

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1828.

[NO. 177.]

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.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl barley, Rice, Smoked Herring, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.

January 21, 1828—3mt79

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1828—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filigree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1828—66.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE JANUS.



HAVING purchased this valuable Horse from Mr. Stockton, I will stand him the ensuing season at my stable, on Sugar Creek, the four first working days in each week, to be let to mares at the reduced price of three dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable the 15th of October next; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the first of August. Care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either.

JANUS was got by Gen. Hampton's Old Fwig. A further description is deemed useless, as it is hoped that all who wish to breed fine and valuable colts, will call and judge for themselves.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 20, 1828.—5160.

YOUNG SIR ARCHIE,

By Old Sir Archie, of Roanoke,



WILL stand the ensuing season, at the store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's Ford, within 18 miles of Lincolnton, and 25 of Charlotte; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of \$8 the season, \$5 the single leap, and \$15 the insurance, the money for insurance will be claimed as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property changed.

SIR ARCHIE

is a beautiful dark bay, 7 years old next spring, upwards of 16 hands high, of great power, action and vigor, and, in point of blood, is superior to no horse in the Southern States, as will be seen by the following certificate from Judge Cameron and Mr. Benneman, of Orange, which fully establishes his pedigree:

"We certify, that the bay Stud horse Young Sir Archie, sold in August last to Mr. Alfred M. Burton, of Luncheon county, was raised by us; that he was got by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Eagle, his grand-dam by the imported horse Drund, his great, great dam, by Mark Anthony. He was six years old last spring.

January 22, 1828.

DUNCAN CAMERON,

THOMAS D. BENNEHAN."

The season will commence on the 1st of March, and end on the 1st of August; good pasturage will be furnished gratis, and grain at the market price, if required; care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but no liability for either.

ALFRED M. BURTON.

February 12, 1828.—5077.

6 1/2 CENTS REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, William Boyd, an indentured apprentice. Any person that will deliver the said apprentice to me at my house, shall receive the above reward.

JACOB LEAK.

Lincolnton County,

March 16, 1828.—5177c.

Christianity.—Christianity contains a professed revelation of the will of God, exhibits obvious and simple evidence of the nature of virtue and vice, furnishes the strongest possible motives for virtuous conduct, often reforms vicious men, prompts to extensive philanthropy, imparts principles that support men under the trials of life, assures us of eternal existence beyond the grave, and if it is not an eternal portion of felicity, it is not its own fault.

Gregory.

Spanish Mezim.—Perfect equality exists only among the dead.

LAND & NEGROES for Sale.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Scott, to secure a certain debt therein mentioned, I will sell, at public vendue on Tuesday, the 29th of April next, on the premises, that valuable tract of LAND, known by the name of the Brick House tract, lying on the south branch of Mill-Creek, two miles west of Tuckasee Ford, joining the lands of Capt. Caldwell, John Beatty, James Smith and others, containing 370 acres.

Few tracts of equal size, in this section of country, afford a greater proportion of good land. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, of course, examine for themselves.

The Gold Mine on this tract is considered equal to any in the gold region. So far as it has been examined, its mineralogical features are superior to those of the richest mines in Mecklenburg, a bounding in vast quantities of pyrites, which scientific miners pronounce the true gold ore.

At the same time and place, I will sell two likely negro women, and one or two children.

Terms, one-third cash; approved cash notes will be taken for the remaining two-thirds.

SIDNEY J. HARRIS.

Lincoln County, March 14, 1828—5177.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside, on the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other outbuildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12th, 1828.—744f.

NOTICE.

THE noted JACK, formerly the property of Mr. Hundly, of Virginia, will stand at my plantation, two miles north of Charlotte, under the management of James Murphy, sen. Jack is in fine order, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season; ten dollars to insure; and two dollars the single visit. The season has now commenced, and will end the last of July. This Jack is considered as sure as any other, as all the mares, with very few exceptions, put to him last year, are with foal.

WM. DAVIDSON.

March 15th, 1828.—744f.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. Fall Term, 1827.

Jane Bain vs. Andrew Bain.—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State:—It is Ordered by the court, that publication be made 6 weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Mecklenburg County, at the Court House in Charlotte, on 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and answer, plead or demur to petitioner's petition; otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAS. M. HUTCHISON, c. s. c. n.

