

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THOMAS J. 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. IV.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1834.

NO. 196.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SIAMESE TWIN-BROTHERS.

ENG and CHANG are natives of a small village on the sea-coast of Siam, called Maklong, about 60 miles from the capital. They were born in May, 1811, of Chinese parents, and are united to each other by a ligature or band, about three and a half inches in length, and eight in circumference, formed at the extremity of the breast bone of each, and extending downwards to the abdomen. The upper part of the band is a strong cartilaginous substance; the lower part is soft and fleshy, and contains a tube or cavity presumed to be about an inch and a half in circumference. On the lower edge of the band, exactly in the centre, is situated the *umbilicus* or navel; (there being but one in common between them;) a pressure upon the lower part of the band when they cough, laugh or sneeze, would cause considerable pain, which would be equally felt by each. If the connecting link be touched in the centre, both are equally sensible to it; but if half an inch from the centre, it is only felt by one. There is nevertheless a considerable degree of nervous sympathy between the two bodies, but it is entirely overpowered by the operation of the mind. This was strongly proved at one time by Dr. Roget, Secretary to the Royal Society, by means of a galvanic experiment. I am clearly of opinion that there is a degree of muscular power in the band, and that strength is sometimes communicated from one to the other. The flexibility of the cartilage is so great, that they can readily turn those shoulders towards each other which are outward in walking; indeed there probably would have been no difficulty in their walking either way, had they learned to do so when young. Their mother had a number of children without any peculiarity, all whom except Chang and Eng, and a brother and sister, are dead.

Their father died when they were eight years of age; about the same time they were severely affected with the small pox, and shortly afterwards the measles; by both these disorders, they were equally ill, recovered at the same moment, and by the same remedies. Since that time they have never suffered by any illness, excepting occasionally a slight cough. They have been several months at sea, but never were ill in consequence of it, or of any other disease. On the contrary, they were always remarkably well on shipboard, would frequently go aloft, and many times have expressed a wish that they might at some future day command a ship of their own.

Their parents were of the poorer class, and until the youths left their home, they were engaged in fishing, manufacturing coconut oil, keeping poultry, &c. for the support of their family. A visitor once asked them what was their occupation in their own country; when they facetiously answered that they were merchants, having been engaged in the duck and egg trade.

They left Siam on the 1st of April, 1820, under the protection of Capt. Abel Coffin, on board the American ship *Sacbee*, when was commanded by him, and who had obtained the consent of their parents and of the Government to their leaving the country. The mother and children were equally pleased with the voyage, as a sufficient way was left for her support, and all were aware of the respectability of those in whose charge they were placed. The youths never express any desire to return to their native country, excepting to visit their friends, after which they hope to pass the remainder of their lives in Europe or America.

They are as near as possible the same height, above five feet two inches; are handsomely formed in every respect, and possess a great degree of muscular power for persons of their size. I have known them to carry a person upwards of an hundred feet, whose weight was 250 pounds; and to throw others without any difficulty, whose weight much exceeded theirs, which was on the 1st of Jan. 1831, 210 pounds; having gained 40 pounds within a year. They are remarkably agile, can swim or run with great swiftness, and can walk as well as most single persons. Their activity can readily be imagined by those who have seen them playing at *littlere* and *shuttlecock*, a game of which they are particularly fond; as combining exercise with recreation. They are very fond of hunting, are quite expert with the fowling piece, and carry with them their shooting apparatus. Their hair which is about four feet in length, is braided in the Chinese style. In doing this, in washing, dressing or in any other occupation, they require no assistance, each acting for himself with as perfect ease as would an individual.

Their intellectual powers are very acute, and in this respect it has not been observed that one possesses the slightest degree of superiority over the other. The wisdom of Providence is herein strongly manifested; for did any mental superiority exist, it would necessarily lead to contentions and struggles for pre-eminence, which happily is so far from being the case, that many who have visited them have left them under the impression that they were actuated by only one mind, so simultaneous were they in all their movements. They play at chess and draughts remarkably well, but never in opposition to each other; having been asked to do it, they replied that no more pleasure would be derived from it, than by playing with the right hand against the left.

