

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

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

VOL. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1831.

NO. 55.

**THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal** is printed and published every Wednesday morning at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per annum, if paid in advance; *Three Dollars* a year, if not paid until after the expiration of six months. ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at *Fifty cents* per square (not exceeding 20 lines,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or 91 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\* All communications to the Editors must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## Charlotte & Camden Stages.



### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Leaves Charlotte and Camden every Sunday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—and arrives in Charlotte and Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.—meeting the Northern stages at Charlotte, and the Charleston and Columbia stages in Camden. The Contractor pledges himself to use every exertion for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He has prepared a six-passenger Coach to run on the line, and a stage, with steady and careful drivers. For seats, application can be made at Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte; D. Hagen; Lewis Gill, Lancasterville; Fletcher's; and at McAdams, Camden. Fare, 61 cents per mile, or the passenger paying in advance, 5 cents per mile for going and returning.

THOS. BOYD, Contractor.  
Sept. 5, 1831. 50ft

## Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

### J. SUMNER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that they have commenced the above Business at the old stand formerly occupied by E. M. Brownson, and recently by Capt. Thos. A. Mera as a grocery, on Main street, a short distance north-east from the Court-House, where they intend to keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, and expect to be able to supply at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, all who may favor them with their custom.

JOS. SUMNER & Co.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in their line done at short notice. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business; one who can come well recommended, will receive suitable encouragement. 6m76

## MY HOUSE, (the Post-Office)

North-west of the Court-House, in Beaufort, is again opened for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry, grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has neat comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 1307

B. D. ROUSSEAU.

## LAND SALES.

By virtue of orders from the Court of Equity.

ON the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following tracts of LAND will be exposed to public auction, viz:

One tract belonging to the heirs of the Rev. Dr. Samuel G. Caldwell, dec'd., joining the lands of Maj. Thos. Alexander, Geo. Ross, Mrs. Susan Alexander, and others, known by the Robinson Plantation, containing 200 acres, more or less, on a credit of one and two years. One called the Orr Plantation, joining Dr. J. O. Alexander, Albert Wilson and others; one called the Henderson Place, joining Levi Parks, the lands of Wm. Lusk and others. Terms of the two last made known on the day of sale.

Sundry tracts belonging to the heirs and devisees of Danl. Gallant, dec'd., viz: One called the South tract, joining the lands of Hartwell Glover, Frederick Dinkins, dec'd., and others, containing 100 acres. One called the White-Hill Plantation, on which said Danl. Gallant formerly lived, containing 164 acres, more or less. One other called the Blynn tract, joining the White-Hill Plantation, the lands of Andw. Hoyl, Saml. Cox, and others, containing 105 acres. One called the Green tract, joining the lands of Geo. Thos. G. Polk, Jo. and Robt. Porter, and others, containing 260 or 270 acres. One other tract near Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Mason, Carnethers, and others, containing 130 acres. All of which will be sold on a credit of 12 and 18 months, subject to the widow's dower.

Also, one small undivided interest in the Plantation on which Gen. Geo. Graham formerly lived, on a credit of 12 months.

In every instance, bonds and approved securities will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. 6156-pr. no. 531

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

William Black, Esq. of John Black, )  
vs. ) In Equity,  
Adam A. Springs, George Hampton, ) May term,  
Jonas Clark & Harriet McBryde, ) 1831.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Harriet McBryde, one of the defendants in this case, lives without the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, that unless said Harriet McBryde appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 12th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and there answer, judgment will be taken against her.

Witness, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. 6156-pr. no. 531

## Constitution of No. Carolina, AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence. Price, 35cts.

The writer of the following article must have read the New-England Magazine and studied the "Progress of Exaggeration."

**A Tropical Climate.**—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The veterinarian lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment and you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private puss; flies get entry into your mouth; into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies.—Lizards, cockatrices and snakes get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Marian. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea-cup—a non-descript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar, with several dozen eyes in his belly, is hastening over the bread and butter!—Such is a tropical climate.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The publisher of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, proposes to compile and publish in pamphlet form, a list of all the periodicals in the United States for 1831. He believes that such a work will be valuable for reference, and of much benefit to merchants and others desirous of advertising, and he respectfully solicits the aid of the craft, in endeavouring to render it as complete as possible.

He desires that one or more numbers of each publication in the Union may be forwarded to him, as soon as possible—at least two numbers should be sent, by different mails, to avoid failure from miscarriages. To those who comply with this request, a copy of the work will be forwarded on its completion.

The design of the publisher is not to realize profit, but to afford the public a work which cannot but be of general advantage. The price will, therefore, be as low as the expenses of the undertaking will admit.

