

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1827.

[NO. 137.]

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 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.—835.

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 Tongues;
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. Sc.
17*

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

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by 1a156 ROBERT WATSON.

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 15, 1827. Smt40

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 RUFFER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, 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.

WM. J. POLK.

Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—436

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

Pay up your Taxes for 1826.

ALL persons liable to pay a Town Tax for the year 1826, are requested to call on the subscriber and discharge the same without delay. Should any fail to pay the amount due from them, by the 10th day of July, warrants of distress will be immediately issued against them, without respect to persons.

GREEN KENDRICK, Town Treasurer.
Charlotte, June 14, 1827.—236

DOCTORS

J. D. Boyd & S. B. Watson,

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 promise punctuality and faithfulness, in every application; and their charges will be made to correspond with the hardness of the times.

Charlotte, June 15, 1827.—35

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.

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.

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 8, 1827.—356

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 nick 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.—436

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER V.

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

SIR.—I now proceed to compare what really took place in the Senate of the United States, in the first session of the nineteenth Congress, with your account of it. Were that account as correct as it is strangely otherwise, it would be a highly censurable procedure in you, to endeavor, by a historical detail of what passed in one branch of the American Legislature, to prove that the American Executive understood that which it assures you it did not understand.

Had Mr. Clay, by an elaborate statement of the progress of some measure in the House of Lords, endeavored to satisfy Mr. Vaughan that you understood a particular point in a particular way, which you had over and over again assured the American Government you did not so understand, would you not have hesitated whether to kindle at the impertinence, or smile at the want of good manners, implied in such a procedure? But I proceed to your statement.

Early in the Session of Congress of 1825-6, a petition from Baltimore was presented to both Houses of the American Legislature, in which petition it was distinctly pointed out, that the British act of Parliament of July, 1825, had not only manifested the readiness of this country to remove all discriminating duties, but also to permit American ships to clear out from British Colonies, not, as theretofore, to the ports of the United States only, but to all parts of the world, (the United Kingdom and its dependencies alone excepted.)

The petition, with equal distinctness, invited the attention of the American Legislature to the conditions on which these advantages might be secured to the United States, and prayed for the removal of the several restrictions imposed by the American act of 1823, not of the discriminating duties only, but of the prohibition of what is called by Mr. Gallatin, "the circuitous intercourse in British ships." The petitioners expressly submitted to Congress the propriety of admitting British vessels, from whatever ports, on the same terms as the vessels of the most favored nations.

It appears from the reports of the proceedings of Congress that it was against the prayer of this petition (but without impeachment of any of its allegations) that the decision of the American Legislature, at the close of the session, was taken; it cannot be doubted, therefore, that the American Legislature had the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 full before their eyes.

The amount of this is, that, on occasion of a petition from Baltimore, the question was fairly submitted to the American Legislature, whether it would sanction the acceptance of the terms of your act of July, 1825, and that a decision in the negative was held by the American Legislature, with the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 full before their eyes.

Now there is no truth whatever in this allegation; and if (as I cannot doubt from the earnestness with which you urge it) you so understood the matter, you have totally mistaken it.

In the first place, the doings to which you refer, were had, not in the "American Legislature," but in one branch of Congress. No decision was taken by the American Legislature; a bill was rejected by the Senate. Your forms of legislation are not unlike ours, and you will feel the difference.

The truth is, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement which forms the main object of your letter, that the American Government was not willing, in all its branches, to meet the British Government on the footing of the act of 1825, as now explained and understood.

The history of the case is this: the Baltimore petition alleged, "that under the act of Parliament of 1825, the British colonial ports were opened to all nations of the world, on terms more favorable than to us, and that there was danger that, unless something was done to meet, what was called the liberal policy of Great Britain, the trade between this country and those colonies would be lost or much diminished, and that the colonies will be supplied from Europe."

Without copying the whole petition, which is in the same strain, I assert, without fear of contradiction from any man who will read it with ordinary attention, that it is perfectly evident the petitioners did not understand the act of Parliament of 1825, as holding out to us the alternative of accepting its terms, or being interdicted the trade. They speak of the loss or diminution, in consequence of other nations being allowed to trade to the colonies on more favorable terms than we could,

while the discriminating duties remained. So far from supposing that the act of 1825 presented to us this alternative (and it is the whole drift of your argument to prove that this was understood) they expressly state it as their hope that "the ports of Halifax, St. Johns, and New Brunswick, had been closed by a misconstruction of the act of 6 George IV. cap. 11-1," and as their belief that "this act was meant only to oblige the vessels of this country and of others imposing like restrictions on British vessels, to RETURN DIRECT TO THEIR OWN PORTS." I beg your close attention this point; and if you will not give it, I beg the close attention of my countrymen and all impartial men to it.

You adduce this Baltimore petition, to prove that "the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 was full before the eyes of the American Legislature."

I say nothing of the incongruousness of the implied suggestion, that a petition from some fifty mercantile houses, though of the highest respectability, was to have been received by the American Government, as an authentic exposition of a British law. But I maintain that the fact of itself, for which the Baltimore petition is cited by you, is diametrically otherwise than as you state it.

