

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS 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

VOL. II.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1832.

NO. 78.

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 \$1 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.

Queen's Washer.

THE subscribers having become the purchasers of the Patent Right for using and constructing a Washing Machine called the Queen's Washer, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Lincoln, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand and will continue to keep a supply of the above Machine, which they will dispose of at the moderate price of \$10 each. As the above Machine has been in use in this place for some time, it is not necessary for us to speak in their favor, as persons wishing to purchase can see and use the Machine and enquire of those who have been using them as to their usefulness.

The subscribers also forewarn all persons who are not authorized, from using or constructing said Machine under the penalty prescribed by law. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

NICHOLS & FRITCHARD.
Charlotte, Feb. 21, 1832. 74d

N. B. An apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if early application be made to the subscribers.

COACH MAKING.



REMOVAL.

A. R. WOLFFINGTON & CO. Have purchased the House, Shop and Lot of Mr. Nathan Brown, opposite the jail, where they will carry on the above Business in all its various branches. They have on hand a general assortment of work of all description and qualities, which they will sell on accommodating terms.—All new work, excepting accidents of all kinds, twelve months, and materials made use of in their work. REPAIRING of all description in their line will be executed with punctuality and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. The Blacksmithing Business will be carried on in all its various branches.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, hoping by a strict attention to business they will be enabled to receive the same. We return our sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and hope we shall still merit a small share of the business in and about this place.

A. R. WOLFFINGTON & CO.
One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above Business, from 16 to 18 years of age, if well recommended and of good steady habits.
Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1832. 3nd81

Valuable Mill & Plantation AT PRIVATE SALE.

Will be sold at private sale a Grist-Mill, Dwelling-House, Store-house, Gin-house and Saw, 1 large Barn, stables, and other necessary out-buildings, several good Springs of water, and 255 acres of fresh land, more or less, part of which is under good fence. The Grist Mill has lately been rebuilt, and is of a sufficient size to admit of another pair of runners, &c.; has two good bolting cloths and all other apparatus in good order for manufacturing Flour in the best manner; has a good run of business, and is considered by old settlers to be the best stand for said business in the District. The situation is desirable; the stand as a Store is well established, and thought to be inferior to none in this section of country. The above property is situated at Herrinburg, on the waters of Sugar and McAlpine Creeks, in Lancaster District, near the North Carolina line.

Few places can be found in this country offering so many local advantages as the above, therefore persons wishing to invest their money in the Mercantile Line and Milling Business are invited to call and view the premises.

For terms, (which will be made easy) apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

DAN. C. CLARK.
February 21st, 1832. 75d

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. Bronson, and recently by Capt. Tho. 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.

6nd76

MY HOUSE (the Post-office)

on the Cross street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, in Lexington, N.C. 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 many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will exert nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Piano for Sale.

I HAVE a first rate London PIANO, which I will sell low for cash. It can be seen at any house at any time, 6 miles west of Charlotte.

WM. N. PARKS.
Feb. 17, 1832. 578

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of Alexander H. Ingram, dec'd. at the February term of Mecklenburg County Court, requests all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement; and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

ROBT. WALKUP, Admr.
March 1, 1832. 477p

To those desirous of raising good Horses.

ERONAUT.

THIS thorough bred and celebrated horse, (sired by the imported horse Eagle, the fastest horse of his day,) will stand the present season in the town of Charlotte, two days in each week; and at Joseph McGinnis, seven miles north of Charlotte, the same number of days. The low prices of all kinds of produce has hitherto prevented most of the farmers of this country from raising horses of a good stock: To obviate this, the proprietor has concluded to reduce the price at which ERONAUT has hitherto stood: He will stand the present season at the exceedingly low price of Four Dollars the single lot; Six Dollars the season, & Eight Dollars the insurance. As opportunities like the present but seldom occur for breeding from a good stock of Horses, it is hoped that the present will not be passed by.

Further particulars will be made known in handbills.

THE PROPRIETOR.
Charlotte, March 6, 1832. 3678.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Isaac Price and others, }
vs. }
Thomas Grier and others, }
} Court of Equity, No. 1831.

