an African Chief is extracted from an account of the travels of Maj. Denham, Capt. Clapperton, &c. in the interior of Africa. The portion of the country through which the travellers were passing, at the time referred to in the following paragraph, was the tract lying between Kouka, the capital of Bornou, to Mera, the capital of Mandara.

“Chiefs, in this part of Africa, are accompanied by as many personal followers as they think proper to maintain, both on horse and footmen. Some of them form the band, if I may so call it. Barea Gema had five mounted, who kept close behind him, three of whom carried a sort of drum, which hung round their necks, and beat them while they sang extempore songs; one carried a small pipe made of a reed, and the other blew, on a bullado's horn, loud and deep-toned blasts, as we moved through the wood. But by far the most entertaining and useful were the running footmen, who preceded the bashella, and acted as pioneers; they were twelve in number, and carried long forked poles, with which they with great dexterity kept back the branches, as they moved on at a quick pace, constantly keeping open a path, which would without them really have been scarcely passable; besides this they were constantly crying aloud something about the road, or the expedition, as they went on. For example: “Take care of the holes!—avoid the branches!—Here is the road!—take care of the fall-hole!—its branches! For whom?—Barea Gema! Who in battle is like rolling of thunder?—Barea Gema. Now for Mandara!—now for the Baredes!—now for the battle of spears! Who is our leader?—Barea Gema. Here is the wady, but no water!—God be praised!” In battle who sprang forward around him, like a buffalo in his rage?—Barea Gema.”

## Agricultural Spirit and Hospitality.

HARTFORD, (CONN.) JUNE 20.

Sheep Shearing Festival.—On Wednesday last Henry Watson, Esq. of East Windsor, finished shearing his flock, consisting of upwards of 900 sheep. On this occasion Mr. Watson invited a party of about sixty gentlemen to dine with him, fifty of whom attended. They consisted of the President and most of the officers of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, respectable manufacturers and agriculturists from different parts of the State, and from Massachusetts, and others friendly to the cause of Internal Improvements. This being the first festival of the kind ever celebrated in Connecticut, it was the occasion of great interest and the highest enjoyment to the party. Some of the guests had never before witnessed the operation of fleecing a sheep, and indeed, knew little of the difference between the Saxons, Merinos, South Downs, and Cross Breeds; here, such had an opportunity of learning how the best judges decided between the qualities of different fleeces, and for what reasons one fleece would be preferred by the manufacturer to another, and why it is not fineness only which constitutes the best wool, &c. Mr. Watson's flock, consisting of the above named varieties, does not, however, by any means constitute his whole stock of imported improved animals. Wye Comet, an imported Bull, of the Durham short horn breed, and probably the most perfect animal of his kind in this country, did not fail to attract the first attention among the animals. His weight, which was ascertained in the presence of the party, is 1780 lbs.

But our kind host did not aim to gratify the sight only; and among such a number, it must not excite wonder if there were some, the gratification of whose taste was also to form a share of the enjoyment. These, and it is believed on the whole, most of the party were of the number, were not disappointed, when they sat down to the rich and elegant entertainment Mr. Watson had provided for the occasion. A number of pithy and appropriate toasts were volunteered by different members of the party, and great good humor and conviviality prevailed at the table. At five o'clock the company retired, highly gratified with their host, with themselves, and with one another.

We cannot but add, that Mr. Watson is conferring great benefits on his country, by his well directed zeal in improving the different branches of agriculture, and particularly in procuring the best breeds of neat cattle and sheep. Mercury.

Origin of Coal.—Geologists have given great scope to their inventive faculties in endeavouring to determine the sources and origin of coal; but every thing tends to show its vegetable origin, and specimens of a regular succession of wood little changed, and ending with coal, in which all organic traces are lost, have occurred. And even in the most perfect coal some relic is often found, some trace of vegetable texture, some fibrous remain that clearly announces its ligneous origin. In the leaves that appear in bovey coal, for instance, resin and extractive matter have been found, and also a substance uniting the properties of resin and bitumen; and the same substance has been found in the principal coal-field of Staffordshire. Perhaps, therefore, antediluvian timber and peat bog may have been the parents of our coal strata; but then it will be asked: how has this mighty change been effected? Is it merely by aqueous agency,—a kind of decay and rotting down of wood; or has fire been called into action, terrifying the vegetable matter, and the pressure under which it has operated, preventing the escape of volatile matter, caused the fermentation of bitumen. And are those reservoirs of compressed carburetted hydrogen, from which hydrogen result, to be ascribed to such a mode of formation.

Panoramic Miscellany.

To ascertain if Linen be bleached with Lime.—Every body knows the injury which is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. It is easy to detect linens which have been so bleached, in the following manner:—Cut off a piece of the new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass, and pour on it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contain lime, the acid will excite considerable effervescence, accompanied with a slight noise. Otherwise no effect is produced.

A gentleman, who was relating in a coffee-house an accident he had met with from a fall, was asked by a surgeon present if it was near the vertebrae that he had been hurt. “No, sir,” was the reply, “it was near the Observatory.” Souvenirs et Melanges.