

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1827.

[NO. 135.]

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.—8135.

## 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 Epaulettes;  
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;  
Bags and Clasp; 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  
14136 ROBERT WATSON.

## 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

## Apprentices.

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

## Notice.

**WILL** be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d 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 18, 1827. 5mt10

## Rufner'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 REVEREN, 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.

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## 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.—432

## 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.—432

## 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

## 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,

**HAVING** 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.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

**RAN** AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, two miles from Charlotte, a negro man named HANNIBAL, who is in the habit of changing his name and the name of his master. He is about six feet high, of dark mulatto complexion, a little cross-eyed, bushy hair, and downcast countenance; has the scars of a little mch or slit near the middle of the outside rim of each ear; a scar on his cheek bone, occasioned by a bullet shot at him near Jonesborough, Tennessee; a large scar near the middle of his breast, and many on his back and thighs. He has very large feet, and the big toes longer and more prominent than the rest. The above reward, and more, if necessary, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber or the overseer at the above mentioned place.

ADAM A. SPRINGS.  
May 22, 1827.—4135

## Ran away

**FROM** the subscriber, some time in April last, my negro boy SAM, between 18 and 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, active, and walks very erect, with a considerable swell in his breast.—Any person who will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or secure him in some jail or otherwise, and give me information thereof, shall be reasonably rewarded, and all necessary expenses paid.

WILLIAM LEES, sen.  
Charlotte, N. C. May 31, 1827.—3135

## 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 butter 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, Jr.  
May 23, 1827.—3141

**A Persian Execution.**—When we halted, I found myself inclosed in a dense ring of spectators, in the midst of which stood a great brass mortar, raised on a mound of earth; and beside it, stuck in the ground, was a linstock with a lighted match. The nussukchees ranged themselves on each side of this horrible engine; and it was not without some difficulty that I succeeded in gaining a position, which appeared to me to secure me from the danger attending the explosion, and its consequences, when it should take place. Having taken my station, I began to look around me, and saw the officers of justice still pouring into the circle, which was widened for their reception by dint of blows. After them, or rather between two of them, came the prisoner. She was enveloped from head to foot, in a black robe, which also covered her face. Her step was firm, and her carriage stately. She frequently spoke a few words to an eunuch who accompanied her; but the noise was so great that I could hear nothing of their discourse. As she approached, the spectators became more quiet; and when she had reached the mortar, not a sound was to be heard. Taking advantage of the silence, she spoke aloud, with a distinctness and composure that astonished every one, and made her words intelligible to all. The officers, perceiving that her wild address made some impression on the multitude, here interrupted her.—She made no attempt to proceed, but resigned herself into their arms. They led her in front of the mortar, and yet her steps never faltered; neither did she speak or implore, as it is common for even men to do in her situation; neither did she curse as some do; neither did she weep. They told her to kneel down with her breast against its muzzle, and she did so. They put cords round her wrists, and bound them to stakes, which had been driven for the purpose; still she showed no signs of emotion; she laid her head upon the mortar, and waited her fate with a composure which a soldier might have envied. At length the signal was given; the match was raised; it descended slowly; and, at the moment when it was about to touch the powder, an audible shudder ran through the crowd. The priming caught fire; a moment of sickening suspense followed; a groan burst from the spectators; the smoke passed away; no explosion followed; and the unfortunate wretch raised her head to see what had happened. A faint hope glimmered in my own heart that perhaps this was a device to save her life, but it was not permitted to live long. It had scarcely begun to rise within me, when I saw the priming renewed and the match raised again. The condemned wretch laid her head once more on its hard pillow, and uttered a low groan as if her spirit had parted. It had scarcely been uttered when the explosion took place, and the smoke covered every thing from my view. As it gradually cleared away, it drew a veil from over a horrid and revolting spectacle. The two bodiless arms hung, with their mangled and blackened ends, from the stakes to which they had been bound; and a few yards distant lay a scorched and shattered foot and leg. No trace of body or of head remained, and a few tattered remnants of clothes were all besides that were left. The arms were unbound from the stakes; and two women, who had issued from the ark at the sound of the explosion, rushed to the spot, seized them up, and, concealing them under their veils, hurried to the Harem with these proofs that the demands of justice had been fulfilled.

[Visits to the Harem.

**False Nose.**—A French surgeon has lately restored to an individual his nose, which had been frost-bitten during the campaign in Russia. The usual mode was adopted of turning down a portion of the skin of the forehead for the purpose. The result is very satisfactory.—The deformity is scarcely observable, and the scar in the forehead, concealed also in some degree by the hair, has almost entirely disappeared. What is very extraordinary, is, that the person on whom this operation has been performed, refers to his forehead all the sensations of his false nose; the nerves of which are in fact furnished by the nervous branches intended for the forehead.

Flowers of rhetoric in sermons and serious discourses are like the blue and red flowers in corn, pleasing to those who come only for amusement, but prejudicial to him who would reap the profit from it.

The difference between what is called ordinary company and good company is, only hearing the same thing, in a little room or a large saloon, at small tables or at great tables, before a crowd or two spectators.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

## COLONIAL TRADE.—LETTER III.

To the Right Honorable George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c.

Sir: I have despatched that part of your letter of January 27th, which related to Mr. Gallatin's imaginary complaint, that the act of Parliament of July, 1825, was not communicated to the American Government.

I now come to the next succeeding topic in your letter, and earnestly as I endeavor to express myself with the moderation which belongs to the subject, I find it almost impossible to keep down the language of just indignation.

Under a very thin disguise, which I shall wholly strip off, you are guilty of the impropriety of charging the Executive of the United States with a direct breach of truth.

