

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1828.

[NO. 165.]

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.

Thomas Trotter

Is appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.
Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, } Petition for
vs. } partition of
Alston Spratt & Eliza his wife. } Lands.

It is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6662.—pr. adv. \$2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte, containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out-buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchasers.
WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

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

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Chaborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
57tf JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12, 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 24 yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush. 43½ cts. per lb. 43
Flaxseed, do. 62½ Flour, do. 3
Wheat, do. 100 Bacon, 8, Tallow 9
Pickled cotton, 1st qual. 8 cts. Seed do. 2c.
Lard, 9 cts. per lb. Beeswax, 25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 5 cts. on the bush of cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for pickled cotton, and yarn and cloth as formerly. They also give notice that they will give at the same rates for the following:—

JAMES HAYINGS.

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues his above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn vs. Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment \$7 50, p. levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to show cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6669pr. adv. \$2 75

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6669—pr. adv. \$2 75

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others, containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. C.

Dec. 14, 1827.—6665—pr. adv. \$2.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about SIXTY ACRES, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time.

JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3663r.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasee Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ROBERT WILSON.

Nov. 27, 1827.—3665r

The name of the above runaway is Cesar.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately, as no indulgence can be given. BILLS will not be taken in discount of debts made in leather and harness, sold entirely for CASH; or dry hides, at 12½ cents per lb. will be received in hand.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

December 17, 1827.—2663.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Politics of the Day.

From the National Journal.

MR. JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF GENERAL JACKSON—SETTLED.

After a candid perusal of the following correspondence, which we find in the Illinois Intelligence of the 1st instant, not a doubt can remain in the minds of our readers as to the character of the opinion entertained by Mr. Jefferson, of the qualifications and fitness of General Jackson for the Presidency. The letters of Governor Coles and Mr. Gilmer are conclusive on the point. Mr. Jefferson treated the qualifications of Gen. Jackson with unaffected contempt; and regarded "the extraordinary vote he had received," as ground on which to establish "a doubt of the durability of our institutions."

It appears from Mr. Gilmer's letter, that Mr. Jefferson was also inimical to the claims of Mr. Adams. Participating in the Virginia feeling, this was to be expected. But his dislike of Mr. Adams was exclusively political. He had given evidence, by the confidence he had himself reposed in him, that he regarded him as qualified by intellect and knowledge for high trusts; and there is nothing in the manner in which he is described as touching the claims of Mr. Adams, which can parallel the contemptuous phrase and feeling which mark his reference to General Jackson.

We invite our readers every where to read the facts as detailed in the following letters:

MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
November 26, 1827.

GENTLEMEN:—I have seen with regret, that a remark made by Mr. Jefferson to me, in the freedom of social and friendly intercourse, and which I repeated in the same spirit to a friend last winter, should have found its way into the newspapers.—My reluctance to appear before the public, and giving publicity to an expression used in conversation, has restrained me from noticing the many unjustifiable versions and animadversions which its publication has given rise to; or yielding to the frequent applications made to me by many of my friends and acquaintances, to make known Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Gen. Jackson's qualifications and fitness for the presidency. Nor should I now be induced to depart from my purpose of remaining silent, but for the extraordinary efforts which have been made, and the peculiar character of some of the parties concerned, to disprove the correctness of the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, as expressed to, and repeated by me. After what has past, I do not feel myself at liberty any longer to decline making explanations, which have become the more necessary from the erroneous assertions recently attributed to me, and the improper use made of my name in the public journals: I shall, therefore, so far yield to the call contained in your letter of the 20th inst. as to make, in reply to it, the following statement; under the conviction, that it has become not less due to me and to the occasion, than to the opinions of so respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens; and with the full persuasion that if there be any thing objectionable in my conduct, an excuse will be found in the fact of my name having been brought before the public, without my consent, the improper liberties taken with it, and the unjustifiable attempts made in disparagement, not merely of my memory, but of my character.