They now dress in the fashion of this country. They are so conversant with the English language that they can understand all that is said to them, and converse with tolerable fluency; they are also very desirous to make themselves generally acquainted with the manners and customs of our country.

A volume might be filled by enumerating their shrewdness and keenness of remark; and to mention one or two instances here may not be deemed improper. A visitor once came into the room, who had but one eye; upon which they observed to the door-keeper that the gentleman should have paid only half price for admission, as he had only half the chance to see which others had. On seeing a cripple who had lost both hands and feet, they made him a present, remarking that as they had four hands and he none, it was not only a pleasure, but their duty to assist him.

The ex-king of France, Charles X, once visited them in Liverpool, and on leaving them made them a present of a piece of gold; after he was gone, they observed that they supposed the reason why he gave them the gold was because he had no crown. Indeed, there are few who visit them, who escape their notice, and they generally amuse themselves and friends an hour or two in the evening, by relating some of the strange observations they have heard during the day, and in remarks upon those they have seen at the exhibition room.

Their feelings are warm and affectionate, and their conduct amiable and well regulated. They are very susceptible, and an act of kindness or affectionate treatment of any description is never forgotten, while an injury or insult offered to one is equally resented by the other. They are equally conversant with the French language with each other, because possessing, as before observed, the same quantum of intellect, and having been placed constantly in the same circumstances, precisely the same effects have been produced upon the mind of each; therefore they have not that to communicate which two other beings would have under the common circumstances of distinct observation. It is occasionally observed that a simple remark may be made by one to the other, but I have never known them to enter into conversation with each other. The attempt has been frequently made to engage them in separate conversations with different individuals, but without success, as they are invariably inclined to direct their attention to the same thing at the same time.

In their movements the most perfect unanimity is observed, the one always concurring with the other so exactly, that they appear actuated by one common mind, and it is next to impossible, by the strictest scrutiny, to discover with which the impulse originates, whenever they arise of their own accord. In their necessary employments of life, or in their amusements, they have never been known to pass an angry word with each other; and whenever either wishes to pursue any particular course, he immediately follows the bent of his inclinations, without the least intimation by word or motion to the other, who nevertheless, readily coincides, and without the slightest hesitation moves wherever the will of the former may direct. As the one always assents to the movements of the other, and as no words pass between them, it is curious to imagine how such assent is conveyed.

Their appetites are remarkably good, and they are now quite accustomed to, and pleased with, the general living of this country. Their usual beverage is tea, coffee, or water; wine or spirits they seldom taste. Their likings or distastes for particular food are the same precisely; whatever pleases one gratifies also the other; and any thing unpleasant to one, has the same effect upon the mind of his brother. This remark applies not only to food, but also to persons and things with which they come in contact. They invariably feel hunger and thirst at the same time, and the quantity of food taken by them is as nearly alike as possible.

Both feel the desire to sleep simultaneously, and they always awake at the same moment. I have never yet known one to be sleeping and the other awake at the same time; indeed, when asleep, so great is the nervous sympathy which exists between them, that they become so much attached to a bag in Salisbury that they proposed to take him to France and bear his expenses till his return here.

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them, that a touch upon the body of either will awaken them both. While in a bed, they are not confined to any particular position, but rest on either side, as may best suit their convenience, generally however, with their faces towards each other. They usually sleep nine or ten hours each night, and quite soundly; when they do feel restless, and desire to vary their position, the one must first entirely over the other, and they have frequently been observed to do this without either awakening or being apparently disturbed by the change.

Upon the possibility, or otherwise of separating them by surgical means, some difference appears in the scientific men; ninety-nine in an hundred believe it altogether impossible, and all, that it would be an experiment of such risk as to be warranted, unless in the event of the death of one; and that it is considered as almost an impossibility, in consequence of the strong degree of circulation which is between them. It is, however, to them a very unpleasant subject, and they feel quite averse to have it spoken of. They have often remarked that they never saw any single person as happy as they are, therefore they have no reason to wish for a change.