The question is not now whether this atrocious charge is or is not borne out. I insist that, unless you are willing to sink the character of the statesman in that of the smart political champion, you have wandered most widely from the path of official decorum.

After an elaborate and subtle enumeration of the causes why you ought not to have communicated to the American Government the act of Parliament of July, 1825, you proceed as follows:

"The simplest course was to allow the provisions of the act to find their way to general knowledge through the usual channels of commercial information."

"The undersigned has no reason to apprehend that this course has proved less effectual on the present than on former occasions."

The last of these sentences, mild as is its phrasology, gives the lie direct to an official statement, which, in his letter of December 28, 1826, Mr. Gallatin informed you he was instructed by his Government to make.

That statement was, that the *American Government did not understand* the act of Parliament of July, 1825, as intended to take the colonial question between Great Britain and the United States out of the existing negotiation.

Mr. Gallatin enumerated several reasons why the American Government did not so understand the act. These reasons it is not now necessary to consider, because it matters not, at present, whether they are good or bad. They were the reasons adduced by Mr. Gallatin by order (as he told you) of his government, to account for this one fact, viz: that the *American Government did not understand the act of Parliament of July, 1825, as intended to break up the negotiation on the Colonial question.*

Now, sir, you say, in effect, that the American Government did so understand it. After giving sundry ingenious reasons why the act was not communicated and explained to the American Government, you go on and say, that, although it was not thus communicated and explained, "you have no reason to apprehend that this course has proved less effectual on the present than on former occasions;" that is, you have no reason to apprehend that the American Government did not understand it, as it was intended to be understood.

You had at least *this* reason, sir, (which, unless you were resolved to fasten an insult on the American Government, should have satisfied you,) a formal and official statement of the American Minister to that effect.

In the face of this statement, and in the face of the grounds by which the American Minister supported it, you tell him that you have no reason to apprehend that the act of July, 1825, was not understood by the American Government, in its intended application.

Permit me to assure you, that, though you were ten times a premier, you gain nothing, and may lose much, by offering indignities like this to other governments.

But I pass on, to examine the reasons you allege for your opinion that Mr. Gallatin's statement must be false. As he gave his reasons why the American Government did not and could not understand the act, in its intended application, you give your reasons why you believe the American Government did understand it.

I must do you the justice to say, that the reasons are worthy of the opinion they are brought to support. If the American Government must be charged

with prevarication. I wish it may always be on such grounds.

Your first reason is, "The conditions of the act of 1825 have been accepted and carried into effect by some governments." In other words, Mexico and Colombia, perhaps, have negotiated treaties with England, admitting her to trade with them and her own colonies, free from discriminating duties, therefore, the Government of the United States (its protestation to the contrary notwithstanding,) must have known that England, by her act of July, 1825, intended to break the implied promise of negotiating further with us on the Colonial question, and settle it by *ex parte* legislation.

Of this first argument, to prove that Mr. Gallatin's statement is false, I shall only say, that it reminds me strongly of that in Moliere, which is summed up with the words *et voila pourquoi votre fille est muette.*

Your next reason is both more specious and more bold. You reiterate the offensive charge almost in terms. You say—

"But the undersigned cannot but be still of opinion, that the resolution proposed in the House of Representatives, at Washington, at the beginning of the last session of Congress, for the express purpose of urging the Executive Government of the U. States to come into the terms of the act of 1825, the debates which took place upon that proposition, and the final rejection of it by a majority of only two votes, show that it was not for want of a sufficient understanding of the intent of the act of Parliament, that the conditions of it were not accepted by the United States."

Here I beg leave to intimate to you, sir, that you are unfortunate in this ostentatious display of seemingly accurate and minute local information, with regard to a foreign country. I perceive that you are complimented in the London papers, on the precision and comprehensiveness of your knowledge of the details of this very question—with how much justice you shall soon see, if I am safe in my reliance on the journals of Congress.

A resolution, on this general subject, was proposed in the House of Representatives, about six weeks after the commencement of the first session of the nineteenth Congress. It was *not*, as you say, a resolution "to urge the Executive to come into the terms of the act of 1825." It was "to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of March 1st, 1823, so as to authorize the President to remove the discriminating duties."

Instead of being intended (as you say) to urge the Executive Government of the United States to come into the terms of your act, Mr. Cambreleng, who moved the resolution, said, "he had reason to believe the measure would be acceptable to our own government," and that "without some modification of the law of 1823," the Executive could not remove the discriminating duty.

Now, sir, what think you of the accuracy of your information?

This resolution, which you say was debated and finally rejected by a majority of two votes, I say was not opposed by any one; and after a single remark from the chairman of the Committee of Commerce, (Mr. Newton,) and from Mr. Cambreleng, was passed, *nemine contradicente!* So says at least the journal of the House of Representatives, and so says the National Intelligencer for Jan. 26, 1826.

What think you again of the accuracy of your details? The debate to which you allude as having taken place on a resolution in the House of Representatives, took place on a bill in the Senate, of which the object, in like manner, was not to *urge the Executive*, as you, I think, with great indelicacy allege, but to *alter the law.*

Suppose, Sir, that Mr. Clay, in his correspondence with Mr. Vaughan, affecting a great display of minute information, should speak of a bill in the House of Lords to amend a law, as a resolution in the House of Commons to urge the King, what should you think of the accuracy of his statements? What should you think of his sense of decorum, in undertaking to array the Legislative and Executive branches of your government against each other, by statements wholly unfounded in fact? Even in an indifferent matter, you would have thought error extremely discreditible; the intention extremely impertinent.

Take the case of the late debate on the Catholic question, in the House of Commons—that debate, in the course