6181—per. adv. \$2 50.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity.

Fall Term, 1827.

John Weeks, Adm'r. vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r. and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Secker and Mary his wife; Thomas Robinson and Rebecca his wife; Moses Allen and Jane his wife; Osborne Robinson, Jane Robinson, Alexander Robinson, Nancy Robinson, James Robinson and Thompson Robinson, defendants in this suit, live beyond the limits of this State: Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1828, and plead to the bill of complaint of John Weeks, Administrator with the will annexed, of James Robinson, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

D. R. DUNLAP, Clerk.

April 1, 1828—per. adv. \$2 50.

Constable's Warrants.

For every at the Journal Office.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. BARTLETT.

Extract from Mr. Bartlett's Speech in the House of Representatives.

In answer to the interesting view of our financial prosperity presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Sergeant,) who addressed the House on Saturday, the gentleman from Virginia has said that this and former Administrations have not accounted for all the means which came into their hands—that five millions a year, are accounted for—that if, in twelve years, they have paid seventy millions of public debt, they had three hundred millions of revenue. Whence the gentleman obtains his 3 hundred millions does not appear. But suppose that the true sum, he surely can be at no loss to find, in the interest of the public debt, an occasion for an application of the real difference between the receipts and the payment of the expenses of Government, and reduction of the principal. But take the gentleman's own position, and how eminently above every other Administration does he elevate the present. He makes nine years of former Administrations pay but thirty seven millions of debt, with an income of two hundred and twenty-eight millions of revenue; while the present, in three years, has paid thirty-three millions of principal and interest, with but seventy two millions revenue, and has also expended twelve millions for permanent works of internal improvement. "It will," (says the Secretary, in his last annual report,) be satisfactory to Congress to know, that during the three years in question, besides these payments made on account of the debt, and all other payments to meet the annual expenses of Government, large sums have been applied to objects wearing a character neither temporary or annual." The sum thus expended for permanent improvements, is stated to be twelve millions. The Secretary adds, "a nation, that after providing for the regular support of its Government is seen to proceed in this manner in the payment of its public debt, & in additional disbursements so considerable, for which equivalents remain, that, for the most part, are of permanent value to the nation, cannot be regarded as other than prosperous in its financial condition."

That part of the gentleman's calculations which was intended to show that burdens borne by the People of this country are greater than have been estimated, does not pretend to connect with that result any censure of those who now administer the Government. But, I am not willing that the People be induced to believe they are suffering evils from any causes that do not exist. If I understood the gentleman's purpose, it was to prove a great amount of tax to the Government, to be paid by the People; and with the liberty of assuming what premises we choose, any desired result is easily obtained. He assumes, as the amount of revenue twenty-five millions—the true receipts of the year being twenty-two millions. He adds five millions as the percentage of the merchant, of which I do not understand the process of converting into a Government tax. To this thirty millions, twenty millions are added for the taxes assessed for the support of Government by the States; while the fact is, that if all the States assessed the same as Virginia and New York, the whole sum would be but twelve millions. So far from this, many of the States raise no more than from forty to sixty thousand dollars annually, for the support of Government, making a gross sum of about one million instead of twenty millions. We should, of course, come to very different results. That gentleman, assuming as the amount paid, fifty millions of dollars, while we find no proof of a sum over twenty-three millions.

Another argument to support the charge of extravagant expenditure, is attempted to be founded upon a comparison of this and the Administration of Mr. Jefferson. I thank the gentleman for calling us to this comparison. It proves that the economical principles of Jefferson were not so successfully reduced to practice even by himself, as they have been during the last three years. From three or four millions, in Jefferson's Administration, says the gentleman, our expenditures have increased, in one-fourth of a century, to twenty-five millions.

[Mr. Rives rose to explain. He said he considered three or four millions as the ordinary current expenses of Jefferson's Administration; and the ordinary current expenses of the present to be thirteen millions.]

Mr. Bartlett said he did not know how the gentleman made his thirteen millions. Mr. Rives said he would tell him. I was by taking the amount paid toward the debt from the whole amount of expenditures.