The humidity of a northern climate did not at first agree with them; the weather, on their arrival in England, being uncessingly damp and foggy, both in consequence, were severely affected by colds and coughs, in equal degrees, from which they simultaneously recovered. During the dark and foggy days, they would sometimes take a denuded coal from the grate, and holding it up, call it the London sun; and the day after their arrival there, it being necessary to have lighted candles in the drawing room at noon in consequence of the fog and smoke, they went to bed, insisting that it was not possible it could be day-time. Snow they had never seen till they went to England, and on first viewing it they were much astonished, inquiring whether it was sugar or salt.

The youths arrived in the United States from their native country, in August 1820; remained in America eight weeks, and embarked for London, where they arrived on the 19th November following. They remained in Great Britain until January, 1831, having travelled upwards of 2500 miles in the Kingdom, and received the visits of about 300,000 individuals in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and most of the principal cities and towns in the Kingdom. They were honored by visits from her majesty, Queen Adelaide, and others of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors, nobility, and by most of the philosophers and scientific men of the age. They have travelled in all the United States except Vermont, Missouri, and Illinois.

Having thus, in order to gratify public curiosity, hastily put together a few prominent facts regarding this extraordinary variety in the works of Almighty power, it need scarcely be observed that the most fastidious female will find nothing in the exhibition to wound her delicate feelings. Ladies of the first rank, both in Europe and America, have visited them daily in great numbers; and of all who have honored them and their company, none have appeared more gratified than the gentler sex.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

Jonathan Norbett, et al. vs. Original Attachment.
Leaved in the hands of William Clancy, and him commanded as Garnishes.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless the said Penman appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment by default will be taken. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

James T. Asbury and others vs. Or. Attachment.
John Penman.

Leaved on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ripe, Michael Polk, Samuel Becket and others. Also, on lots No. 196 and 197 in the town of Charlotte, formerly owned by Dr. Thomas Harris and now the property of said Penman. Also, on one Glg. Also, on said Penman's interest in a tract of land, formerly owned by Sampson Wolf, on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 176 acres, and known and distinguished as the Penman Gold Mining Tract.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Price adv. \$24

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of A. R. WOLFFINGTON & Co. are hereby requested to come forward and settle. It is sincerely desired that all persons indebted to the said firm comply with this advertisement as soon as possible, as it is absolutely necessary that the business should be closed.
A. R. WOLFFINGTON.
June 25, 1834.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the estate of Thomas B. Smartt, dec'd. are required to come forward and settle immediately. Those who have demands, will present them properly attested within the time prescribed by law.
W. M. ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
with the Will annexed, by his agent pro tem.
June 10th. D. R. DUNLAP.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY. May Term, 1834.

Robert Sloan and wife and others vs. John Robinson and others. Petition for sale of Land.
Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Robinson, one of the defendants in this case, resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless said Defendant may appear at our next Court of Equity, to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there to answer, plead or do otherwise, otherwise the Bill will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.
True Copy. D. R. DUNLAP, c. c. c.
Price adv. \$34.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

James A. Mack & Co. vs. Original Attachment.
John Penman.

Leaved on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Ripe, Michael Polk, Samuel Becket and others. Also, on lots No. 196 and 197 in the town of Charlotte, formerly owned by Dr. Thomas Harris and now the property of said Penman. Also, on one Glg. Also, on said Penman's interest in a tract of land, formerly owned by Sampson Wolf, on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 176 acres, and known and distinguished as the Penman Gold Mining Tract.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless the said Penman appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

John B. Hutchison and Matilda his wife vs. John L. Hayes, adm'r. of Messrs. J. B. Hayes, dec'd. The heir of Wm. M. Neely, Robert Algee and Jane his wife, John H. Orr and Wm. S. W. Hayes.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Algee and Jane his wife, two of the defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1834.

