

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY NOBLE & HOLTON...CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO FURROW THE BOWLS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

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From the Newbern Spectator.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—GEORGIA.

During a late journey through the State of Georgia, I became acquainted with the novel mode by which that state now carries on her system of internal improvements; and thinking it worthy of imitation on our part, I communicate it, through the Spectator, to the public. The State, in the first place having purchased a number of negro slaves, (say two hundred) places them under faithful and competent superintendents. During a portion of the spring and summer, they are employed in removing logs, and other obstructions from the rivers. But the greater portion of their labor is bestowed upon the public roads. These they are improving in all parts of the State.—They make the roads about thirty feet wide, clearing them to that extent, of all obstructions, such as rocks, trees and stumps. In this way a considerable portion of road has already been done; particularly that between Augusta and Milledgeville, and between Milledgeville and Macon. They are at work upon the roads between Macon and Columbus, at the falls of the Chattahoochee. They have opened a new road, for a hundred miles along the Flint river to the Florida line. Thus, in a few years, this system, if steadily continued, will spread its benefits over the whole State. I think it must be, by far, the most economical system that can be adopted in the Southern States. I believe it to be also the most effectual, and should be glad to see it adopted in North-Carolina.

The only other effort of internal improvement now making in Georgia, so far as I am informed, is a canal intended to be carried from the city of Savannah across to the Ogeechee, thence to the Ocmulgee, and thence to the Ocmulgee. It has been, in part, executed; but has not as yet answered the expectations of its proprietors.

The city of Savannah occupies a very high bluff on the right side of the Savannah river. It exports a vast amount of Cottons, and yet it wears somewhat the aspect of decline. Extensive rice plantations border the river above and below the city. These, too, look neglected, and some of the proprietors, I learned, have sold out, and removed to the Santilla river in the south eastern corner of the State.

In the neighborhood of Darien, Sugar is extensively made by a few planters, among whom are Mr. Spalding and Mr. Cooper. Their works are of the first order, their mills being propelled by steam engines of the best British manufacture. From the Oconee river to Florida you scarcely pass a house where you do not see a patch of Sugar Cane. Under these circumstances, it is surprising that a motion to take off the duty on imported Sugar should have been made in the last Congress by a representative of Georgia. The price of Cotton is now so low as scarcely to repay the cost of production. Let the labor now employed in producing Sugar be driven into the culture of Cotton, and the depression of that staple must be still greater.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Steam boats now ply regularly between Augusta and Charleston touching at Savannah. From Savannah to Charleston the passage is entirely inland, thro' the Sounds. On one side you have the 'Sea-islands,' so famous for their Cottons; on the other, the 'Maine,' of main land.—Hence we find quoted in the Charleston Markets, three distinct qualities or kinds of Cotton—Sea-island, 'Maine and Santee,' which is the long staple, grown upon the Maine, & the 'Uplands.'

This State has made considerable efforts in the cause of internal improvement, and has expended a large amount of funds, I believe, without reaping an adequate advantage. Some of her works, however, are useful; such as the Santee canal, and the turnpike road from Columbia to Charleston. But in the Sound, near Charleston, at what is called the Wappoo cut, I saw a public work which is, in every respect, a parallel for our 'Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal.' The object was to cut thro' a point of land, about one-fourth of a mile, to obviate three or four miles of crooked navigation. The owner of the land obtained from the State \$7000, for passing the canal through his land, and I was assured, by a most respectable gentleman of Charleston, that the estate sustained no injury by the canal, and that the whole property is worth but little more than half that sum.—

The contractor obtained \$12,000 for opening the canal, and it now will only float a pilot boat at high tide. At low tide it is dry. Yet, if the contract had compelled the canal to have been made two or three feet deeper, it would be a most useful work.

