

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1827.

[NO. 134.]

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.

**The Wilkesboro' Hotel**  
IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY,  
Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—8t35.

**Apprentices.**  
WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

**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

**Watches & Jewellery.**  
THOMAS TROTTER & CO.  
TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

**Watches & Clocks.**  
at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;  
Ladies' do. do. do.  
Silver lever and plain do.  
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;  
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;  
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;  
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;  
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;  
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;  
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;  
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.  
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**House of Entertainment,**  
AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by  
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

**Notice.**  
WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 2d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named Edward, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.  
J. W. HAMILTON, Sheriff.  
Concord, April 16, 1827. Smt 49

**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 McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY REFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

**Constable's Warrants,**  
For sale, at this Office.

**For Sale.**  
I WILL sell on a credit of 12 or 18 months, the plantation on which I live. The soil is well adapted to the common products of the country. There is a comfortable dwelling-house, with the necessary out houses. For more particular terms, apply to the subscriber.  
DR. CYRUS A. ALEXANDER.  
3135\*

**New Firm.**  
THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.**  
Also, an extensive assortment of genuine  
**DRUGS & MEDICINES,**  
suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash.  
SMITH & BOYD.  
N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS.  
May 25, 1827.—32

**Last Notice.**  
I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it.  
J. D. BOYD.  
May 25, 1827.—32

**Administrator's Notice.**  
I HOLD a number of notes payable to Cowan & Vail, which came into my hands as administrator of John Vail, deceased. Notice is now given to the makers of those notes, that unless they come forward and renew them with good security, on or before the 20th day of June next, they will be put in suit. If renewed, considerable indulgence may be expected, as the heirs are young.  
JOHN IRWIN, Adm'r.  
Charlotte, May 25, 1827.—3134

**Notice.**  
THE Books and Accounts of Allen Baldwin having been assigned over to me, I have placed them in the hands of Mr. William Lucky for settlement. Those indebted are requested to call on him and settle their accounts either by cash or note.  
Also, a supply of LEATHER, from Mr. Baldwin's Tannery, will be kept at Mr. Smith's store for sale.  
ROBERT MCKENZIE.  
May 19, 1827.—3133\*

**Ten Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED or stolen from my wagon, on Sunday night, the 20th instant, near Camden, S. C. a light sorrel HORSE, six years old, 15 hands high or upwards, ball face, shows the white of his eyes very much, a halter collar and chain round his neck, both hind feet white, his sides marked with the traces, and rough shod all round. Any person who will stop the said horse, and send me information that I may get him again, living in Rowan county, N. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.  
WILLIAM MARCH, jun.  
May 23, 1827.—3t34pd.

**New Watches & Jewellery.**  
Thomas Trotter & Co.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.  
Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.  
N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.  
Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

**DOCTORS**  
Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,  
H A V I N G associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York.  
23\*

**Notice.**  
JAMES ROBISON, sen. has lost or mislaid two notes, the one on Nathan Orr, of one hundred dollars, with a credit of about \$40 on said note; the other on Alexander Parks, of ninety-five dollars. All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for said notes; and should any person find the above defined notes, it will be acknowledged as a favor, if they be returned to me, James Robison, sen.  
JAMES ROBISON, sen.  
May 15, 1827.—3t33r.

**Strayed Away**  
FROM the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a bay MARE, about 5 years old, both hind feet white and a star in her face. Also went off with her a bay colt, about 10 months old. I expect them to make out to Lincoln County. Any person that will take them up and convey information to this office, shall be reasonably rewarded.  
AENEAS MCINTY.  
May 14, 1827.—30t.

Philadelphia, May 14.—Episcopal Convention.—The Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, assembled, on Tuesday last, at Harrisburg, and was unusually full, consisting of about one hundred and eighty Members. A question of very great interest to the Members of that Church, and which has for some time produced not a little excitement, was, as the writer thinks, provisionally settled in the election of an estimable man, a pious, truly evangelical christian, and an able divine, to the office of Assistant Bishop of the Diocese—the Rev. HENRY U. ONDERDONK. Those clergymen and laymen, latterly designated as the Friends of the present Bishop, voted unanimously for this gentleman. The whole number of votes given in, were 51, of which Mr. Onderdonk had 25:—of the remainder were given as follows: for the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, 18—for the Rev. Dr. Milnor, 2—for Rev. Dr. Wilson, 2—for the Rev. W. Meade, 1—one vote was without a name, and one clergyman declined voting. No hope, we believe, was entertained, of the election of either of the last named clergymen, nor were their names used, as far as we were able to learn, with any definite purpose: unless, perhaps, that of dividing the friends of Mr. Onderdonk. On the nomination and appointment of the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk, by the order of the Clergy, being declared by the Bishop, the question, whether the lay order would approve of the nomination and appointment, was put and decided in the affirmative,—72 Yeas to 58 Nays. No doubt, we believe, is entertained, that the Rev. Gentleman will accept the high office thus providentially devolved upon him, and it is fervently trusted, that the Church, in his Diocese, may be restored to its former peace and harmony.

