

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 SUBMIT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. IV.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

NO. 199.

[BY REQUEST.]

THE INQUISITION.—CONCLUDED.

3. *Torture by the St. Mary.*—When the Inquisition was thrown open by the troops of Napoleon and Joseph, in Spain, an image of the Virgin was found standing in a dark corner of a cell. On inspection, it was discovered by the French officer to be a torturing engine; as she had a metal breastplate beneath her robes, stuck full of needles, spikes and lancets! The familiar was ordered "to manoeuvre it."—He did so; it raised its arms as if to embrace; a knapsack was thrown into her arms; she gradually closed and crushed the knapsack, and pierced it in a hundred places, with deep cuts, each of which would have been a deadly wound to the living victim.

4. *Torture by the Rack.*—By one form of this torment the victim is fixed to a post, and his arms are drawn back by great force, until the shoulder joints are each dislocated. By another form, the rope is fixed first above his elbows, then above his wrists, and he is hoisted up suddenly to a lofty ceiling, then dropped with a sudden jerk near to the floor, until the upper joints of his body are dislocated! If the poor Christian refuses to confess what he knows not—or refuses to become an apostate—then the ropes are fixed to his lower limbs, and he is hoisted with his head downward, and let fall repeatedly, with excessive violence, until his ankle joints, and knees, and loins joints are all dislocated! And oh, horrible! the whole weight of his body hangs, as it were, dangling upon the loose flesh and sinews! When the wretched man faints, he is hurried into his cell, and thrown on the cold, damp floor; and if he recovers under the surgeon's care, the same horrid tortures are enacted on him, from week to week, until he confess or expire, in their hands! These are only a portion of the tortures which have reached the public ear. There hath been such "as eye hath not seen and ear never heard." There has been no recorder of them.—Besides, who can register the tears, and groans, and agony of broken-hearted human nature! But our God is just; and there is a judgment seat, and a doom to overwhelm the oppressor and butcherer of the innocent, and the saints of Jesus Christ.

5. *The Auto da Fe.*—This closes, periodically, the tragedy of "the Infernal Tribunal." This sacrifice of Moloch has always taken place on a Sabbath day. The prisoners are brought into a great hall, where they are dressed for the procession. The Dominicans, the master spirits of this pandemonium, march first, bearing the flag with the appropriate motto, (for they unite mockery of human nature to their savage barbarity.) "Justice and mercy!"—The penitents who escape, are dressed in black coats, without sleeves, and they are marched barefooted. Next comes those who have narrowly escaped, dressed in black coats, with red figures of flames, top downwards, sewed on them. Next the negative and reprobated, with red figures of flames curling upwards on their dresses. These are to be strangled and burned. And lastly, our brethren, the dear devout Protestants, and Christians, who abjure "the sectarian heresy of Poper," and die for the gospel of Jesus. These have not only red figures of flames, but figures of opened mouthed dogs, serpents, and devils, covering their vestments!

In their march to execution, our poor suffering fellow-beings are not permitted to speak, or give utterance to their sorrows. A chain who had opposed the idolatry of the mass, and the worship of the wafer and red gale, exclaimed in ecstasy, as he came out of his dungeon and reached the open air, and saw the sun shining in all his glory—sight he had not seen in many years—"How is it possible for people that behold that glorious body, to worship any being but him who created it!" "Here," says Dr. Geddes, "I saw him stopped short in his pious exclamations, and immediately seized, so that he could not speak a word more." See Dr. Geddes' Tracts on Popery, vol. 1, p. 406.

Arrived at the horrid Golgotha, and field of Moloch, a wretched declamation, called *Exortation*, is uttered by some hypocritical Jesuit, or half-witted Dominican, in praise of the "Holy Inquisition," and all the devot servants of God, the "Inquisitors," and all the skillful extirpators of heresy."—This being done, sentence is passed on each class; and the two classes appointed to be burned, are delivered over formally to the civil magistrate; while the reckless hypocrites, the Inquisitor and his minions, "begin and implor the magistrates not to take their lives—not to kill them—not to burn them—but to spare them!" This mockery of God and human nature being enacted, the penitents are dismissed; the reprobated, who die in Romanism, are first strangled and then burned. This is all their privilege; they are first strangled! But the faithful Christians, who persevere in Christ's cause, are chained on a high stake, many feet above the sides of faggots; here two Jesuits again inflict a long and whining exhortation to repent, and die in the Roman faith, and receive the tender mercy of Holy Meth-