Day Ha vs. Levi Ha. Petition for Divorce.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, therefore it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, for the said defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise the same will be heard pro parte, and decree made accordingly. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Charlotte, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1834.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

Mary Beatty vs. Robert Sloan and Ruth his wife, Nancy Armstrong, Wm. McKinley and Sarah his wife, Ann Beatty, Francis M. Beatty, Robert A. Beatty, Henry Clinton and Eleanor his wife. Heirs at Law of John Beatty, dec'd.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. McKinley and Sarah his wife, heirs at law of the said John Beatty, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal*, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Price adv. \$34

Extract from the Hon. Lewis Williams' Circular to the Voters of 13th Congressional District of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The time of Congress, at the present Session, has been very much occupied in considering the question growing out of the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States, where it had been deposited by law for safe keeping, and placing it in certain local or State Banks.—In order to decide this question correctly, it will perhaps be useful to take a short retrospective view of the origin and policy of the Bank of the United States; the objects intended to be accomplished by it and the probable condition to which the country would have been reduced, if it had not been established. It may be said indeed that the Government of the United States has never been able to manage its fiscal concerns without the aid of some institution of the sort. The old Congress of the revolution (when men were known to act with views solely to the public good) established the Bank of North America in 1781, which according to the opinions of that day, "had an extraordinary effect in restoring public and private credit in the country; and was of immense utility in aiding the future operations of the financier, although it was begun with the small capital of four hundred thousand dollars." The Government of the United States, under the old articles of confederation, was superseded by the present constitution which was established in the year 1789. General WASHINGTON, whose love of country, and whose wisdom no one can question, approved and signed the charter of the first Bank of the United States established in 1791, and sent a message of congratulation to Congress "on the filling up of the stock."

He had been a member of the convention which framed the constitution, and must be presumed to have known something about the work of his own hands; and when he approved and signed this act, was President of the United States, having been elected to that office by the unanimous suffrage of his fellow citizens. It has been ascertained that "of the thirty-eight members of the convention who adopted and signed the constitution, exclusive of the President of that body, the immortal Washington, sixteen were members of the Congress of 1791, which chartered the first Bank."

Fourteen of these have since expressly avowed the constitutionality of such an institution. The real vote then was as thirteen to three." But this is not all. It has been further ascertained, that "of the thirty-nine members of the convention which framed the Constitution, thirty-two have sanctioned the constitutionality of the old Bank of the United States." It is a correct rule of interpretation, that those who lived and were active at the time any particular measure was adopted, are the best judges of what was designed or intended by that measure. Preposterous and arrogant indeed would it be in us, of the present day, to suppose that we know more of the true meaning and import of the Constitution than the sages who framed it, and were employed in the first administration of it. Every principle of propriety, and every feeling of reverence for the deeds of our ancestors, would forbid the idea that we are wiser than they were, or that we are more able to determine what should be the policy of the Government. If, then, the framers of the Constitution, with Washington at their head, knew any thing about their own work, and that they did, no one can pretend to doubt, it must be admitted that the bank is both necessary and proper; that without it the momentary concerns or fiscal transactions of the government and of the people, cannot be well managed. Having in 1791 just emerged from the long and arduous conflict of the revolution; without commerce and without credit; destitute of revenue adequate to the support of government, the United States, by the establishment of the first Bank, advanced more rapidly than any other people ever had done, in all that was requisite to make them prosperous and happy—Commerce was invigorated and extended itself to the most distant part of the world; credit was established at home and abroad, and the money or circulating medium of the country was in a sound, uniform and healthy state. In this condition we remained till the year 1811, when party spirit put forth an effort, and among its disastrous achievements prevented a renewal of the charter of the Bank. From that time to the year 1816, being the period the United States can be said to have been without a Bank, incalculable mischiefs arose, sufficient to alarm the minds of the best and wisest patriots. According to the statements of a committee in Congress made in 1830, the government lost between sixty and seventy millions of dollars during the late war for the want of a Bank. The people also suffered during the same time in their commercial transactions to an immense amount. There was no uniform value in the circulating medium; the money of one State would not answer the purpose

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