## CORN.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage 3,000 bushels of Corn of the present crop, to be delivered in Charlotte by the 1st of January next. J. P. BOYD. Sept. 24, 1831. 3155

## TO GOLD-MINERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform those engaged in the Gold-mining Business, that he has now on hand 8 Ararat Bed-stones, of a superior grit, and well suited for the Gold-mining business, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

N. B. The subscriber will keep constantly on hand a few Ararat Bed-stones of the usual size, of those wishing can be supplied at the shortest notice. E. E. PHILLIPS. Sept. 2, 1831. 3155

## TO GOLD-MINERS.

The highest price will be paid in cash, by William Morris, Watch-maker, for GOLD-BULLION, in large or small quantities, at No. 206 King-street, Charleston, S. C. 51

## Wool Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has repaired his machine with new cards and has it now in operation. Any person wishing to favor me with their custom and will put their wool in good order, I think I can do work that will satisfy them.

Any person wishing to purchase a good wool carding machine can have one on good terms, and now would be the best time to judge it when in operation. DAN ALEXANDER. Sept. 22, 1831. 3155

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES, without any limit, during the next six months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in cash. ROBERT WATSON.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in person. Charlotte, Sept. 17, 1831. 6m78

## Ten Dollars Reward.

MY Boy JACOB run off on the 1st day of August last. He was raised in the lower end of this county, and has a wife at Andrew Springs, 16 miles north of Charlotte, and it is not known whether he is lurking about in those neighborhoods, or whether he has left the State. Jacob is a low thick built fellow, about five feet high, 21 or 22 years old, of a light black complexion, with quite an independent and ill look, and has a large scar on the back of one hand. I will pay ten dollars for the delivery of him if taken in this State, or 20 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, 5 miles south-east of Charlotte. WILLIAM LEE. Sept. 19, 1831. 7158

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831.

Elijah Sibley vs. Orz. AH—levied in the hands of John M. Ingram, and him summoned as garnishes.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal* 6 weeks, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1831. Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c. 6157-pr. no. 52

## ORIGINAL ODES.

Sung in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 12th Sept. on the occasion of consecrating the Polish Standards, to be presented by the young men of Boston to the gallant heroes of that devoted nation. The first, written by Mr. B. B. THATCHER; the second, by Miss LALAE.

### AIR—Hail Columbia.

Freedom! Freedom!—hear the shout,  
O'er the wide sea sounding out.  
The trumpet of the battle calls,  
To arms! to arms!—the banners wave  
For the last onset of the brave;  
From the mountain and the moor,  
On the farthest Danube's shore,  
From the Deserts of the north,  
Where the blue Elbe rushes forth—  
Poland wakes from slumber's charn;  
Poland lifts up her ancient arm;  
In her heroes every vein,  
Poland's life blood burns again—  
Aye, and the ashes of her dead  
Sift in their green and glorious bed;  
Their spirits breathe upon the gales—  
The fearless host who dared in fight,  
Of old, the Moslem's myriad might.  
The war cry and the conqueror's hymn  
Roused them in their dwelling dim,  
And their rose once more to feel,  
In their sons, the tyrant's steel.  
Poland wakes, &c.

On! on! noble band!  
Bare the breast, and nerve the hand!  
And throw the worthless scabbard by!  
Ye shall not lose at least your fame;  
Ye shall not fall without a name  
To reach the stars amid the sky—  
And your blood, that cannot die—  
Ah! noney a day, on many a field,  
The martyr's harvest it shall yield.  
Poland wakes, &c.

### AIR—The Marseilles Hymn.

Hail! to the eagle's flight of glory  
Now soaring mid the northern skies,  
Fair freedom's eagle—be his story  
The same where'er his pinions rise.  
From his bright glance the sun-light streaming  
First gave Columbia's stars to shine,  
Then ordered France's rainbow sign,  
And now o'er half the world is beaming.  
Chorus.  
March on, march on, ye brave,  
To triumph or to fall;  
March on, march on, Samaria's sons,  
March forward, one and all.  
Hark! from the desert's highest regions  
The shouting Ceasar's red the air;  
Though victors o'er the Moslem legions,  
They know not all that patriots dare.  
Fair Poland's plains before them lying,  
No Balcan heights now intervene,  
No mountain barriers raise between,  
The fierce invader's course defying.  
Chorus.  
Come on—come on, ye slaves,  
In soul at least we are free,  
Come on—come on—our bodies now  
Your Balcan ridges shall be.

Then wealth was lavished without measure  
To aid that cause, all else above,  
And woman gave her heart's fond treasure,  
The sacred ring of married love.  
Oh! noble race—still, still we cherish  
The memory of the gallant few,  
Who came to aid us ere we won  
The glorious wreath that never shall perish.  
Chorus.  
Advance, advance the flag—  
The standards of the free—  
Look down, look down, Kresinski's shade,  
We wave them now for thee.