er, namely, the benefit of being strangled and then burned! This mockery being enacted by these inhuman priests, the loud scream is uttered, at the nod of the Inquisitor—"Let the dog's head be made!" Instantly blazing torches and furze attached to long poles, are dashed in the faces of the poor martyrs, and this is continued until their faces are burned to a cinder! Then the flames are applied below, and the roaring flames ascend and slowly consume the sufferer to ashes! And to crown the whole, at the bidding of the Inquisitor, and the example of all the priests, this horrid tragedy is enacted amid the peals of laughter, and shouts of exultation, and even merriment, from ten thousand beings calling themselves men, women, and Christians! And yet no people in Europe, perhaps, show more kindly feelings, or deeper sympathy with the sufferings of common criminals, dying for any crime against the civil laws!—Such is the savage and inexpressible influence of Popery and priestcraft, in those countries. It actually renders man not only insensible to the feelings of humanity, but absolutely ferocious towards his brother man. No scene in the worship of Moloch, none in the horrid rites of Juggernaut, none among our savage Indians, around a captive warrior's murderous fire, when he is put to death by their ingenious tortures, has ever equalled the scenes of torture in the interior of the Inquisition, and the closing tragedies of the Auto da Fe! And yet, O, most outrageous mockery! all this has been enacted from age to age, under the name of the holy and benignant religion of Jesus Christ! Even that religion which breathes nothing but love to man; which prohibits all violence, and even compulsion in religion; which declares that even "the man who hates his brother is a murderer!" By the voice of this holy and peaceful religion, what must the Roman Catholic priests be pronounced, who sing psalms, chant the Mass, and butcher mankind by hundreds of thousands!

The number of the victims of the Inquisition will never be known, until the day of final retribution. Various have been the numbers set down. "Authors of undoubted credit," says Jones, "have affirmed, and without any other exaggeration, that millions of persons have been ruined by this horrible court. Moors were banished from Spain, a million, at a time. From six to eight hundred thousand Jews were driven away from it at once, and all their property seized."—Chil. Hist. II, p. 98.

In Spain alone, the number who suffered in the extreme are thus set down by Lorenz, in his late accurate history of the Spanish Inquisition: Paris Edit. 1818, Tom. iv, p. 271. I present his abstract. Says he—

It is the Inquisition which has ruled in Spain from the year 1481 to the present day, of which I undertake to write the history.—Tom. 1, p. 149.

Recapitulation of all the victims consumed and burnt,	31,912
Burned in edgy,	17,626
Placed in a state of penance with rigorous punishments,	20,450
Total,	311,007

This number fixed on by this usually accurate historian, is far below the truth. It is generally admitted that under the first Inquisitor of Spain alone, namely, Torquemada, no less than one hundred thousand human beings suffered, under the above three classes; that is, they were burned, or they perished on the rack, or by it, or in exile and perpetual confinement!

ATTENTION!

Rifle Volunteers.

OFF are hereby commanded to assemble at McCord's old field on Friday 1st August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, with six rounds of blank cartridges, for the purpose of drill.

By order,
JOHN HALL, Captain.

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, editor of Moses J. B. Hayes, dec'd. The heir of Wm. M. Newby, Robert Algeo and Jane his wife, John H. Orr and Wm. S. W. Hayes.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Algeo and Jane his wife, two of the defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that they be and 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 and there plead or answer, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, Brady Oates, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Test: B. OATES, c. c. c.

REASONS

For not Being a Baptist,

JUST Published and for sale at this office and at several Stores in the village.

Communications.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Mecklenburg Co. July, 1834.

Mr. HOLTON,
Dear Sir:—I had lately put into my hand, a circular, bearing the signature of James M. Hutchison, and addressed to the freemen of Mecklenburg County. It announces the fact that the author is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, and claims the suffrages of the independent voters of this County upon the distinctive principle, of his being a friend to the present administration and an uncompromising enemy to the Bank of the United States. The position assumed by the Gentleman is a like dishonourable to himself and ungenerous towards others, who are also candidates for public favour. It is dishonourable to himself as it betrays a consciousness of the want of proper qualifications for a representative. Despairing of success on account of personal character and worth, he plants himself upon the supposed popularity of the present administration and the supposed obnoxiousness of the Bank of the United States—trusting that his friendship to the one, and hostility to the other, will serve him instead of other and more substantial qualifications. It is ungenerous towards others who like himself are candidates for the public suffrage, as it conveys the idea that they are the virulent opponents of the administration in power, and the warm adherents and devoted friends of the Bank.

