

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY NOBLE & HODGSON...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, MINERALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. II.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1832.

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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 61 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.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers have taken the large white Store-house belonging to E. & J. Springs, where they have opened their Stock of GOODS, consisting of almost every article consumed by the inhabitants of this section of country; and we pledge ourselves that those who are disposed to deal with us, shall have Goods on the most reasonable terms. We would particularize quantities, such as yds bags, tierces, barrels, hhd's, jugs, &c. but as our stock is small, we think it best to decline the idea.

The Saddlery Business
Will be carried on in all its branches, extensively. New made Work of all kinds now on hand, and made to order, with despatch. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
We return our thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and hope we shall still merit a small share of the business of this place.
H. & J. LINDSAY & HOSKINS,
Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1832. 63

NEW-YORK CASH STORE, REMOVED.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have removed to the Store-house owned by William Carson, recently occupied by H. & J. Lindsay & Hoskins, one door south of R. I. Dinkins. They take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their present stock, which consists of a large and general assortment.
N. B. Daily expected, a large supply of Coffee. J. & J. WOODRUFF,
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1832. 68

Wanted.
500 BUSHELS of Corn, for which the highest market price will be paid in Goods, at cash prices.
J. & J. WOODRUFF,
Jan. 10, 1832. 68

Money Wanted.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle their accounts, &c. with Mrs. B. Oates, who is authorized to receive and remit until February 1st. No put into the hands of any officer for collection.
D. R. DUNLAP,
January 6, 1832. 673

Negroes Wanted.
FROM 15 to 20 able bodied NEGROES are wanted to hire, for which a fair price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.
Jan. 9, 1832. 68

Sale of Land.
I WILL sell on Monday, the 5th day of February next, a Tract of Land containing about 80 acres, lying near Charlotte, on the Salisbury road. Also, a lot in the town of Charlotte, known as Jno. G. Morre's blacksmith lot, lying back of Jno. M. Slaughter's, the property of Green Kendrick. Persons wishing to purchase can examine for themselves. A credit of twelve months will be given, by giving bond and security.
W. MORRISON, Agent.
Jan. 9, 1832. 4171

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has taken the large Store-Room of Mr. William McCain, situated on Main-street, where he will attend to receiving and forwarding all kinds of Merchandise and Country Produce. He will also sell on commission any Country Produce that may be consigned to his care.
E. ELMs,
Camden, Jan. 2, 1832. 68

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Caleb M. Norwood, I will sell on Monday of our next County Court, the 27th February, before the Court-house door, on a credit of ninety days, with note and approved security, a Tract of Land, lying in the upper end of this county, on which Benton formerly lived, containing about one hundred and forty acres.
JNO. IRWIN, Trustee.
Charlotte, 2d Jan. 1832. 672

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. Peers, where he will keep constantly on hand every article suitable for the back country trade.
FRANCIS WILSON,
Chevone, Oct. 18, 1831. 57

TRAVELLERS' 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 tables 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 omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.
1314 E. D. ROUSSAIVILLE.

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.
FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas—for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.
IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed at their late session, to incorporate the *Charlotte Gold-Mining Company*, in the county of Mecklenburg, Books will be opened by and under the direction and management of the undersigned, on Monday, the 20th of February next, in the town of Charlotte, in the County and State aforesaid, and will be continued open for the space of ninety days thereafter, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, agreeable to the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Incorporation.
W. DAVIDSON,
SAML. M'COMB,
4172
January 16, 1832.

NOTICE.
ON the 17th day of February, 1832, Books will be opened in the town of Charlotte, N. Carolina, to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the *Catawba Gold-Mining Company*, and will be kept open for ninety days, thence ensuing.
A. F. CALDWELL,
W. J. ALEXANDER,
P. CALDWELL,
69

THE PARTNERSHIP of E. Baron & Co.
is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. BARON,
P. E. SAUNIER,
The Business will continue at the old stand, P. E. SAUNIER, only.