The purport and bearing of the act of 1825 was, as we now understand, 1st. That nations not having colonies should, on condition of placing the trade of Great Britain on the most favorable footing, be allowed to trade to the British colonies, without discriminating duties, and from those colonies to all the rest of the world, (the United Kingdom excepted,) and, 2nd. That nations, not complying with this condition, should be wholly shut out from the British West India Colonies.

This second part "of the whole purport and bearing" is particularly to be noticed, because the understanding of that point, on the part of the American Government, is disputed by you, against Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay. Now I assert that the Baltimore petitioners, instead of understanding the act of 1825 in this, its whole purport and bearing, understood it 1st. As opening the trade, in the manner prescribed, to the vessels of nations which should put British commerce on the most favored footing; and, 2nd. As subjecting other nations (and us among them) to countervailing discriminating duties, and to restricting them to the direct voyage; for this they declare in terms they believe to be the only restriction of the act on the commerce of nations not complying with its provisions.

I appeal to any fair man, who will read the petition, whether I have not fairly stated its contents. I know, sir, that an individual member of the Senate expressed the opinion, that the act of 1825 would shut the colonial ports wholly against us. But I am speaking of the document, to which you choose to appeal, the Baltimore petition, and I maintain that the petitioners did not so construe the act of 1825.

Thus then the superstructure fails, on which you have so confidently built. Thus you lose the great argument, whereby you proved, that "the whole purport and meaning of this act" of 1825 was full before the eyes of the American Legislature.

The argument was beneath you, sir, had your statement of facts been sound. It is such an argument, as it would be, for Mr. Clay, to quote a memorial sent up by the University of Oxford against Catholic emancipation, to prove some particular light, in which the British Government viewed that subject, and to prove this, against the assereration of that Government.—Should he in addition to the indiscretion of such a course of argument, have totally mistaken the purport of the memorial, and described it as averring what it did not aver, his case would have been yours.

But this is not all. The matter, which, in the result, has proved of the greatest importance is this, that whereas, as now appears, the act of 1825, was intended to take this whole subject out of the province of an actually existing negotiation, no suspicion of any such intention is evinced on the part of the Baltimore petitioners, as assuredly none existed on the part of the American Executive. This is a point, however, which deserves, and shall receive, a thorough

exposition, as far as it is in my power to expound it.—But that must be a separate topic.

Now, Sir, in all this reasoning, I have tacitly admitted, in your favour, what is not only due to your side of the argument, but is incontestible on mine, viz: that the condition of admitting British vessels, on the footing of the most favoured nation, was a definite and intelligible condition, which the United States could have complied with, in any consistent explanation of the terms. Mr. Gallatin, in a train of argument, in which (following the course of reasoning of Mr. Clay's instructions) he shows that you could not have expected from us to admit you to all the privileges which we interchange with certain nations, has put this point in a light which admits no gainsaying. You accordingly do not notice it—and evade its bearing on the question, whether the act of 1825 was or could have been understood in this country.

The truth is, and this is somewhat curious, that under the description of "the privileges of the most favored nation," you in reality intended not only less than those terms would give you, but less than the Baltimore petitioners requested. They asked the repeal of the discriminating duties and the admission into our ports of British vessels bound to the Colonies, from whatever port arriving. You now appear to have demanded only the removal of those duties, and the permission of the circuitous voyage from England, thro' our ports, to the Colonies.—If these, which you state as the conditions by which America might obtain the trade granted by the act of 1825, are all the conditions required, then, Sir, was that act not only not understood by the American Government, but it was not understood by your own Government.

I have thus shown that you have wholly mistaken the character of the Baltimore petition. I will next prove that you have equally misapprehended the proceedings in the Senate upon it.

Meantime, I pray you believe me, &c.
AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The Rev. Maj. Weems.—Two indictments have been found against this young gentleman, by a grand jury at Boston. He is a thief of no common skill; an admirable impostor. He lived at Andover, Ms. two or three years ago: he slipped into the room of a theological student while the owner was absent, carried of a manuscript sermon, took a copy, and returned the original; visited the next town, introduced himself to the clergyman as the Rev. Mr. Weems from Andover, and was invited to preach; he consented—his sermon was an excellent one, and the people were delighted. The Minister, being at Andover shortly after, made inquiry for the Rev. Mr. W.—but no such preacher was to be found: a man named Weems lived there; but no body seemed to know much concerning his character as a theologian. He has more lately figured in Salem, Boston, &c. sometimes preaching, and then anon following his other business of stealing garments for himself, and fancy goods as presents for the ladies. This latter foible, by the way, led to his detection. He honored New York also with a visit, and while there, styled himself Major. But his greatness has fled; and the constables, forgetting the respect due to his titles, most unceremoniously locked up the Major, the Minister, and the Thief in one jail together.

Providence paper.

Anecdote founded on fact.—In a small village of the state of Georgia, a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen; one a meagre little physician, that looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other, a sturdy grocer, who, as a cannibal, could have taken the little M. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a cataplasm, exclaimed vehemently, "I be dunn if I no kill you!"—to which the grocer replied, with a non-chalance of the most ludicrous contrast, "No Doctaire, I be dam if you do, for I shall not employ you."

The worst people are most injured by slanderers; as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at. To be slandered ranks us with men of the greatest merit, who could never escape the calumnies of the envious.