

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1827.

[NO. 136.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

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 forbidden 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.—355.

## 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. do.  
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;  
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;  
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;  
Sons Ladies and Sugar Tongs;  
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;  
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauettes;  
Ladies' Work Boxes and Baskets;  
Bags and Clasp; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

## House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North Carolina, by  
14135 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 liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1825.

## 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 16, 1827.

## 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." In which are added, Remarks on a book, (by Alexander Gordon) entitled, 'The Design and use of the Book of Psalms.' By Henry Ruffner, A. M. With an Appendix, by John M. Watson, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

## Constable's Warrants,

Filed at this Office.

## Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to another state, offers for sale the farm, whereon he now resides, 3 miles from the village of Charlotte, and containing about 900 acres, equal in fertility of soil, to any body of land within the county. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house, and other improvements; a sufficiency of land open for the employment of between 20 and 30 hands, a great proportion of which land has been cleared within a few years.

Terms will be accommodating, and made known by application to the subscriber.

W. M. J. POLE.

Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—4156

## 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.—39

## 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.—52

## 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.—52

## 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.

## 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.

## Strayed Away

FROM the subscriber, some time in the latter part of April last, a small sorrel Horse; no particular mark is recollected on him—Any person taking up said horse, and giving me information of the same, will receive the thanks of the owner, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOSEPH PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, June 9, 1827.—3135

## 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 nail 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 on 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.—4156

## 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 walk 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 LILES, con.

Charlotte, N. C. May 31, 1827.—513

FROM THE BOSTON MASONIC MIRROR.

## MASONIC PROCESSION.

I saw a band of brothers move,  
With slow and solemn tread;  
Their hearts were join'd by ties of love,  
In charity were wed;  
And types of light's illumin'd ray  
Shone on the path they trod;  
And in the midst wide open lay  
The gospel of our God.

I ask'd a man of four score years,  
Why after them he ran,  
He said—and melted into tears—  
"They fed the poor old man!"  
He said—"I once was sick and sad,  
My limbs were racked with pain,  
They came—they comforted—and clad—  
The old man rose again."

I ask'd a weeping widow, why  
She followed those before;  
She said—and wiped her weeping eye—  
"They came unto my door;  
They came when all the world beside  
Had turned from me and fled,  
They came my wants and woes to hide,  
They gave my children bread."

And such, I said, is Masonry;  
Virtue and love are twins;  
And that bless'd grace of charity,  
Hides multitudes of sins;  
Freemasonry, like woman's love,  
Is taught by private rules;  
So deep, that should it public prove,  
It would be sport for fools.

The Editor of the National Gazette, speaking of the proposed publication of Gen. Washington's Private Papers, says:—"Let to one hereafter represent or consider Washington merely as a military personage; he was a practical Statesman before he became President, directly qualified by his habits of thought, composition, and arrangement, for the business of the Cabinet. When his correspondence shall be published, it will be more and more manifest that 'the choice of him, as Chief Magistrate of the Union, is not to be cited as an example to justify, or extenuate the preference of a military character for that office.'"

From the National Journal.

The damning sin of the present Administration seems to be that they will stubbornly persist in going right. So popular is their policy, so consistent and so consonant to the public interests, so completely in accordance with the views of all unprejudiced minds, that there is nothing to justify opposition. Those, therefore, who are determined to oppose, right or wrong, are reduced to the most desperate expedients. Invention must submit to heavy taxation to supply the deficiency in fact. Things must appear, not as they are, but as these Oppositionists would desire them to be. The Colonial Trade therefore is represented as having been thrown away by the ignorance or weakness of the Administration, when a proper examination of the subject must convince every one that the Administration has pursued consistently the course which our honor and our interests pointed out, requiring only an equitable reciprocity of privileges, and defending our navigation interests against the restrictive policy of Great Britain. The Woollen Bill is described as an attempt to restrain one branch of industry for the advantage of another, and to impose a partial taxation, when, in point of fact, its sole object is to secure to the manufacturing and farming interests that amount of protection which was nominally afforded by the tariff of 1824, but which has been defeated by the artifices of the foreign manufacturer and his agent. There is not a step in relation to either of these measures, taken by the Administration, or their friends, which does not advance the real prosperity of the country; yet, if the language of the Opposition were worthy of credit, there is not a step which does not partake of a retrograde character. It is fortunate for us that our Government is founded on reason; and that between the Administration and their opponents there is an intelligent tribunal, composed of the people themselves, by whom the decision will be made.

Progress of Temperance.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, that such is the advancement of temperance in the town of Lee, that "where a barrel of rum was sold one year ago, there is not now a single gallon."

A Printer in Extremities.—The Mercer Western Paper says, "the Printer wants Grain, Pork, Tallow, Candles, Whiskey, Lard, Beans, &c. &c. and something else that he can call."

[From the Boston Patriot.]

## LETTER IV.

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

Sir: In my last Letter I promised a comparison of what really took place in the Senate, in the session of 1825-6, with your account of it. Before, however, I do this, I must notice the manner, alike ungracious and unfair, in which you introduce the subject. You do it in the following words:

"To one piece of evidence, which proves the perfect understanding in America, not only of the purport and provisions of the act of Parliament of 1825, but of the conditions which it would be requisite for the American Legislature to perform, in order to entitle the United States to the benefit of that act, the undersigned might have scrupled to refer, (as not being of the nature of a diplomatic document,) if Mr. Gallatin had not encouraged him to bring forward any document tending to throw light on the matter in dispute, by citing, in support of his own view of that matter, a private letter from Mr. Clay to a member of Congress."