On the 11th of August, 1825, while on a visit to Mr. Jefferson, at Monticello, I had a very long and highly interesting conversation with him, in relation to the last presidential election; in which he spoke very freely and fully of men and of things, and dwelt at considerable length on the character, principles and conduct of the gentlemen who had been candidates. He expatiated dispassionately, and without reserve; drew comparisons, made discriminations, and described, in his usual forcible language, the good and bad traits in the character of each. He gave the decided preference to Mr. Crawford, and said it was greatly to be regretted that he should have lost his health, and with it his election. Having failed to elect him, he expressed gratification that the choice had fallen on Mr. Adams; to whom, he said, he had objections, several of which he explained; but conceived him to be more safe and fit, and by his acquirements and habits of life, by far better qualified than Gen. Jackson to discharge the duties of the Presidency. In a word, he spoke of Mr. Adams as an enlightened and experienced statesman; of Gen. Jackson as a valiant and successful soldier—with no other pretensions to the Chief Magistracy than that derived from his military services. While conversing about Gen. Jackson, I took occasion to say, that the great zeal which had been displayed to elect the General, and the extraordinary vote he had received, had made me doubt of the durability of our free institutions. Mr. Jefferson braced himself in his seat, looked steadily at me, and in the most

me to doubt more than any thing which has occurred since the revolution." This part of the conversation I repeated to Mr. Williams, and which I regret has found its way into the newspapers, and subjected me to the necessity of making this communication.

The conversation I held with Mr. Jefferson was not a confidential one. Believing, however, the language to have been more free and full than he would have held with every one, I have thought it due to that confidence and discretion, which is tacitly reposed in friends, and usual in the freedom of social intercourse, not to speak of it indiscriminately, much less to give it publicity in the newspapers. But I have felt myself at liberty, using, as I conceived, a proper discretion, to repeat, both before and since his death, many of his remarks to particular persons; some of whom were his neighbors, and others his intimate and confidential friends, in the same manner as, I supposed, he himself would have done, or as I would repeat the free remarks of any other friend made to me under similar circumstances. And in one instance, I communicated the substance of those he had made in relation to Gen. Jackson in a letter to a mutual friend in Richmond, Virginia. Though in some respects it might be desirable, in consequence of what has past, to give more in detail the remarks of Mr. Jefferson, there are other and obvious reasons which induce me to prefer transcribing the brief statement contained in that letter, as it was written by me near two months before I heard of the death or even illness of Mr. Jefferson, to one who had been in favour of the election of Mr. Crawford, was in opposition to the Federal Administration, and an intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, residing not remote from him; and who, if he thought I had in any respect misconceived Mr. Jefferson's opinions, or expressed them in language too strong, would, I presumed, have had frequent personal opportunities of ascertaining their accuracy from that great man himself. In the letter above alluded to, written from this place, and dated May 29th, 1826, are the following remarks:

"If the Crawford men determine to support Jackson, I for one cannot go with them. And I am happy to know I shall have the company of Messrs. Jefferson and Adams. The former (Mr. Jefferson) told me last summer that the zeal which had been displayed in favour of making Jackson President, had made him doubt of the duration of the Republic—that he did not possess the temper, the acquirements, the assiduity, the physical qualifications for the office—that he had been in various civil offices, and had made a figure in none—and that he had completely failed and shown himself incompetent to an Executive trust in Florida—in a word, said the venerable old Patriarch, there are one hundred men in Albemarle county better qualified for the Presidency."

These were the opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson to me in August, 1825, and were greatly amplified and illustrated by references to, and statements of, the official and personal conduct of General Jackson. Whether Mr. Jefferson afterwards changed his opinions, and thought better of Jackson or worse of Adams, I know not; for soon after holding this conversation with him, I returned to Illinois, and did not again visit Virginia until last winter: When, I must here be permitted to add, among his numerous friends and acquaintances with whom I conversed, I do not recollect to have met with a single individual who did not seem to be perfectly aware of the low estimation in which he held the civil talents and qualifications of Gen. Jackson.—Many of these persons I could refer to, and repeat expressions they informed me they had heard Mr. Jefferson use, did the occasion require it, or justify my bringing their names before the public. I feel myself, however, at liberty, from the manner I have received the information, to say, that Garret Minor has a letter from his brother, the late Peter Minor, the neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. Jefferson, detailing opinions expressed by Mr. Jefferson, which, I am informed, are very similar to those he expressed to me. I understand Mr. Minor's conversation with Mr. Jefferson to have been subsequent to mine.