COACH MAKING.
REMOVED.
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 manufactured by them, is warranted twelve months, excepting accidents of all kinds. The best of timber and materials made use of in their work. REPAIRING of all description in their line will be executed with punctuality and despatch, 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 15 to 18 years of age, if well recommended, and of good and steady habits.
Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1832. 3061

MECKLENBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.
MR. LEAVENWORTH and his lady, from Connecticut, have been procured to take the charge of this Institution. Mr. L. was graduated at one of the most respectable colleges in this country, and received his professional education in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass. Mrs. L. has spent the most of her life in the towns of Boston and Salem, Mass. and has enjoyed the highest advantages which those places afford to acquire a thorough, systematic and accomplished education. From these circumstances, connected with the fact that they have both had experience in the business of instructing youth, we feel ourselves authorized to expect success in their present undertaking.
The village of Charlotte, in which this Institution is situated, has long been known to possess the advantages of an intelligent, urbane and virtuous population, convenient and agreeable boarding houses, and board at a very moderate expense.—The Seminary building is now undergoing such repairs as are necessary to render it pleasant and commodious; and no reasonable pains will be spared on the part of the teachers and citizens, to render the situation of such young ladies as may seek the advantages of the school from abroad, both agreeable and profitable. And we would farther more add, that it is also in contemplation, should the plan meet the approbation and be sustained by the generous patronage of the public, to make the necessary provisions within a few months and bring this institution upon the same footing with the High Schools in the Eastern States, where the teachers and all foreign pupils are resident in the same family—where instruction is carried more successfully into every department of education—and where the supervision of the teachers extends to all the important minutiae of life, and covers the entire period of a pupil's residence in the school.
The scholastic year will comprehend two sessions, of five months each: August and September will be devoted to a vacation. The school will commence on Monday, the 16th inst.; and, as far as may be convenient, pupils are desired to be present before the classes are formed.
Board, including fuel, light and washing, may be obtained at 63¢ per session.
Tuition in Reading, Writing, Geography with the Globes, Elementary Arithmetic and English Grammar, at \$10 a session. The extra charges per session for other studies will be as follows:
Botany, and other departments of Natural History, \$12. All other branches of English study, \$6. The Latin, Greek, French and Italian languages, \$8. Drawing & Painting \$10, Music \$20.
Unavoidable circumstances have prevented our teacher in Music from being yet present with us, though we hope not long to be deprived of her services.
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. SMITH,
SAML. M'COMB,
WM. CARSON,
Charlotte, Jan. 9, 1832. 68

1832.
The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC for 1832,
Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.
JUST received, and for sale at this Office, by the grocer, half grocer, dozen, or single, at the publishers prices—10 cents single, 75 per dozen, \$1 half grocer, and 67 per grocer.

THE RAIL-ROAD.
From the Hillsborough Recorder, 14th ult.

The recent acts of the General Assembly, incorporating Rail-road Companies, have filled our bosoms with fond hopes that a new era is about to commence in North-Carolina. We have long lamented the supineness of our people on the subject of internal improvement, and began to despair of ever seeing it revive in our day; but the examples of similar works recently executed in successful operation in other States, seem at last to have roused our dormant energies. To be sure the legislature has not pursued the course we thought most advisable; the State ought to have borrowed a sum sufficiently large to have finished the work itself. The interest on this sum would have been too inconsiderable to form any serious objection to the plan, and the interest only would have been required; for in a very few years the receipts from the railroad would commence diminishing the principal of the loan, and continue to do so until it was wholly extinguished. We are satisfied that the people would have commended this course, so soon as the practicability of the plan was fully shown. The legislature, however, has thought proper to adopt a different policy, and we are too well satisfied with the half loaf to complain because it is not a whole one. Our present purpose is to suggest some ideas in connection with this rail-road scheme, which have not hitherto been duly noticed. Under these acts of incorporation, the companies, we suppose, will open subscriptions for stock; and here commences the difficulty. We believe there are very few capitalists in North-Carolina who have available funds to invest in this way; and capitalists in other States, however able and willing to do so, must have some assurance of the future profits of their stock, or they will not subscribe. How are we to give them this assurance? Can any man in North-Carolina state how much produce would be transported over a rail-road from Salem to Beaufort in one year? Nay, is it in the power of any man to "guess" what amount of produce is raised for sale in his own county? To these questions the answer is ready—we know nothing of the statistics of North-Carolina. It is not attempted even in our custom-houses in the seaports to keep records of the exports from the State, because it is not made the duty of the collectors of the customs to do so; the imports alone being required to pay duties. If then, we are unable to give assurances of profit to such capitalists as might be disposed to invest their money in this scheme. And this is not all; had we such statistical information, our own people would see and feel the necessity of this work; for it would show them how great their own resources were, and how wise it would be to borrow capital to effect so useful and so profitable a work. Various plans might be suggested to attain this desirable information. A project for this purpose was before the legislature some years since, by which it was made the duty of every justice of the peace who took the list of taxables, to receive also from each individual a statement of the amount of produce he carried to market, specifying the kind and price obtained for each. This plan failed to receive the approbation of the legislature, principally because it would be too troublesome to the justices of the peace! We confess we think this a very eligible method of ascertaining the amount of produce to be transported on a rail-road; but some other method equally efficient might be adopted by the good citizens of the State favorable to the end in view, by county meetings, without giving so much trouble as these worthy members of assembly saw in the other plan, many of whom it would be supposed had never read the fable of Hercules and the wagoner. Could not the County Court, in allotting the justices to take the list of taxables, request them to take a statement, as was proposed in the plan to which we have alluded? The information might not be so complete as if obtained under the sanction of legislative enactment; but it would be sufficiently so to afford some data upon which to venture an estimate.—Without some information of this kind, we fear these acts of incorporation will be what the lawyers call "a dead letter on the statute book."