But the chief work of interest in this State, at present, and one which promises to do much for the city of Charleston, is the rail road from that city to Hamburg, on the Savannah river, opposite Augusta. The whole distance is about 130 miles. Eighty miles of the road are under contract. About six miles of the beginning was completed some months ago. The company has provided a locomotive steam engine, placed three large cars upon the finished portion, and fairly made the experiment.—The result has been successful and satisfactory. I had the pleasure of riding in one of the cars, when the three, containing about thirty passengers, were drawn by the engine, on the straight portions of the road, at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour. Having come to Charleston in an elegant steam boat, and finding myself now drawn in a steam car, I called to mind, with uncommon delight, the perfect fulfillment of Darwin's elegant prediction: "Soon shall thine arm, unconquer'd steam, afar, Drag the dull barge, and roll the rapid car."

This rail way is built entirely of pitch pine timber, except the slats of iron which are fastened longitudinally upon the inner upper edge, and on which the wheels of the cars run. The timber, which is not so durable as stone, has one advantage over it. When they are to pass over a hollow or valley not exceeding 10 or 15 feet deep, they have no occasion to fill it up, but they raise the road to its proper level on piles of the timber. The cost of this road, I think, has been estimated at about \$7000 per mile, which is not much greater than the cost of a good Macadamized turnpike. It was in this manner that "Carlton" proposed to make the rail road in this State.

If the work be accomplished, of which there is now but little doubt, its effects upon the commerce and prosperity of Charleston, must be highly beneficial.

Logan's Speech.—A literal copy of this celebrated speech, as taken from the Virginia Gazette, of 1775, was transmitted, a short time since, from a gentleman in that State, to his friend at Philadelphia, from which it will be perceived, that the speech was made by Mr. Logan, and abundantly quoted since then, has not been so faithfully reported as most persons have been in the habit of believing. The words "I rejoice at the beams of peace," although appropriate and even poetical in themselves, are not the words of LOGAN, nor is his the subsequent expression, "a mine is not the joy of fear." These phrases are Ossianic, not Indian. But it was no doubt supposed that they would be accredited as genuine, from the circumstance of their being figurative, a mode of speech common among savage nations. This piece of inaccuracy, though of no great importance in itself, yet shows how cautious we should be in lending implicit faith to the assertions and assurances of History with regard to point and facts, in relation to which there are no concurring testimonies. The original speech of LOGAN, as it now stands, is still an admirable specimen of Indian eloquence, occasionally partaking of the sublime; touching and energetic throughout. We assign it a place in this day's paper, believing that it will be perused with pleasure by all our readers.

CHARLESTON COURIER.

LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 8, 1831.

I cannot withhold from myself the pleasure of sending you a literal copy of Logan's speech, as it is called, extracted from the Virginia Gazette of Feb. 4, 1775, published in Williamsburg, by Dixon & Hunter, which Gazette is now in my possession, and from which you will perceive that Mr. Jefferson's version of it, although clothed in rather more elegant language, is substantially correct. The article in the newspaper is as follows:—

"The following is said to be a message from Captain Logan, (an Indian Warrior) to Gov. Danmore, after the battle in which Col. Chas. Lewis was slain, delivered at the treaty."

"I appeal to any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin but I give him meat: that he ever came naked but I clothed him. In the course of the last war, Logan remained in his cabin an advocate for peace. Had such an affection for the white people, that I was pointed at by the rest of my nation. I should have ever lived with them, had it not been for Col. Crosson, who last year cut off, in cold blood, all the relations of Logan, not sparing women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. This called upon me for revenge.—I have sought it—I have killed many, and fully glutted my revenge."

"I am glad that there is a prospect of peace on account of the nation; but I beg you will not entertain a thought that any thing I have said proceeds from fear! Logan disdains the thought! He will not turn on his heel to save his life! Who is there to mourn for Logan? No one!"