## FROM THE CHARLOTTE COURIER.

In the New-York papers we find copies of two letters from Gen. Washington, now first published, the originals of which were presented to SILAS L. BUCKROO, Esq. of that City, by GEORGE WASHINGTON BASSER, Esq. of Fredericksburg, Va.

From one of these letters, dated Bergen county, New-Jersey, July 6, 1780, we take the following extract, which at the same time gives the opinion of Gen. WASHINGTON, and expresses the evils resulting from the power of each State, under the old Confederation, of opposing the acts of Congress.

Mr. CALHOUN and his co-laborers in Nullification, would bring our Government back to the Confederation, the imperfection of which had nearly lost our country its independence and freedom.

BERGEN COUNTY, (Jersey,) July 6, 1780.

The Gazette will have given you an account of the enemy's movements on the 7th and 23d of last month from Elizabethtown Point, and of their having taken post there from the one date to the other; there can be no occasion therefore to detail the account in this place; but may lament in the bitterness of my soul, that the policy which has pervaded all our measures from the beginning of the war, and from which no experience, however dear bought, can change, should have reduced our army to so low an ebb, as not to have given a more effectual opposition to these movements than we did; or that we should be obliged to be removing our stores from place to place to keep them out of the way of the enemy, instead of driving that enemy from our country. But our weakness invited these results, and why did they not attempt at least to do more than they did I cannot conceive. Now will it be easy to make any one at the distance of 400 miles believe that our army, weakened as it is by the expiration of men's en-

listments, should at times be five or six days without meat—then as many without bread—and once or twice, two or three days together without either—and that in the same army there should be numbers of men with scarcely as much clothing as would cover their nakedness, and at least a fourth of the whole with not even the shadow of a blanket, severe as the winter has been. Under these circumstances, it is no difficult matter to conceive what a time I must have had to keep up appearances, and prevent the most disastrous consequences.

It may be asked, how these things have come to pass? the answer is plain—and may be ascribed to want of system, and not to say foresight—originally (if it is not still the case with some) to a fatal jealousy (under our circumstances) of a standing army—by which means we neglected to obtain soldiers for the war, when zeal and patriotism run high, and men were eager to engage for a trifle, or for nothing; the consequence of which has been, that we have protracted the war—expended millions, and tens of millions of pounds, which might have been saved, and have a new army to raise and discipline once or twice a year; and with which we can undertake nothing because we have nothing to build upon, as the men are slipping from us every day by means of their expiring enlistments. To these fundamental errors, may be added another, which I expect will prove our ruin, and that is the relinquishment of Congressional powers to the States individually—all the business is now attempted, for it is not done by a timid kind of recommendation from Congress to the States; the consequences of which is, that instead of pursuing one uniform system, which in the execution, shall correspond in time and manner, each State undertakes to determine—1st, whether they comply or not; 2d, in what manner they will do it; and, 3dly, in what time—by which means scarcely any one measure is, or can be executed, while great expenses are incurred, and the willing and zealous States ruined. In a word, our measures are not under the influence and direction of one council, but thirteen, each of which is actuated by local views and politics, without considering the fatal consequence of not complying with plans which the united wisdom of America in its representative capacity have digested, or the unhappy tendency of delay, mutilation or alteration.

I do not scruple to add, and I give it decisively as my opinion, that unless the States will content themselves with a full and chosen representation in Congress, and vest that body with absolute powers in all matters relative to the great purposes of war, and of general concert (by which the States unitedly are affected, reserving to themselves all matters of local or internal policy for the regulation of order and good government) we are attempting an impossibility, and very soon shall become (if it is not already the case) a many head monster—a heterogeneous mass—that never will or can, steer to the same point. The contest among the different States now, is not which shall do most for the common cause—but which shall do least, hence arise disappointments and delay; one State waiting to see what another will or will not do through fear of doing too much, and by their deliberations, alterations, and sometimes refusals to comply with the requisitions of Congress, after that Congress spent months in reconciling (as far as it is possible) jar interests, in order to form their resolutions as far as the nature of the case will admit upon the principles of equality.

There is another source from whence much of our present distress, and past difficulties have flowed, and that is the hope and expectation which seizes the States, and Congress towards the close of every year, that peace must take place in the winter—this never fails to produce an apathy which hells them into ease and security, and involves the most distressing consequences at the opening of every campaign. We may rely upon it, that we shall never have peace till the enemy are convinced that we are in a condition to carry on the war. It is no new maxim in politics—that for a nation to obtain peace, or insure it—it must be prepared for war.