Mr. Bartlett. A much simpler process, and one which has the advantage of being accurate, is, to take the estimates of expenditures for the year as appear by the Secretary's report, which, instead of thirteen millions, gives us the precise sum of \$8,920,380 44.]

In 1801, the expenditures of the Government were \$12,624,646 36—the receipts of the same year were \$12,346,530 95. In 1808, the expenditures of Government were \$16,764,580 20—the receipts of the same year were \$17,160,661 93. In the first of which years the amount of what the gentleman terms the current expenses of Government, was a fraction over six millions five hundred thousand dollars, instead of the sum of three or four millions by him supposed.

What was the condition of this country, then, and what is it now? Can the habits of the cradle be fitted to the size and proportions of manhood? At that period referred to, this House consisted of one hundred and forty members—now of two hundred and thirteen. The Senate then consisted of thirty-two members—now of forty-eight. The expenses of these two branches was then 164,526 dollars—it is now 471,800 dollars. For an Army, in 1802, we had 2,400 men, at a cost of 344,009 dollars; we have now 6,000 men, at a cost of 2,050,317 dollars. We had then, instead of a Navy, six frigates, seven sloops of war, and some gunboats—with nine Captains, thirty-six Lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty Midshipmen, at a cost of \$900,000—we now have seven ships of the line, eleven frigates, twelve sloops of war, besides schooners and smaller vessels—with thirty-three Captains, two hundred and twenty-nine Lieutenants, and three hundred and ninety-two Midshipmen, at a cost of 3,286,649 dollars. What was then our territory compared with the present, and what the condition of it? The whole region Northwest of the Ohio sent a single Delegate—who is now in the Senate, supported by eighteen Representatives, and five other Senators from the same Territory. The arm of our Government, on the South, has been extended to the Gulf of Mexico; on the West, we approach the Rocky Mountains; and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Floyd] is already impatient to plant our standard at the mouth of the Oregon.

Since that period, our domain has every where been extended by extinguishment of Indian title. Our country has been carried triumphantly through war, Millions, in claims growing out of it, have been paid, while a million and a half in a year has been distributed to the remnant of the Patriot Army of the Revolution. The soldiers of the Army, with their increased pay, and present perfect organization, it will be found, cost us less per man, than at the time referred to, while the permanent fortresses upon our coasts and frontiers, give security to our towns and territory. Though in war, our gallant Navy commands respect, and secures favor—yet, in peace, we feel its expenses, and forget its protection. It is too often spoken of as an expenditure for the seaboard, and for the merchant. True, it is the shield to our citizen and his property in the remotest sea, but this benefit is enjoyed equally by the farmer beyond the Alleghany, as the citizen of the port whence the squadron sails. The protection given to our commerce is a reduction from the rate of insurance, always in effect paid by the grower of the product, or the consumer of the import—and during one period of our Government, an expenditure of \$2,800,000 in increasing the Navy, saved to the country \$8,600,000 in a single year, in the reduction of premiums of insurance upon our tonnage.

The expenses of foreign intercourse have been a theme of great complaint, and one upon which the gentleman has also instituted a comparison. I will not only attend to his comparison, but extend it back to the origin of the Government. Let us, however, take with us the fact, that we have now more missions upon the continent of South America, than we have upon the continent of Europe. By the reduction of the grade of the mission at Chili to a Charge, Government has been enabled to send a Charge to Denmark, where we have claims in controversy.

The gentleman stated, that the expense of foreign intercourse in the three last years of Mr. Monroe's Administration, amounted to 280,000 dollars, and the same expense in the first years of the present, amount to 415,000 dollars; making the present exceed the former by 267,950 dollars. The fallacy or error of the statement, is in imputing to Mr. Adams one year of the expenses incurred and provided for before he came to the office. The appropriation for 1825, was made in February, and with which, Mr. Adams had no more to do than his successor, whoever he may be, now has with the appropriation of this year. The amount of appropriations for foreign intercourse then stands thus:

In 1823, \$82,000	In 1826, \$187,500
1824, 189,500	1827, 81,000
1825, 213,000	40,000 Panama
	1828, 49,000

\$484,500 \$457,500
Leaving the expense of the last three years, 27,000 dollars less than the three last appropriations of the preceding Administration.