Among many other evils that attend gaming, are these—loss of time, loss of reputation, loss of health, loss of fortune, loss of temper, ruin of families, defrauding of creditors, and what is the often effect of it, the loss of life itself.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Colonel JOHN EAGER HOWARD, an officer in the American Revolution, was born June 4, 1752, in Maryland, of a respectable family. When the colonies began their resistance to the mother country, he was appointed a Captain; and in December of the same year, (1776) he was promoted to a majority in one of the seven regiments organized in his native State. June 1, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; and after the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, he succeeded to the command of the second regiment, in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Ford. Colonel Howard was one of the most efficient and conspicuous coadjutors of General Green in the South. At the battle of the Cowpens, he especially distinguished himself, and was said to have turned the fortune of the day, by a charge with fixed bayonets, which he headed—a mode of fighting then used for the first time during the war, and for which the Maryland Line became remarkable. At one period in this battle, Col. Howard is said to have had in his hands the swords of seven British officers, who had surrendered to him personally. For his gallant conduct in this action, Colonel Howard received the thanks of Congress, and a silver Medal. In the battle of Eutaw, the Maryland Line were ordered by Green to attempt by repeated charges to drive the enemy from their position. In this service they were so cut up, that of the whole corps, Colonel Howard was left with only one commissioned officer, and 30 men. With this gallant little band, he was advancing again to the charge, when he received a severe wound, from the effects of which he never recovered entirely. He was, however, continued in his command till the army was disbanded, when he retired to his large paternal estate near the city of Baltimore. He was also present at the battles of Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, Camden, and Hobkirk's Hill. In November, 1788, he was chosen Governor of Maryland, which post he filled for three years. In 1796, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and continued a member of that body until March, 1803. In 1795, when Washington was appointed to command the American Army, in the expectation of a war with France, Colonel Howard was selected by him for the post of Brigadier General. The declaration of the late war with Great Britain, and the consequent withdrawal in complete retirement from the political world. But when the soil was invaded, he was among the foremost to repel the aggression. In the city of Baltimore, as in the other cities along the coast, it was found necessary to organize a committee of vigilance and safety, to whom was intrusted, by universal consent, such powers as became necessary in time of danger, and which exceeded the limits of the usual authorities. Of this committee Colonel Howard was a member. After the capture of Washington, when the enemy were advancing on Baltimore, it was suggested in this body, that it would be best to capitulate, to save the city from destruction. Indignant at the proposition, Colonel Howard rose and exclaimed, "I have, I believe, as much property in the city as any one of the committee, and I have four sons in the field; but I will sooner see my property in ashes, and my sons in their graves, than consent to listen to any proposal of capitulation." After the war, he retired again to his estate, where he continued to reside until his death, in October, 1827. In private life he was distinguished for the amenity of his manners, the soundness of his judgment, his hospitality, and his extensive and useful knowledge. As a soldier and patriot, he deserved, said General Green, "a statue of gold no less than Roman and Grecian heroes."

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

WEST POINT.—The throng of visitors to this place has for several days back been very great. The hotel kept by Mr. Cozzens has been crowded to overflowing, and while the ladies have been crammed by sixes in the bed rooms, the gentlemen have been happy to repose by dozens on the drawing room floor. Upon landing, a few days since, we found at the dock a very comfortable wagon to carry up the passengers, and another for the baggage. The Board of Visitors being in session, we proceeded directly to the examination hall, where the fourth class was undergoing a most rigid scrutiny in their studies. The President of the Board and the officers of the institution were in full dress. Two orderly sergeants were in attendance upon the Board.

The answers of the young men were generally prompt and satisfactory, and it must be confessed that their mathematical pursuits are of the most difficult kind. Our college studies and examinations are children's play compared with those at West Point. A young gentleman from Albany acquitted himself well on this occasion.

In the evening a dress parade was held as usual, at which the visitors, or most of them, were present. The discipline of the Cadets is in a very perfect state, and it is a beautiful sight to witness their evening drill.