In this case, it was Ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, to Archibald White and his wife Susan, two of the defendants, who reside out of the limits of this State, that unless they appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Mecklenburg county, at Charlotte, on the 5th Monday after the 1st Monday in March next, there to answer or plead, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and be heard ex parte. By order,
D. R. DUNLAP, c. c. c.
March 2, 1832. 3681

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership of H. & J. Lindsay & Hoskins is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the Charlotte store of H. & J. Lindsay, will in future carry on the Mercantile trade, and the Saddle and Harness manufacturing Business, in his own name,—and expects to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Hardware, Crockery, Groceries; Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets; SADDLERY, of every description, at the most reduced prices. Punctual dealers can have a reasonable indulgence. All those having open accounts and bonds due H. & J. Lindsay & Hoskins, the same are payable to Jno. G. Hoskins alone.

For the encouragement heretofore received, I return my sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Mecklenburg county and its vicinity.

JNO. G. HOSKINS.
75

Hides & Tan-Bark Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of HIDES, also about two hundred cords of BARK, of which seventy-five cords of white oak will be wanted this season. The highest prices for each will be given. In my absence apply to Jno. G. Hoskins, who will receive both Hides and Bark, and make payment for the same. Goods or Cash will be given, or a part of either, as may suit those who have the articles to dispose of. Early application for engagements would suit my views best.

WM. McW. LONG.
Feb. 23, 1832. 75

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail in Concord, N.C. a negro man who calls his name JIM. He is about 22 years old, 6 feet and 2 inches high, and says he belongs to William W. C. Kirklin, living in Barnwell District, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WM. O'MAHAN, Jailor.
March 2, 1832. 76

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON, Capt. J. C. Graham, having been engaged the last summer in the trade running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at Georgetown on her way up and down, will resume her trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season. The exceeding light draft of water, drawing only four and a half feet when loaded, will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except upon an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the expense of the Boat.

Comfortable accommodations for a few passengers, with all due attention.

J. B. CLOUGH.
Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. 561f

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the Store nearly opposite R. C. Hattaway, formerly occupied by J. Beers, where he will keep constantly on hand every article suitable for the back country trade.

FRANCIS WILSON.
Cheraw, Oct. 18, 1831. 57

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, 25cts.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Republican.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.

We have been furnished with the following extract of a letter, dated February 24th, 1832, from a gentleman in Elizabethtown, Tenn. to a citizen of this place:

"On Sunday morning, the 19th instant, about two hours before day, three or four men having determined to take a fox chase, started a fox, which the hounds soon pursued into a cave three or four miles from this place. Some of the company descended into the cave, and built a bark fire, with the view of driving the fox out with the smoke, and then went to a neighbor's house and took breakfast. They then returned, in company with two others, so that there were now six men, to-wit: Jesse, Alfred, and Bluford Humphreys, William Guinn, Samuel McKeegan and William Boyd.—The latter went into the cave, but soon returned, telling the others that he was very sick, and advising them not to venture in; but McKeegan observed that he had been in many times before, and could go in again and stay till sun down. He accordingly descended, but was, in a short time, heard to exclaim—my light is out and I am dying! Bluford Humphreys and Guinn went in to his assistance with another light, but were soon heard to utter the same cry. This would have deterred ordinary men from exposing themselves to the same hazard, but Alfred and Jesse Humphreys, with the intrepidity which characterizes men of brave and fearless spirits, rushed to the rescue of their unfortunate companions. They picked up Bluford and attempted to make their escape; but some twenty yards from the mouth of the cave their progress was impeded by a perpendicular ascent of six or eight feet, at which place they laid their lights down in order to lift up their brother. But these were in a moment extinguished.—They now called upon Boyd, who had remained at the cave's mouth, to bring them another light, but the torches were all gone, and he ran to alarm the neighborhood. It was not long before it was known here; and the greater portion of the neighbors repaired to the dismal tomb of their unfortunate friends. From the echo of the cave it was known that one of the persons who had gone in, still remained alive—but no one seemed willing to undergo the risk of relieving him, as it was believed four of the individuals in the cave were dead, and all were afraid that by going in, a similar fate would be experienced. A man by the name of Thomas Harvey was, at length, daring enough, to make the proposition, that if any man would go in and hold the lights for him, he would attempt to save the person whose groans were heard from the cave.—Samuel Tipton, Jr. and a young man named Vauir, had the bravery and hardihood to accompany Harvey into the cave, and having passed the four men who were dead, guided by the moans of him who was still alive, they found the latter, and having fastened a cord around his body, he was pulled by the men at the mouth of the cave, by the assistance of those in it, to the before mentioned ascent. The three men becoming exhausted now had to leave the cave, and Alfred Humphreys, the gentleman whom they had assisted, remained therein, suspended by the cord, until three other gentlemen entered it, when he was drawn out with difficulty. By the timely procurement of medical assistance he has since recovered—and says the deceased were all certain that they must die, and took each other by the hand and said they would make their peace with God and one another;—that by some means he escaped himself and thought he would make one more effort to gain the entrance of the cave, but instead of passing in that direction, he went the contrary way and, in a few minutes, fell senseless. He remembered nothing that took place, from that moment until he was restored by the physician. Bluford Humphreys was taken out on Sunday evening, but Guinn, McKeegan and Jesse Humphreys remained in the cave until next day."