A case of some novelty, and which has excited much interest, is now under discussion in Baltimore County Court. It is a rule heretofore laid, at the instance of some of the Pewholders, upon the Trustees of the Associate reformed Congregation, of which the Rev. Mr. Duncan is minister, requiring them to shew cause why a *Mandamus* should not issue to them commanding and enjoining and prohibiting them from further permitting the Rev. Mr. Duncan to occupy the church, or the pulpit thereof, &c.  
Mr. Wirt, U. S. Attorney General, concluded the argument in the case of the Associate Reformed congregation in Tammany-street, on Saturday afternoon, says the Baltimore Patriot, in one of the most eloquent pieces of oratory ever delivered at the bar of our Court. Mr. Wirt was opposed to the prayer of the petitioners, and after dwelling for some time on the case, concluded with the following quotation from Macbeth's soliloquy, which absolutely electrified the whole audience:—  
"Besides, this Duncan  
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been  
So clear in his great office, that his virtues  
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued  
against  
The deep damnation of his taking off.

[It will be recollected by some of our readers that the offence of which Mr. Duncan is guilty, is, being called upon to deliver a discourse before the Directors and Students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, he preached against Creeds and Confessions of Faith.]

The Professors of Rutgers' Medical College, N. Y. having stated that they knew nothing of Dr. Chambers, or his medicine for the cure of drunkenness, the doctor, in reply, says, he has been on intimate terms with some of them for two years. As to their being ignorant of his "nostrum" for curing intemperance, Dr. Chambers believes that to be true, and adds, "some of them would do well to become acquainted with its effects by the use of it;" and further, "that a majority of complaints from which the Professors obtain not only a living, but a fortune, originated from intemperance."

**Bloody Affair.**—A man was found night before last on the hill back of this town, lying in a gutter senseless, and enveloped in one entire gore of blood. He was carefully removed, by some good Samaritans, to a tavern, where medical aid was procured. On examination no wound appeared on his body, and the affair seemed very mysterious till yesterday, when he recovered in a measure from the effects of the steam with which he had been charged, and was able to stagger about quite bravely. The presumption is, that the butcher's boys employed in a slaughter-house, near the place where he was discovered, had found him intoxicated, and after filling his hat with the blood of one of the cattle they had killed, put it on his head, and sent him adrift to seek his fortune in this situation.  
Nathan J. Eagle.

## LETTER II.

To the Right Honorable GEORGE CANNING, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

SIR: In the letter which I had the honour to address to you the other day, I pointed out four grave errors in your letter to Mr. Gallatin, of Jan. 27. The first of these errors consisted in saying, that Mr. Gallatin complained that the act of Parliament of 1825 was not communicated to the American Government. Mr. Gallatin did not complain of that circumstance, but merely stated it as strengthening an inference.

Your second error consisted in saying, that the British and American Governments do not communicate to each other the acts of their Legislatures. The acts of the American Legislature are regularly communicated to the British Minister at Washington.

Your third error, and that a very serious one in the present circumstances, consisted in saying that the act of Congress of 1823 was not officially communicated to the British Minister at Washington. I proved to you, by the authority of the American Secretary of State, that it was communicated to your kinsman, Mr. Stratford Canning, then British Minister at Washington, for the express purpose of giving him an opportunity of making his remarks upon it, which he did.

Your fourth error consisted in intimating that "no explanation was offered of the bearing of this act," to the British Minister, and that after its passage "he learnt to his astonishment," that, under the word "elsewhere," were intended to be signified both Great Britain and the British Colonies. I proved to you that, during the passage of the act, Mr. Stratford Canning's attention was called to the word *elsewhere*; and that the sense in which the word was taken by Congress, was perfectly understood by him at the time.