The band of music is an excellent one, although the loss of Willis cannot be made up to it. We were regaled on the parade ground with the choicest pieces from the operas of Massiniello and Cinderella. Among the attractive objects which visitors are generally taken to see are the monuments, particularly that erected to Kosciusko, and the little niche in the mountain's side, which is dignified with the name of Kosciusko's garden. A marble basin receives the water of a fine spring at this place, and is inscribed with his name.

Fort Putnam and Fort Clinton are the only ruins at the Point. The one is on the high ground above the plain, and the other is at the Point, and its outlines are still perceptible. Two French Engineers, Guyon and Portal, are said to have laid out the works. The Academy itself commenced its operations in 1801 or 2, under the superintendance of Gen. Williams.

The views from the Point are all beautiful. Nothing can be finer than that from the piazza of the hotel up the river to Newburgh. For nine miles the water extends before you, having the deep foundations of the eternal hills. The other curiosities of the Point are the Library which contains a splendid full length likeness of Jefferson, by Sully, and some other excellent portraits.—The collection of scientific and military works is said to be the finest in America. The leading authors are read in French. On the table laid the late periodicals, and on the stands was a fine display of maps.

In the drawing academy we were shown a great number of beautiful drawings in pencil and chalk, made by the Cadets, under the tuition of Professor Gimbrede.—They gave evidence of great skill and taste, and some of them were really exquisite productions.

The chemical lecture room and apparatus were also interesting subjects of remark. The latter seemed to be ample & well chosen.

The philosophical apparatus in the story above the lecture room, was also admirable. The Telescope, a French instrument, with its well contrived stand, attracted our attention. It is the largest in the United States. It was an easy thing to read through it the name of a steamboat lying at the wharf at Newburgh. All the latest modifications of philosophical apparatus are exemplified in this collection.

It was very evident to us that a splendid as well as useful education is to be attained at West Point, but it requires the whole mental and physical strength of the student to be successful. A large proportion of the Cadets are unable to go through the course. The standard is high, and very many fail in attaining it.

We should advise no young man to enter the school at West Point, unless he has made up his mind to endure hardships and fatigues of body and mind. We may safely say, it is the most scientific institution in the world!—the military academies in England fall far below it.

On the evening of our arrival there was a ball at the Hotel, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit. The visitors have a separate table for themselves, to which they invite such persons arriving at the Point as they think proper.

On Friday afternoon there was a grand display of artillery tactics. The Cadets manœuvred several pieces of cannon with great effect. Their movements were rapid, and their firings were in the most beautiful style. The government should provide horses for these drills, for at present the Cadets are actually detailed to do their duty.

On Saturday afternoon there was a grand exercise of firing with cannon balls and shells. Two six-pounders, two nines, two six inch howitzers, and a ten inch mortar were used. One target on the west side of the river was placed at the distance of 1500 yards; the one opposite the point at the distance of about 500. This was repeatedly hit, and all the balls struck within a few feet of the mark. The accuracy of the aim was very remarkable. A vessel or bastion would have been easily demolished by this fire. The shells were also beautifully thrown. A finer spectacle can scarce be conceived than the light and bursting of a shell. Nor was another part of the surprise less agreeable, the echoes of the guns. The reverberations were astonishingly prolonged. From mountain to mountain rang the peal of the artillery, like the thunder of heaven, till it died away in the distance with a sullen roar.

In the evening some beautiful fire-works were thrown up by the cadets, and fires were kindled on Fort Putnam. The band serenaded the guests, and all was gayety and good humor.

Among the interesting reminiscences of our visit are those connected with the widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton. This lady, at the age of 76 years, rises early in the morning, and takes the most active exercise. She went up to Fort Putnam with as much apparent ease as any of the young people who attended her.

Another was the arrival and departure of the ex-Secretary of State, and to our regret.

the politeness and civility received from Gen. Van Cortlandt and Mr. Dudley of the board of visitors. Our own city was well represented, and we left behind us several of our most agreeable and distinguished citizens.