Manufacture of Shoes at Lynn, Massachusetts.

—The number of pairs of shoes manufactured at Lynn during the year 1831 was, 1,675,781—value \$942,191. Number of males employed 1,741—females 1,775. Value of materials \$414,000. Net profit of labor \$528,000—average earnings of each operative (male and female) \$150 17 per year or forty-one cents per day.

There are no boots made at Lynn except for ladies, misses and children, and the only kind of shoes manufactured for men are pumps. This will account for the number of females employed in the manufacture.

Literary.

—We learn that WILLIAM GASTON, Esq. has accepted an invitation from the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, on the day preceding Commencement in June next.

Raleigh Register.

It was a laconic letter from a lady to her husband.

"I write to you because I have nothing to do; and I conclude because I have nothing to say."

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Noble & Holton: Your paper of Feb. 22d,

contains the resolutions of a meeting of citizens of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties on the subject of Free-Masonry, together with the Declaration of the Masons of Boston and its vicinity. It must be obvious to every reader, that these resolutions and that declaration are in several points contradictory; and that the contradiction exists in points which both parties appear to hold as most important. The charges made in the resolutions are serious and weighty. If true, the public are deeply interested in ascertaining the truth of them; if false, an innocent institution should be acquitted. The two contrary representations are fairly before the public for examination and decision. Every member of the community has the right to judge for himself of the claims to his credence which each side possesses; and where the press is free, their claims are open to public discussion. With your permission, the following remarks on this subject are respectfully submitted.

As the above resolutions are founded, principally, on the testimony of seceding Masons, it will be necessary to compare this testimony with that of the Boston Masons in their declaration, in order to discover on which side the truth lies.

In the case of opposing testimonies, charity would incline us first to reconcile them, if possible. In the question before us, this may be possible in part, but not fully. The Boston Declaration utterly denies the existence of any such obligations in the Masonic Institution as are charged on it by seceding Masons, so far as their knowledge respectively extends. Now, if it be admitted that some Lodges, and those to which the subscribers to this declaration belong, do depart from the forms, usages and obligations, which are adopted in the majority of Lodges in the United States and elsewhere, we may admit that the Boston declaration and the testimony of seceding Masons are both true. But on this supposition, the opposing testimonies do not meet on the same object: the object of the one is particular, that of the other general. But with this concession in favor of the truth of both parties, it is firmly believed that the Boston Declaration intended, or at least will be claimed for, much more than the Boston Lodges; that it will be claimed as an acquittal of the Masonic Institution generally. Under this view, then, let the two opposing testimonies and their respective claims to our belief, be examined; and for this purpose let the following evidences be taken into consideration. The subscribers to the Boston Declaration are said to be numerous, more than 1100; the seceding Masons are, perhaps, as numerous, or even more so.—The former are of high standing in society; the latter are equally so. The former have much at stake in the community; the latter no less. So far the opposing testimonies are balanced, and our judgment must be in equilibrium. We must therefore look to other laws of evidence for the decision.

Here it should not be forgotten, that the Boston Declaration can, at most, but acquit the Boston Lodges, and those, to which the knowledge of the signers respectively extended; this negative evidence cannot be pleaded as an acquittal of other Lodges, and of those to which the seceding Masons referred. It will be conceded, we hope, that the laws of evidence which are universally admitted in courts of law, on which depend the protection of all our rights, ought to be admitted here. One of those laws is, that generally, a man must not be permitted to give evidence in his own cause. We might say, universally, but lest we be misunderstood, we forbear. Now Free-Masonry, and with it, adhering Masons are under a charge; there testimony is, therefore, interested; but seceding Masons are not giving testimony in their own cause, or for their own acquittal. But if a man may, in any case, give testimony in his own behalf, as in proving his book accounts, we believe it is not admitted unless he exhibit his books. The Boston Masons have given their testimony, but have not produced their books; the seceding Masons have professed to give the substance of those books, on which the contest is based. This view of these contradictory testimonies, to our mind, strikes the balance in favor of the seceding Masons. It is painful to refuse our credence to the testimony of gentlemen, but by the contradictory testimonies before us, we are compelled to withhold it from gentlemen, on the one side or the other. Therefore, let not the Boston Masons demand our belief on principles which would exclude others from equal rights; let them not ask our belief contrary to the universal laws of evidence. Let the books, the original unmutated books of the institution be produced, or excuse us for our disbelief.