From my knowledge of Mr. Jefferson, I was convinced he would not be pleased with some parts of the Executive message of December, 1825; nor with some of the principles avowed, and measures advocated, by the Administration and its friends, in Congress. I felt persuaded that these things would render him less satisfied with the present Executive, and should not have been surprised to have heard that he was desirous of seeing the Government administered by another.

opinions expressed by him, and under the influence of the deep impression made by them, I was not prepared to hear that that other was Gen. Jackson; especially when I called to mind expressions in which he had inadvertently with severity on the repeated instances in which Gen. Jackson had manifested an arbitrary and ungovernable disposition, in disregarding orders, laws, and the Constitution, and substituting his own will, whenever he thought, by so doing, he could effect a favorite object, or promote the service in which he was engaged—a propensity which, Mr. Jefferson said, was highly objectionable and dangerous in an officer, however honest and patriotic he might be. In short, the impression left on my mind was such, that it was impossible for me to conceive, under any circumstances, that Mr. Jefferson could look with complacency, much less be anxious for the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency.

In the month of May last, just as I was setting out from Albemarle in Virginia, to return to Illinois, I perceived, greatly to my surprise and regret, that my name had been introduced into the electioneering harangues, and newspaper paragraphs of the day; and that some prejudiced partisans were disposed to call in question the correctness of the statement, said to have been made by me, and to traduce my character. Fearing from the temper displayed that I should be further attacked and finally driven in self defence to make a public statement in relation to Mr. Jefferson's opinions of General Jackson; and recollecting a conversation I had last winter with Thomas W. Gilmer, a gentleman of talents and of high respectability, at Charlottesville, and learning that he had repeated the same remarks to many others, I took the liberty to address him a note, his answer to which is herewith enclosed. The statement of Mr. Gilmer, who was a near neighbor of Mr. Jefferson, you will find is fully confirmatory of mine as to the unfavorable light in which the sage of Monticello viewed General Jackson as a statesman, and of my impression that this unfavorable opinion "was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence;" and if it be not as much in detail, it more than sustains my statement, of the total unfitness of General Jackson, in the estimation of Mr. Jefferson, for the Presidency, in the expression, which Mr. Gilmer says he heard Mr. Jefferson "utter with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision," that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson." I am, very respectfully,
EDWARD COLES.

To Messrs. Farquhar, Brown, Ford, Pickett, McKee, Lippincott, Miller, and Todd.

Copy of a letter from T. W. Gilmer, Esq. to Gov. Coles, dated Charlottesville, May 27, 1827.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 22d was handed me this morning. I am truly mortified at the harsh and indecorous use which has been made of your name in connection with what seems to have been a private conversation. The truth is, if it must be told, that Mr. Jefferson made no secret of his opinions of Gen. Jackson. As a soldier and patriot, the General was regarded by Mr. Jefferson, as by the American people, with admiration and gratitude. I speak more from information derived from others, than of what I know myself, when I say, that Mr. Jefferson's opinions of Gen. Jackson as a statesman was less favorable. I believe his opinion on this subject was notorious among those who possessed any share of his confidence. I remember to have heard Mr. Jefferson, on one occasion, use an expression, which struck me, not so much by the sentiment it contained, (which, indeed, was then a very common one in Virginia,) as the style in which it was made. Speaking of the several candidates for the Presidency, before the last election, he remarked that "one might as well make a sailor of a cock, or a soldier of a goose, as a President of Andrew Jackson."—These words made an indelible impression on my memory. They were uttered with a tone of sportive, almost of contemptuous derision. Mr. Jefferson was disconcerting, at the time when this remark was elicited, on the proneness of the multitude to give a man who possessed one virtue, credit for others which he did not possess; or of the want of discrimination in the public mind, when any thing like enthusiasm and favoritism was mingled with a subject. It is due perhaps to justice and truth, to add, that Mr. Jefferson, so far as I know, entertained opinions equally unfavorable of the fitness of John Q. Adams, as a statesman. I think, in the conversation just alluded to, he spoke of him as having been always one thing in politics, and having undergone no actual change since the days of his pupilage in the school of