Of Mr. Cozzens' Hotel we would remark that it is a splendid house, and is kept in the best style. The kindness and good humor of the host leave a very favorable impression on the minds of his guests. In short, West Point is a place of no ordinary interest, and as such we commend it to the notice of all persons of taste and refinement.

The London Journal gives an account of an aerial voyage made by Mr. Green, the aeronaut, on the 30th of April. He ascended from the grounds of the Dominican Friars at Chelmsford, about 5 o'clock in the evening, attended by Dr. Forster. After changing its course several times, as the various currents of air impelled it, the balloon rose to the height of 6,000 feet, when it stopped, and hung suspended in a quiet atmosphere. The following description, derived from Mr. Green's companion in the ascension, is then given.

The stillness and tranquility of the balloon, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, were now truly delightful, and Dr. Forster described the motion of the car to be quite imperceptible. Indeed there is no doubt, from the observation of the aeronauts, that for a quarter of an hour the machine was quite at rest. The view was now splendid; balanced in the high regions of the air, at an elevation of more than a mile, in a perfect calm, and with a beautiful panorama of prospect all around, extending one way across Kent, another way to the sea at Harwich, and in every way studded with houses, trees and gentlemen's seats, while the fields, covered yellow with the flowering coltsfoot, green with wheat, or brown with fallow, chequered the ground plot below, the aerial travellers enjoyed a scene only to be likened to being at the top of a mountain, and greatly exceeding in this respect, as they had no trouble in ascending or descending. The only disagreeable sensation experienced was one, to ascertain the precise cause of which Dr. Forster partly ascended—namely, the pressure on the tympanum of the ear, and the deafness, amounting even to pain, and evidently arising from rarefaction of the air, since he said he had formerly experienced the same sensation in descending Mount Jura, in Switzerland.—

Dr. Forster expressed his entire satisfaction, that with an experienced man like Mr. Green, on a calm day, an electrophorus might be made great use of with complete safety, and some curious experiments made on atmospheric electricity. By a quarter past six o'clock, the extension of the tympanum of ear was so great that Dr. Forster was obliged to get Mr. Green to open the valve of the balloon; when, after a most gentle and agreeable descent, they landed in a field of oats belonging to Mr. Cristy, of Broomfield, who politely invited them to tea, and sent the balloon back in his own cart. From observations made on the effect of the sudden rarefaction on the ear, Dr. Forster is induced to think it may be employed in the cure of certain kinds of deafness. One very curious fact was observed by Dr. Forster, that sounds, however loud below, soon became perfectly inaudible as the machine ascended in the air.

HUNGARY forms an important part of the Austrian dominions. It is stated in the Encyclopaedia Americana, that on a superficial area of 88,500 square miles, it contains a population exceeding 9,400,000, with 52 free cities, 691 market-towns, and 11,068 villages. It is one of the healthiest, and, at the same time, one of the most productive countries of Europe, supplying all the natural productions necessary for the comfort of man. The people, in this country, means the nobility; they are styled so in official acts, and enjoy peculiar privileges, paying no imposts nor tithes, exempted from the quartering of soldiers, and from imprisonment until after conviction of a crime, (certain cases excepted,) and being alone entitled to hold landed estate. The whole burden of taxation falls on the peasants, the *misera plebs contribuens*, as they are styled, which may be translated into plain English, "the wretched rabble that pay." It is hard to be insulted and ground at the same time. Besides contributions in money and kind, and the labour they are bound to perform for the lord of the manor, they also pay tithes of all their produce to the clergy, maintain the county magistracies and the army, and labour on the public works without pay. No wonder the Emperor of Austria does not like his people to read. It is mighty convenient for the *populus Hungaricus*,—the nobility that is,—to have their soil tilled by intelligent cattle, and their taxes paid by this *plebs misera contribuens*.—Baltimore American.

Detraction and Calumny.—Are certainly the meanest and most ungracious vices a man can be guilty of. They make us vilely prey on the reputation of another, without the least addition to our own.