To me there appears no necessity for bringing in matters so foreign in their nature, into County elections, and sure I am that the man who bases his election upon these principles, intending to act upon them, cannot be a profitable and faithful representative of the County of Mecklenburg. He may be the representative of a party, as he appears to party to elevate him to office, and if he have influence, may succeed in introducing party politics into the State Legislature; but in proportion as he is an active politician, he neglects the interest of his constituents. The times demand the energy and attention of the president; not the services of the wily and ambitious politician. The interest of North Carolina and especially of the Western counties, at the present important period, ought not to be committed to those who are starting on a political career. Depend upon it, the interest of the people are seldom thought of, except only as they may serve for stepping stones to higher favour, and when this is accomplished they are no longer remembered. It is one of the sorest evils which a community can labour under, in the height of party spirit, to commit their interest to active politicians. They are like a dead weight upon the body politic, and if they move, it is only for the advancement of their ambitious interests. I fondly hope the good citizens of this County will not suffer foreign politics, such as Mr. Hutchison plants himself upon, to enter into the present contest, but calmly and dispassionately consider what is for their interests, and by their suffrages elevate to office such as are evidently identified with themselves; and who can have no interest to subscribe, but those of their fellow citizens. It is to the honest yeomanry of the County we must look, if we would have wholesome laws. They are the bone and sinew of the county and are equally affected with their fellow citizens, and therefore in such representatives, we have a double safeguard, (viz.) the honesty and integrity of the representatives, and then his own interests, which are intimately and inseparably conjoined with those of his fellow citizens.

But as Mr. Hutchison has taken different ground and claims the suffrages of the people, because he is a friend to the administration and an enemy to the Bank, we are bound to follow him and test the validity of the reasons presented. Sorry would I be to find one respectable individual condemning indiscriminately every act of the administration, but no less so to find one honest, and independent voter approving indiscriminately of every act. There have been some found who were ready to applaud every act, but who appears to have been actuated by a desire to commend themselves to favour; but so far as my memory serves, not one honest and respectable friend of the administration has presumed to justify every act, at least as to the expediency. Judge then of my surprise when I found the author of the circular proclaiming his unreserved approbation of the acts of the administration, and appealing to the citizens of the county for their suffrages on the ground of that approbation. Surely I thought there must be some mistake. No one will have the hardihood to justify every feature in the administration, and affirm that no error has been committed, much less the effrontery to appeal to the citizens of the county for their support, simply because the candidate loves Jackson and hates the Bank. I read it again and again, and endeavored to find an apology for this new feature in our system of politics, still nothing of a policy appears, nor one redeeming quality

set up; all merged in the all important pretensions, "I am a friend to the present administration, I am an enemy to the Bank and offer upon principle to assist in putting it down."

Being one of the "freemen" addressed in the circular, and finding my vote requested upon a principle altogether novel in our system of politics, I have been led to examine into the reasons assigned and find in them the stale assertions which originated in the Globe at Washington and which have been rung on all the changes for the last eight months. I had found politicians, in their endeavors to keep up an excitement, using these reasons, to serve their purpose; and when this was accomplished, allowing them to lie dormant, ashamed of the weapons they had employed. Little did I think they would have been revived in this latitude and the moral sense of the community insulted by their renovation. They had their day—and answered to a limited extent the designs of the contrivers; but when best understood, no intelligent citizen attached to them the least weight. It is not to be supposed that the circular will have any influence in leading astray, such of the citizens as have had an opportunity of reading extensively and forming a correct judgment; but it is well known there is a large class of citizens whose time and avocations do not allow them the same opportunities of coming to an enlightened decision; and therefore they are liable to be imposed upon by the specious pretensions of the circular, and especially when one of their fellow citizens gives them the sanction of his name, and so confidently appeals to them for confirmation. I propose therefore, briefly, to give you my views, in relation to the reason conceded upon in the circular; to which its author would have us believe he attaches much weight, while yet it is questionable whether he believes them himself.

The circular opens with the annunciation, that its author is a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, together with a suitable profession of what he will do for the freemen of the County provided they give him their votes; and then to shew his good will to serve them, and by way of pledge in anticipation, warns them of impending danger and modestly presents himself as the only efficient person to avert it. It is surely very thoughtful to sound the note of alarm, and praiseworthy to step between his fellow citizens and danger, and after all looks as though he has more qualities for a representative, than merely friendship to Jackson, and enmity to the Bank. His readiness to come forward, at the present "alarming crisis," and when the "liberties of the nation are in danger," argues a devotedness to the interests of his fellow citizens and a disinterested benevolence on his part which cannot go unrequited. The discriminating vision discovering the danger, and the moral courage pointing out the source, whence it arises, call forth lasting expressions of gratitude. How few could have seen the danger, and how few would have trusted themselves to speak of it, lest in so doing they would have become corrupted—most would have shuddered for their country on account of Executive usurpation and tyranny, but the lynx-eyed author of the circular is not so easily deceived, and being a man of great moral courage, he ventures to tell us, without the fear of being bribed, that the Bank is the source of danger, and then proceeds to take a tilt with the Bank with pretty much the same success as attended Don Quixotte in his expedition against the windmill. "I justify entirely (says he) the President, in the removal from office, of his Secretary of the Treasury—Duane, upon constitutional grounds." Here it is obvious, the author of the circular is a better Jacksonian than Jackson himself. The President in his protest to the Senate had in several instances used the expression "my Secretary" and "his Secretary." But finding that this was a subject of animadversion in the Senate, and that his own most discreet friends demurred against such a claim, he sent his private Secretary to erase the offensive expressions, who suggested to the Secretary of the Senate, the propriety of changing the words "my" and "his" for "the," who with a pencil marked the changes required. But the author of the circular is determined to keep Jackson to the track, and therefore persists in calling Duane "his" Secretary, doubtless supposing the citizens of Mecklenburg, to be mere dunder pates, who would never know the difference.