What demon of contradiction could possess you thus to follow up your attempt to prove there was "a perfect understanding" on the part of the American Government of that which they formerly tell you they did not and could not understand, I will not presume to say. But I notice here, first, a specimen of your ancient passion for half suppressed sarcasm, of which twenty years ago, you gave such examples, in your diplomatic correspondence with America, as were then ascribed to the petulance of an highly praised, clever young man.—That the fit should have returned upon you, at this time of life, is matter of wonder, and will lead to unfavorable conclusions as to our temper and feelings.

But what is it that you sneer at? It is Mr. Gallatin's reference to what you are pleased to call "a private letter of Mr. Clay to a member of Congress." Now, this "private letter" was written by the Secretary of State to Mr. Cambreleng, a member of Congress, expressly for the purpose of informing Mr. Cambreleng and his constituents, and the commercial public at large, through him, what was the understanding of the American Executive, in regard to the act of Parliament. This letter was, therefore, in its object, as purely official as any act which it is in the power of the Secretary of State to perform. At the time it was written, it was communicated to Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, and "is understood" (says Mr. Clay, in his despatch to Mr. Gallatin of 11th November, 1826) "to have been transmitted by him to his government."

This letter you are pleased to call a private letter. Why? Further, in instructing Mr. Gallatin, on the 11th November, 1826, as to the manner in which your letter of the 11th September should be answered, Mr. Clay transmitted a copy of this letter to be communicated to you. In pursuance of this instruction, it was communicated to you, by Mr. Gallatin.

And yet you make it a matter of sarcasm, that a letter thus written, and thus officially communicated to you, should be adduced by Mr. Gallatin, among other proofs of the understanding which the American Executive had of the act of Parliament of 1825.

You say contemptuously, that you "should have scrupled to refer" to the Baltimore Memorial, as being a document "not of a diplomatic nature," had not "Mr. Gallatin encouraged you to bring forward any document," by citing in support of his own view a private letter from Mr. Clay to a member of Congress.

I have shown that the letter, of which you make so unbecoming and insulting a use, was a letter written by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State; communicated to Mr. Vaughan at the time, and understood to have been by him sent home to his government; subsequently furnished officially to Mr. Gallatin, to be by him employed in negotiating with you, and actually sent by Mr. Gallatin to you, under those instructions.

This you call "a private letter of Mr. Clay," cited by Mr. Gallatin, in support of his own view.

you here repeat from your letter of 11th November, that Mr. Gallatin, in his despatches, favours you with his own opinions, as well as those of his government, for which you say you "are greatly indebted to him."

What sort of a document could you have expected, to establish the understanding which the American Executive put on your act, if you do not think a letter of the Secretary of State a pertinent one for that purpose?

If a letter of the Secretary of State, communicated to the American Minister abroad, and by him, under instructions, furnished to you, is a "private letter," "a document not of a diplomatic character," what, I would humbly inquire, does constitute, in your judgment, a document of a diplomatic character?

And here I cannot but turn aside, for a moment, to remark on the curious fatality which attended your communication to Parliament, and to the world, of this your note of January 27th, in which you permit yourself to sneer at Mr. Gallatin's use of a "private letter."

Either on the day when you laid this correspondence on the Clerk's table in the house of commons, or certainly within a few days before or after, you fell into that singular altercation with a distinguished judicial officer, with whom, as the son of an American citizen, I may feel sympathy in his sharp contention that day with you, though I feel none with his cause or argument.

In the course of that debate, you quoted, in open Parliament, a letter written to you by Sir R. Gifford and Sir J. S. Copley, as law officers of the crown.

The Master of the Rolls (Sir J. S. Copley) is said to have accused you, in his place, of "a breach of official secrecy," in thus quoting in public, what he, it seems, chose to consider a document not intended for such a use. You turned upon him, and, in a tone which one of the most respectable London journals calls "detestably hostile," said "you thought it most extraordinary, when you, as Secretary of State, had, on a question affecting the discharge of your public duty, required the opinion of the law officers of the crown, that any objection should be made to its production."

Most extraordinary indeed! and what is it when Mr. Clay, the American Secretary of State, to convince you of his understanding of a certain point, directs the American minister to communicate to you a letter originally written on that point by Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, and you throw it back on Mr. Gallatin, with a good-natured sneer, as "a private letter, not of a diplomatic nature."

I agree with you (as far as your *ex parte* representation can be trusted) in protesting against Sir John Copley's objection as very extraordinary. His affecting to regard his letter as a confidential one, gave you a precious advantage over him, and enabled you, with one bound, to spring to his throat, and drag him down to the dust.

It may be said, however, with plausibility, that the person who writes a letter is the best judge of the character in which he intends it to be received. The Master of the Rolls is a lawyer and a gentleman, although on the wrong side of the catholic question; and if he accuses you (as the reporter understood him to accuse you) of a breach of official secrecy in quoting his letter, perhaps on a mere point of official decorum and honor, however inferior his genius, his authority is as good as yours.

Be that as it may; in what an awkward predicament are not you placed; one day dragging from its "obscurity" (as you politely term it) a letter from one of your associates in the government, under the vehement protestations of its author, against the breach of official secrecy, and the next day triumphing in your own cleverness, in having "had the last word" with the American Minister, and having condemned, as a private letter of no diplomatic character, a note officially communicated to you from the American Secretary of State.

All this too for the purpose of "proving the perfect understanding," on the part of the American Government, of that which they repeatedly and earnestly assure you they did not understand, and which I will show you, before I have done with the subject, they could not have understood.

Twenty years, sir, and more, have