But it is time for me to recollect myself, and quit a subject which would require a folio volume to elucidate, and expose the folly of our measures. To rectify past blunders is impossible, but we might profit by the experience of them, though even here I doubt, as I am furnished with many instances to the contrary.

After the enemy had manoeuvred in the Jersey—not much, I think, to their advantage or credit—they, as you may have seen by the account published, suddenly left the state, and by their movements seemed to threaten our posts on the North River—this, as we were apprehensive of them before, induced us to make such advances that way, as gave us a moral certainty of securing them.—Whether the enemy's plans were changed thereby, or whether their only views were to occupy certain grounds which they conceived would hereafter be of no use to us, in order to drain it of

its forage, I shall not undertake to say; but the fact is, that after being on board their vessels two or three days in the North River, they disembarked about four miles above Kings bridge, and encamped across from thence to the East River or Sound, where they have lain ever since, foraging. Finding this to be the case, and knowing that it was not in my power to dislodge them, I came to this place to refresh my troops—wait the expected reinforcement by draft—and the arrival of the French fleet, thus the matter stands at present—what events may cast up hereafter, the womb of time must discover.

Letters of this length will be the best apology I can make for the infrequency of them, for were they not rare, they would be insufferable. My best affections attend my sister and the family. With sentiments of the most perfect regard, I am most sincerely yours,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.  
FIELDING LEWIS, Esq. Fredericksburg.

From the Augusta Courier.

## THE STONE MOUNTAIN.

Decatur, De Kalb Co. Aug. 20, 1831.

I passed far out of the main route from Milledgeville to this place, for the purpose of visiting the celebrated Stone Mountain—a curiosity of so much interest with all travellers in this section of our State, that none ever come within any reasonable distance of it without paying it a visit. It is situated in this county about eight miles from here, and about two miles to the left of the main road (called the rockbridge road) to Lawrenceville, Gwinnet county—a road almost as near, but not so good, passing out of that road, and by the foot of the mountain on the west side, and then into it again. Immediately at the foot of the Mountain, by the road side, is a house, where travellers can be comfortably accommodated, kept by a Mr. Wood, a good humored, accommodating, and talkative man; who willingly acts as a guide, and points out the peculiarities of the mountain. I arrived at his house after sunset, and about sunrise next morning, went with him up the long steep of this majestic and sublime eminence; which in its immense outline of solid and barren rock or stone, towering far above the high hills around it, seems like the very head of nature, bald from length of years, or the everlasting throne of old Time himself. The two roads of ascent are on the East and West sides, each a mile and a quarter to the top. On the South it is entirely too steep to be ascended in a direct course, as on the East and West, and on the North it is nearly perpendicular, and in some places, for forty or fifty feet, projecting out and hanging over considerably—presenting a most stupendous, savage, frowning, and awful aspect—calculated to excite the most vivid and sublime emotions. The view, from the top, is as extended as the eye can reach; but, unfortunately, I was deprived of the enjoyment of it to any material distance, in consequence of the haziness of the weather, and thick clouds, many of which could be seen far below us.—Among other distant objects, visible in clear weather, are the higher mountains in Habersham county, situated about ninety or a hundred miles off, to the North. The ascent on the east is tolerably easy, and may be travelled on horseback about half way; and it is said that one or two adventurous persons have gone even to the top on horseback.

The Mountain is one solid grey stone, a sort of free stone—porous, and very hard—and except on the North side, present, generally, a tolerably even, rounding surface, spreading outward, from the top down, by shelves of considerable extent, but little varied, except by the remains of the fortifications, or a ragged, stunted bush, or broken ledge, now and then. The top is tolerably flat, and probably a hundred or a hundred and fifty yards across, with many holes filled with water, some of them circular, like wells; and the air there, is always cool and refreshing, with a strong, quick breeze.

The perpendicular height of the Mountain is said to be about 2,700 feet, or upwards—and its circumference, at the base, about seven miles, covering about 2,500 acres. A most extraordinary curiosity still existing on it, but much destroyed by the thoughtless mischief of visitors, who spare not even that which time, itself, has respected and consecrated, is the remains of fortifications, which have existed there from a period which no man knoweth, or can conceive of. They consist of a stone wall, now nearly all thrown down, extending around the mountain, wherever accessible, about one-fifth of the way down. This wall, says Mr. Wood, was, when he first knew the place, seven or eight years ago, as high as his breast, and four or five feet thick.—Of its origin, no one can give any account, or form any satisfactory conjecture. The Indians—the late and only former inhabitants of this country now known, can give no further account of it than this, that it has been standing beyond the memory of their oldest living or remembered brethren, or the traditions handed down by them from