Well, supposing the President had a right to remove the Secretary and supposing Mr. Hutchison has established it, in those long paragraphs, what has that to do with the interest of this county. The citizens of Mecklenburg are indifferent, whether Mr. Duane or Mr. Taney act as Secretary, provided they act intelligently and uprightly—at the same time they see in the former an honourable and upright man, and in the latter a pliant and subservient tool. Having established upon constitutional grounds, "with proof sufficient to satisfy honest men," the right of the President to remove the Secretary, the author of the circular goes on to

assert "as to the removal of the Deposites from the United States Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Taney, I justify the removal of the Deposites upon legal grounds, and upon principles of justice and equity."

To talk of Mr. Taney removing the deposits is sheer burlesque. Mr. Taney had no more to do in the removal of the deposits than Mr. Hutchison, except as to filling up the order. He came into office to do a dirty business which his predecessor refused to do. Mr. Duane had been directed by the President to cause the deposits to be removed: but knowing that it belonged exclusively to the Secretary to take order on the subject and not the President to dictate—knowing that Congress immediately before adjourning, directed that the deposits should continue to be made in the Bank of the United States, and believing that such a transfer would prove injurious to the community, as the event has proven, and knowing that as no good reason existed for the removal, it would be a breach of public faith towards the Bank—knowing and believing these things, Mr. Duane, in a manner highly creditable to himself, refused to be the instrument, choosing rather to forfeit office; not so Mr. Taney, he stoops to the most degrading service, and yields himself to the most wanton and unprincipled act.

It is true, in his annual report respecting the Treasury, he tells us he directed the removal of the deposits, and gives his reasons, the same reasons as are embraced in the circular, and which were so unsatisfactory, that the House of Representatives, though decidedly Jackson did not approve of them. Mr. Taney in his report says he removed the deposits; but the President in his communication to the Senate, says expressly that he (viz. the President) did it, thus rebuking the arrogance of his Secretary and divesting him of the laurels which he was disposed to wear. Let us never hear any thing more of poor Taney removing the deposits.

The circular next quotes from the 16th section of the act establishing the Bank, "the deposits of the monies of the United States in places in which the Bank and Branches thereof may be established, shall be made in the Bank and Branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall see proper at any time otherwise to order and direct." Having quoted thus far, the author of the circular goes on to give the following comment, "By the law itself the Secretary has the absolute and unconditional power reserved to him (which all his predecessors from the formation of the Government to that time claimed and exercised without being questioned) of removing the Deposites whenever he pleased, by reporting to Congress his reasons—which he has done." Such a comment upon law, addressed to intelligent citizens of a free country and after the debates at Washington, argues the most unblushing effrontery. Is it come to this, that after all the laws enacted and all the safeguards erected for the preservation and protection of the public money, the Secretary has a right over it—"absolute and unconditional." The man who can set up such a claim, is a dangerous enemy to the free institutions of our country. If the author of the circular be serious in this claim, I pity his poor intellect; and if he intended to deceive in order to get into office, it is still worse. The Executive in his first protest to the Senate claimed exclusive jurisdiction over the public property, but in a second message, disclaimed such pretensions. The Secretary according to law has a right to withhold the deposits, assigning his reasons to Congress, and there his right ceases, but he has no more right to remove them from their place when they are deposited, nor to finger a single dollar, without a special appropriation, than Mr. Hutchison himself.

But the claim here set up is obvious. If it be once conceded that the public monies belong to the Treasurer, then it will follow that he has a right to remove them, and dissipate them to the four winds of the earth. But such pretensions I trust will ever be resisted. Without colour of law—without shadow of substantial reason, and for no other purpose than to punish the Bank because it would not lend its influence to promote the ambitious scheme of Martin Van Buren, the deposits have been removed, from the safe depositories where they should have remained according to law. If there be any money remaining in the Treasury, which on account of the bankrupt condition of the Government is at present a question, it is floating about in some thirty Banks, selected by the Secretary—and is safe, only as the officers of these irresponsible Banks may choose to act honourably. Many of these Banks have not specie to pay twenty cents on the dollar; and therefore if they fail, it is evident there can be no redress. It is supposed that from sixty to seventy millions were lost during the war, between the expiration of the first United States Bank and the charter of the present,—and from the indications of the present experiment, so far as