But in the case of contradictory testimony, we are accustomed to take into consideration all the circumstantial evidence, that can apply to the case pending. And as the Boston Masons have not brought forward the usual proof, their books; and as they may plead delicacy in justification of this

failure, we presume they will, as gentlemen, allow a free reference to circumstantial evidence.

Under this reference, then, we may observe, that many adhering Masons, besides the Boston signers, have also denied such obligations as those with which the Masonic Institution is charged; but it must not be forgotten that this testimony labors under the same defect as the other—it is interested.

In favor of Masonry, a circumstance of apparent weight is urged—that there are many Masons, who would scorn to be bound by such obligations as would clash with their duties as good citizens. To us this is the more weighty, as we personally know adhering Masons, who, we can cordially believe do not hold themselves under the obligations which are charged on the Masonic Institution, and to whom, as jurors, we could commit our cause, however important. But we cannot admit this as proof that no such obligations are taken in the institution.—Some adhering Masons have acknowledged that they knew but little about their obligations; and we have many reasons to believe, that many members of the society, do not understand the whole import of their obligations; and that many members do not believe that all that is included in their Masonic oaths is intended for more than mere form. These things many Free-Masons have acknowledged. But we also know, that in the Morgan tragedy, the fact of which, the Boston signers have at length acknowledged, some, whom they call "misguided members," did believe that all included in their oaths was binding; that these oaths did bind them to kidnap Morgan, to refuse legal testimony, to defy law, and to arrest and defeat justice.

But another circumstance calculated to shed further light on this point is, that the Lodges in New-York retain these very "misguided members" as worthy brethren. Now, justice to themselves, to the institution generally, if it were innocent of such obligations, and above all, justice to their country, required, imperiously required, that if these "misguided members" misunderstood their obligations when they perpetrated such horrid deeds, the Lodges, of which they were immediately the members, should have expelled them, and delivered them over to justice under the laws of the country, in order to teach other Masons their error, who might hold the same opinions of their obligations, in order to warn them against such misdeeds, and to acquit the institution of such heavy charges as were made and must be made against it. But was this done? No. These same members were retained as worthy brethren. But if the Lodges of New-York, to which these "misguided members" were immediately amenable, were also themselves misguided, why did not the Boston Lodges and others expel and disown those of New-York? Have they done it? No such thing. And if those "misguided members" did not act under Masonic obligations, why did not the Boston members become sensitive a little sooner than the lapse of five years? Why did they not rise in time to aid the hand of justice in prosecuting these false members, while aid would have been practicable and important, and by this course have wiped off the foul stain, and acquired credit to their denial of the charges against them? Why did they come out with such a denial and declaration, only after attempts at justice had for years been made and defeated, and with the knowledge that a man should not be put in jeopardy a second time for the same offence. Let the public judge of these circumstances.

But another law of evidence is appealed to, from which we may also derive some circumstantial evidence. It is urged that the seceding Masons are perjured and therefore unworthy of credit. We freely concede that if this charge be proved, and other evidence removed, the balance of evidence is conclusively in favor of the Boston Declaration. A perjured witness, if the perjury be proved, must be barred. But is perjury proved against the seceding Masons? It is not; it is charged, but not proved.—What would we think of the man, whose life, character, or estate is depending on the testimony of a perjured witness, all of which is lost by the admission of the testimony, and recovered by barring it? Who says the witness is perjured, who has all the means necessary to prove the charge, if it be true, and yet makes no attempt to prove it? Must his charge be believed under all these circumstances? Must the man charged lose his character and his rights, without a trial, and merely because he is accused? Would not the public unanimously conclude that the charge is without any foundation, and but the ebullition of passion? The application is easy. The existence, the character, the all of the Masonic Institution is at stake on the testimony of seceding Mason. Adhering Masons say these witnesses are perjured, but they have never attempted to prove it. The proof, if the charge be true, is within reach; the original, unmutated books of the institution will be accepted.—But these are kept back, and the institution is maintained under a dubious character, to