My inference from all this is, that you have not given yourself the trouble to read the documents in this somewhat perplexed controversy. You have placed an undue reliance on that powerful genius which carries you triumphantly through the conflicts of the House of Commons, but which cannot supply the place of patient research in the Cabinet. Such oversights are not without precedent in your office. I have been informed, on good authority, that Sir Stratford Raffles returned to England, from the government of Java, full of astonishment that no attention had been paid to some important suggestions contained in his despatches. On a visit to the foreign office, he discovers the cause of this inattention. He saw his official despatches, for the two or three past years, lying in a quiet corner, with the seals unbroken. The Minister had not had time to open them!

No candid man, who believes in your integrity, can have accompanied me thus far without coming to the conclusion that you were really unacquainted with the history of this negotiation.

Having asserted the fact, that the American law of 1823 was not communicated by the American Government, you draw from it two inferences.

As I have shown your alleged fact to be imaginary, your inferences, of course, fall to the ground. But let us nevertheless examine them.

The first inference is, "that the ordinary and natural course between States is not to make diplomatic communications of the acts of their respective Legislatures."

I am willing, in reference to this position, to waive all the advantage in argument which I have gained by destroying the premises from which your inference is drawn. I will treat it, not as an inference, but as an independent proposition. So far from being true, even as such, I venture to affirm that the direct contrary is the fact.—I do not mean to say that it is the ordinary and natural course between States to communicate all the acts of their Legislatures. But I do not believe an instance can be found in political history, in which, after a matter of importance has been the subject of amicable negotiation between two friendly powers; after that negotiation has been suspended, not in ill-temper, but from an obstacle arising out of the laws of one of the States; suspended not indefinitely, but with a mutual understanding that it should be renewed; and that matter has, by a Legislative act of one of the powers, been decided in an

*ex parte* manner, such an act has not been communicated to the other power, to whom a renewal of the negotiation had been promised.

I challenge the production of such another case, unless, indeed, where an affrontful course (which you disclaim) was intended to be pursued.

Your other deduction from premises, which I have shown not to exist, is this; "that no inference could be drawn from such an omission on the one side any more than on the other, of (what the undersigned disclaims for his government) an intentional want of courtesy and respect."

You are here pursued by the still recurring delusion, that Mr. Gallatin mentioned your omission to communicate the act of Parliament of July, 1825, as matter of complaint, as "want of courtesy and respect."

The American Government, sir, is always gratified when treated with courtesy; but it does not complain when courtesies are withheld. It does not deem itself the losing party on any such occasion. But Mr. Gallatin did not complain, he argued; and this the American Government understands far better than complaining. I will restate his argument to you, in a form which you can hardly mistake:

The two Governments had a long negotiation about the Colonial trade. They could not come to an understanding. They passed laws on each side; the last one passed by the American Government was not only communicated to the British minister, in the usual form in which all our public documents are communicated to the foreign ministers, but was specially communicated for his comments.

The next year the negotiation was resumed.—Every point but one was settled. On that one point the negotiation was suspended, with an understanding that it should be resumed. Various accidental, unforeseen, and unavoidable circumstances occurred to delay this resumption.

The next year three or four acts were passed by the British Government, containing a vast many sections, repealing acts still more complicated.—Their practical operation it was impossible beforehand to divine; they were construed differently in the British Courts; they were misapplied in the British Colonies; it was beyond the power of Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister at Washington, to explain them, when requested so to do by the Secretary of State.

Now, sir, under all these circumstances, the fact that these laws were not communicated to this Government is mentioned by Mr. Gallatin as one among the reasons which led to the belief that they were not intended to operate against us, on the subject matter of a negotiation, which you had promised to resume.

Is the argument clear? Is it legitimate?

But you follow up still further this omission to communicate the act of 1825; a topic which it is pretty evident, by this time, you had better not have touched. You give the following ingenious reasons why the act *ought not* to have been communicated. You must needs prove a great deal too much. You not only show that there was no ground for a complaint, (which was never made) but you would lead us almost to think that you actually debated with yourself whether you ought not to communicate the act of 1825 to the American Government, and decided in the negative. You say—

"But the act of 1825 did not relate specially to the United States. It held out to all nations of the world certain benefits (or what were believed by the British Government to be so,) on certain conditions.

"If a communication of the act had been made to one nation, it must have been made alike to all. Such communication would have been liable to different misrepresentations; some governments might have considered it as a solicitation to which we were bound in courtesy to give some answer, explaining their reasons for declining (if they did decline) to avail themselves of the provisions of the act; others might perhaps have taken umbrage at it, as an authoritative pretension to impose the legislation of this country upon other nations.

"The simplest course was to allow