But, let us look still further back, and first, to Washington's Administration. The foreign intercourse appropriations were then as follows:

In 1791, \$1,733 33	In the time of J. Adams,
1792, 78,766 67	In 1797, \$172,504 23
1793, 89,500 00	1798, 342,711 42
1794, 146,403 51	1799, 199,374 11
1795, 912,635 12	1800, 185,145 33
1796, 169,739 64	

\$1,338,827 47	\$792,531 89
In Mr. Jefferson's time, these expenses were,	
In 1801, \$159,851 73	In 1805, \$2,667,765 62
1802, 416,753 62	1806, 1,635,209 29
1803, 1,019,968 34	1807, 438,651 51
1804, 1,119,991 62	1808, 2,000,000 00

Exclusive of expense of Barbary intercourse, these tables are authentic, and show how very far from the fact may be the conjectured assertions respecting the increasing extravagance and prodigality of the Government.

Again, That item of the expense of foreign intercourse, embraced under the title of contingent expenses, has been adverted to as a source of great abuse. Here, for answer, let us resort to official documents.

There was expended of this fund—	
In 1823, \$36,584 37	In 1826, \$18,627 07
1824, 20,145 78	1827, 36,248 63
1825, 25,474 95	1828, no appropriation

\$76,205 05 \$54,875 70

This, which is designated as the contingent fund, till after the close of Mr. Jefferson's term was not distinguished, but embraced in a general sum for Foreign Intercourse.

The amount of this fund expended in the five last years of Mr. Madison's administration, was \$295,340 03, making an average of \$58,668 a year.

The amount of this fund expended in the eight years of Mr. Monroe's administration, was \$259,316 78, making an average of \$36,164 59.

The amount of this fund expended in the two years past of Mr. Adams' administration, while no appropriation is asked for the present year, was \$54,875 70, making an average of \$27,437 85. For the two years, a sum less, annually, than was expended by Mr. Madison, by \$31,230 15; less, annually, than the sum expended by Mr. Monroe, by \$7,764 74.

Another view of this subject presents results equally triumphant in favor of this Administration, as does every view founded upon facts, and not conjecture and supposition.

Take the appropriations of 1823, 4, and 5, including all Ministers, Charges, Agents of Claims, Secretaries, contingent expenses, intercourse with Barbary Powers, and relief of sick and distressed seamen, and the sums are:

For 1823, \$198,455 17	For 1826, \$266,500
1824, 263,500 00	1827, 200,000
1825, 287,000 00	1828, do.

\$743,955 17 pending balance, 62,000

Which is less, by \$165,435 17, than the same items of the three preceding years. I prefer such facts to any comment, and I present such facts as seem to me to need no comment. The gentleman's remark upon our "financial millennium," has something more of justice in it than he supposed, when it was made: for, if there has been any period in our Government which could in truth be so designated, this is that period. And what is his answer and his comment? An extract from the letter of Janus to the Editor of the Public Advertiser, describing the distressed, real or imaginary, of England; an extract interesting as a specimen of fine writing—doubly interesting as exhibiting, by contrast, our own happy condition. But, says the gentleman, we hear complaints—our manufacturers complain of depression. And does he propose to relieve them? And is it this Administration or its friends that refuse to listen to their intreaties? The questions need no answer. Again, we are asked, why are there majorities in both branches of the Legislature opposed to the present Government? So far from being the result of discontent in the great body of the People, it comes from a fact directly the reverse. They were content and happy, and in their repose have have suffered disappointed political zealots to obtain the power of misrepresenting them, from their own confidence in the wisdom and justice of the measures of the Government, that required not their efforts to protect or support them. A confidence from which, when a change of measures is threatened them, the people will arouse from their slumbers, and, like Sampson, burst the bonds with which political aspirants attempt to bind them. But why should there be discontent in any quarter? I answer, in the words of one who has well observed human nature: "Among all ranks and degrees of men, in all ages, and in all countries, may be seen the rapid footsteps of a dark spirit—of envy, treading closely, every where, upon the march of greatness, endeavoring to sully what is beautiful, and to bring down what is elevated."

Again, we are told we have lost