EAST FLORIDA.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman now on a tour through East Florida.
"The country around St. Augustine, for 20 miles, is sandy, yielding little vegetation except oak shrubbery, salt rushes, bayonet plants, palmetto roots, with their blades, of which the ladies fans are made. The gardens afford but a meagre supply of vegetables. The sweet potato succeeds well, also the bean, pea, radish, melons of every kind, egg plant, pomegranate, orange, and the fig. The Pythagoreans has here his bill of fare; if not content with those enumerated, he must look elsewhere for a greater variety. "The beef is indifferent;—but the gourmand is readily tempted to eat himself into

the dyspepsia, by the lusciousness of the fish and wild fowl,—these are plentiful and cheap. "The air of St. Augustine is elastic and bracing. The orange groves shed a delightful fragrance, and the garden dove often salutes me with his plaintive cooing. "At this time, 21st December, I am writing in a room without fire, and the outdoor open! In summer the thermometer ranges to 90, or even higher; but the sea breeze, which springs up regularly by 11 o'clock in the morning, tempers the air very agreeably. In the interior, when the influence of this breeze is not felt, the heat is scarcely supportable. "This city is old fashioned in all its features.—The streets narrow and sandy.—Each house is entered by a gate connected with a high wall. The population is composed chiefly of Minoreans, who do not speak to be understood by a Spaniard. My smattering of Spanish does not enable me to understand but a small part of the language spoken by those who remained after the exchange of flags. "Sixty miles south of St. Augustine the soil continues light and sandy; on the water courses the timber is heavy, and many of the settlers prefer it to any other section of Florida. In summer, however, the mosquitoes are troublesome. The banana grows in that latitude, and 50 miles further south, I understand, the cocoe nut flourishes. The sugar cane attains a great height on Indian river; the cotton is of a long and fine staple. The Indian corn, in some places, grows with great luxuriance. "Near Tomoka, the planters are wealthy and hospitable; some of their dwellings magnificent. The roads through the country are but apologies for highways—merely tracks cleared of the trees and shrubs, and when the ground is wet or swampy, it is ditched and causewayed. "A fact was stated to me by a hunter whom I met with on my travels in the interior, which throws some light upon the production of the live oak on spots remote from bearing trees. He says, that after every winter to bring forward the young and tender grass for the stock, the Indian crow deposits the acorn in the ground for its future use; some of these remain undecorated, and the seed springs to reproduce its kind; hence it is not uncommon to find clusters of this tree several miles distant from any similar growth. Three years of examination to enable me to render a perfect account of it. Whether the labour of the search would be compensated by the discoveries, is a point on which I am not, at present, prepared to speak."

From the Lynchburg Virginian.
As an instance of popular feeling in Great Britain, it is said, that recently a piece was performed at one of the London theatres, in which the subjoined lines occur. The London Courier says, "when they were repeated, the shouts of the audience were almost deafening:"—
"Take back the foul reproach, unmanner'd railer,
"Nor urge my rage too far, lest thou should'st find
"I have as daring spirits in my blood
"As thou or any of thy race e'er boasted:
"And though no gaudy tittle graced my birth,
"Yet Heaven, that made me honest, made me more
"Than ever King did, when he made a Lord."
The Courier significantly asks, "can the Lords see ought in this?"
The feeling against the high dignitaries of the Church is equally as strong, if not stronger. On the 5th of November "Guy Faux's day" was celebrated in Canterbury, (England.) The archbishop of that title, was represented by a strapping fellow dressed in full canonicals, who paraded through the streets; and an effigy of "his grace" was burnt amidst the groans and execrations of the people. "So it happened (says Niles' Register) at several other places. Mock priests officiated, and gave out chaunts, which the people sung with great approbation." The following verse may serve as a sample of the bad feeling that prevails:
"Remember, remember,
That God is the sender
Of every good gift unto man;
But, the D—l, to spite us,
Sent fellows with mitres,
Who rob us of all that they can."
At Huddersfield, the effigy of the Bishop of Landaff was burnt. A mock priest read an address to the multitude, concluding thus: "We commit his infamous body to the flames, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust, in the certain belief that eternal damnation will be his portion, and that he will never inherit a glorious resurrection!"
"Good Lord, put down the aristocracy,
Let boroughmongers be abolished,
And from all titles and shovel hats
Forthwith deliver us, good Lord!"
These things show a high state of public excitement; and still worse, the injurious effects on the religious opinions of a people naturally resulting from a connection of Church and State. It is impossible that a starving people can be made to believe that the pampered Clergy of Great Britain, some of whose incomes constitute a larger sum

than it requires to sustain the lives of 5,000 families—it is impossible, we say, that the people can believe that the luxuriously fed and idle men are what they profess to be—ministers of Him who was born in a manger, and lived a life of penury and suffering. But, unfortunately, instead of attributing this state of things to the corruptions of the Priesthood, and the policy of States, they refer it at once to an inherent defect in the system of Religion itself, and become avowed infidels—deriders and mockers of that Religion, designed to soothe the angry passions, and to bless mankind, but which, in the hands of bad and inconsiderate men, has been made to them a "whip of scorpions." Hence, the scenes of mockery which have already been witnessed—the precursor, it may be, of the ascendancy of a new Age of Reason, in which the vilest passions were let loose in all their fury; civil discord reigned triumphant; law, justice, and order were trampled under foot; and the very streets ran blood. We ardently desire "Reform" in the governments of England and France; and indeed, in those of every country—such Reform as shall bring down the bloated pride of accidental Kings and Courtiers, and raise all men to the rank and dignities to which they are justly entitled; but from the fury of such a storm as desolated France, and threatens England, may Heaven protect all people! Such freedom is tenfold more horrible in its effects than the yoke of the tyrant, leagued with the fires of the inquisition.

The nature of our political system is well described in the annexed passage of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Cohen vs. Virginia*, as delivered by the Chief Justice.
[National Intelligencer.
"That the United States form, for many, and for most important purposes, a single nation, has not yet been denied. In war we are one people. In making peace, we are one people. In all commercial regulations, we are one and the same people.—In many other respects, the American People are one. And the Government, which is alone capable of controlling and managing the interests in all these respects, is the government of the Union. It is their Government, and in that character they have no other. America has declared, and is competent. The People have declared, that in the exercise of all powers given for these objects, it is supreme. It can, then, in effecting these objects, legitimately control all individuals or governments within the American territory. The constitution and laws of a State, so far as they are repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, are absolutely void. The States are constituent parts of the United States. They are members of one great empire; for some purposes sovereign, for some purposes subordinate."

Lace Work.—An establishment called the Rhode-Island Lace School has commenced at Newport. Notwithstanding its recent origin, no less than *seven hundred females* are actively employed by its proprietors. The style of lace work is said to be the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace have had to supply themselves in France, in consequence of the superior excellence of execution of their Gallic competitors. Several Englishmen are now settled in France, where they employ people to work upon lace for the American markets, and it is calculated that the people of the United States pay foreigners in this way not less than 6 or \$700,000 annually, for what can as well be performed by themselves. A regular and habitual occupation in these delicate fabrics, must eventually lead to that beautiful state of perfection at which they have arrived in France, and some of the females engaged in the "lace school" have already attained a high degree of excellence.

Polish Jewesses.—A late work on Poland says—The beauty of the Polish Jewesses has a character quite the reverse of that which constitutes the charm of the Christian females. Dignity, feeling, tender melancholy, and not unfrequently deep-seated sorrow, are expressed in the fair daughters of Israel whose notions of virtue and decorum are as rigid as the laws of their forefathers. Their faithful adherence to their national costume serves to heighten their natural attractions. The writer of this work says he "is convinced that Eve must have been a Pole."

"Think you," said a young foreigner to an American, "that your Washington never dreamed of a *crow*, while he swayed the destinies of this rising country?" "If he did," (was the reply,) "it was as one dream of hideous monsters in feverish slumber.—He was often over worn with fatigue, and in such seasons, the thing you speak of may have sat like an incubus upon his brow for a moment."

of whose incomes constitute a larger sum