

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS J. HOLLON, CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PERCEIVE THE POWERS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVEAUX OF THE MOUNTAINS, MINERALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBMIT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. II.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1832.

NO. 79.

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. 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, respectively 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 call and see 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 Machines under the penalty prescribed by law. All orders from the country punctually attended to. NICHOLS & PRITCHARD. Charlotte, Feb. 21, 1832.

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

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 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 city.—Business of all kinds 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 entitled to and 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 and steady habits. Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1832.

Valuable Mill & Plantation

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Will be sold at private sale a Grist Mill, Dwelling House, Store-house, Gunpowder and Screw, 1 large Iron, Saws, and other necessary outbuildings, several good Springs of water, and 255 acres fresh land, more or less, part of which is under good fence.

The Grist Mill has lately been rebuilt, and is of a superior 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 Harrisburg, on the waters of Sugar and McAlpin's Creek, 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.

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 settlements; 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.

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. ROUSAVILLE.

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.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership 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. Feb. 23, 1832.

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 wanting 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.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Isaac Price and others } Court of Equity, No. 10. vs. } Thomas Grier and others } 10th Novem. Term, 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 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, there to answer or plead, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them and be heard & determined by order. D. R. DUMPLAY, Clerk. March 2, 1832.

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM BOAT 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 this steamer, 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.

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.

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, 25 cents.

WASHINGTON.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

Anecdotes connected with the appointment of General Washington to the command of the army, June 16, 1775. In a manuscript Journal, under date of Nov. 4, 1825, I find a record of a conversation had with the venerable John Adams, at that time, relative to the appointment of General Washington. It was in substance as follows:

The army assembled at Cambridge, Mass. under Gen. Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day arrived new applications in behalf of the army. The country were urgent that Congress should adopt the army; for until they had, it must be considered and was in law considered only as a mob, a band of armed rebels.—The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was at loose ends. The greater trial now seemed to be in this question—who should be commander in chief? It was exceedingly important, and was felt to be the hinge on which the whole might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal, for the most part, were jealous of New-England, because they felt that the real physical force was here.—What, then, was to be done? All New-England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war, and had come out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. All the qualifications seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed the army would not receive any commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step.—The struggle was to be long and bloody.—Without union all was lost. Union was strength. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts. The cause was one and

the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to this conclusion, and the manner of developing it was nearly as follows:—He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin, Samuel Adams, came to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning, Cousin?" "Oh, the army, the army," he replied.—"I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge," he continued.—"I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North-America; and then to hint at an election of a commander in chief." "Well," said Samuel Adams, "I like that cousin John; but on whom have you fixed as this commander?" "I'll tell you, George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this house."—"Oh," replied S. A. quickly, "that will never do, never, never."—"It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and middle states are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New-England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New-England army, a New-England commander, with New-England perseverance, all united appeal them. For this cause they hang back. Now the only way to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern chief over us will rush. Then all will feel serenity will blend us to the standard that mass will be restless.—They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, and put forth his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army.—He was ready to own the army, appoint a commander, vote supplies and proceed to business. After his speech some doubted, some objected, and some feared. His warmth mounted with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations he replied, a Commander-in-chief this Congress will not adopt the army before ten months have set, New-England will have a Congress of her own which will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone, yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience will front the foe alone." This had the desired effect. They saw New-England was not playing, and was not to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day. The day was fixed. It came. Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed. The next thing was to get a lawful commander for this lawful army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor, and went into a minute delineation of the character of Gen. Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which, then, belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into the delineation of the character of a commander in chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the colonies at that juncture; and after he had presented the qualifications in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nomination he was about to make, he said—"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis, in this chief. Does any one say they are not to be obtained in the country? I reply they are, they reside in one of our own bodies, and he is the person whom I now nominate, GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face to catch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprang from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room as quickly as though moved by a shock of electricity.

Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Sam to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate in private.—They did deliberate, and the result is before the world. I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following: "Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?" "No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach around these states."

The Book of Glory.—If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skins—its letters stamped in human blood—its golden clasp the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts. Monthly Magazine.

From the Raleigh Register.

Menory of Washington!—Amongst the many effusions which the late Centennial Birth-day of our beloved WASHINGTON produced, none have gratified us more, than a short, appropriate Address of Mr. William Eaton, jun. (grandson of the venerable NATHANIEL MACOS,) delivered at Warrenton on the occasion. The young Orator first takes a view of some of the leading events of the Revolutionary War, in which our Hero signalized himself, and then gives a Biographical Sketch of his life, shewing that he was equally great in the Field and the Cabinet, and that his conduct evinced on all occasions the most elevated Patriotism and the most entire devotedness to his Country. In conclusion said he:

"WASHINGTON finds no parallel on the page of history; there never was before such a combination of great and good qualities, of rare talents and exalted virtues.—Extraordinary abilities have been too often associated with moral guilt. Many of the most distinguished warriors of Ancient or Modern times, won their laurels at the expense of their country, and desolated populous territories, wading in blood, merely to satiate a criminal ambition. They have been in frequent instances, tyrants usurpers, acting with no view but the aggrandizement, wading in blood, and oceans of blood, and Washington. After the loss and the so with his career as commander of the his army was closed, he tendered his sword to the authority that gave it, and returned to the peaceful pursuits of a private citizen. He was not to be seduced by the splendor of royalty. In refusing a crown, the dazzling object of human ambition, he achieved a triumph, compared with which the victory of Waterloo and trophies of Lodi, Austerlitz and Marengo, sink into insignificance. By the moderation he exhibited, and the restraint he exercised over the selfish feelings of the heart, he has thus thrown around himself a moral grandeur far more imposing than the purple that flows on the Prince, or the diadem that sparkles on his brow. The pomp and pageantry of General Washington when presiding with dignity as Chief Magistrate of the United States, or when braving the shock of battle, or setting an example of piety, philanthropy and virtue in the philosophic shades of Mount Vernon, we find him worthy of the highest esteem and admiration. His name and achievements, his greatness and glory, in war and in peace, are destined to become the favorite themes of the orator, the historian, the minstrel and the bard.—The narrative arts will pay a tribute to his memory, and the animated bust and the breathing marble, those proud memorials of a nation's gratitude, will join to perpetuate his virtues and immortalize his fame. Of him we may say, in the language of the admired and eloquent Junius, "Recorded honors will gather round his monument and thicken over him. It is a solid fabric and will support the laurels that adorn it."

A faithful guardian.—A negro was killed at Hempstead, Long Island, one night last month, by a large mastiff. The negro was making his way into the window of a dwelling house, when the dog sprang at him, and both went out of the window together. In the morning the dog was found standing sentinel by the body of the dead black. The owner of the mastiff was away from home; he followed waggoning, was a hard working man, and had saved considerable money. It was probable the negro was after it.—The dog was in the room with the wife of the waggoner, and waked her by his growling. He did not stir towards the black until the word was given by the woman.

There is a singular society formed in Lincoln by a few young men called "The last man," embracing the following regulation:—A bottle of wine is sealed up in a neat mahogany case, and at a particular period of the year lots are cast by the whole society to determine in whose care the case shall remain, and that person at Christmas is bound to give either a dinner or a supper to the whole of the society. The bottle of wine is to be kept sealed up so long as two of the society remain alive, and when "the last man" is left, he is to open the bottle and drink the wine, to the memory of his former friends.—Stamford Mercury.

We find the following notice extraordinary in the Stamford Sentinel—"New Canaan is beat!—her glory is departed! Pondridge takes the lead!!—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1832, Mr. Rufus Hoyt made sixteen pair of first-rate cowhide boots."

New kind of gratis.—The editor of the Eric Observer says, that if postmasters think to get the reading of this paper gratis they must pay for it!

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

The following is a copy of the Mandate of the Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, which we have obtained, and now publish, for the further information of our readers on this subject.—National Intelligencer.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TERM, 1832.

SAMUEL A. WORCESTER, Plaintiff in Error, vs. THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In error to the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett in the State of Georgia.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Superior Court for the County of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, and was argued by counsel on consideration whereof, it is the opinion of this Court, that the act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, upon which the indictment in this case is founded, is contrary to the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States; and that the special plea in bar pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester, in manner indicted, and relying upon the Constitution, Treaties and Laws of the United States; and that a good bar and sufficient plea in law, and in equity, and in the State of Georgia, before which the said indictment was pending and tried; and that there was error in the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia, in over-ruling the plea so pleaded as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the judgment rendered in the premises by the said Superior Court of Georgia upon the verdict upon the plea of Not Guilty afterwards pleaded by the said Samuel A. Worcester; whereby the said Samuel A. Worcester is sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary of the State of Georgia, ought to be reversed and annulled. And this Court, proceeding to render such Judgment as the said Superior Court of the State of Georgia should have rendered, it is further ordered and adjudged that the said Judgment of the said Superior Court be, and hereby is, reversed and annulled; and that Judgment be, and hereby is, awarded that the special plea in bar, so as aforesaid pleaded, is a good and sufficient plea in bar, in law, to the indictment aforesaid, and that all proceedings on the said indictment do forever surcease, and that the said Samuel A. Worcester be, and he hereby is, henceforth dismissed therefrom, and that he go thereof quit without day. And that a special mandate do go from this Court to the said Superior Court, to carry this judgment into execution. March 5, 1832.

FATAL TEMERITY.—The Eric Observer states, that on Wednesday, the 22d ult. while the salutes were being fired at that place, a negro attempted to exhibit silly feats of agility, in reply, care the mouth of a six pounder, taken against was given to fire. He had been frequently admonished to keep away, but to little purpose, as his fate has exhibited. When preparations were made for firing the evening salute, he stationed himself near the muzzle of the gun, boasting that he could pass it between the flash and explosion. A person standing near him caught his coat to hold him, but as the order was given to fire he made a spring, broke loose from the hold, and was before the mouth of the gun just as it went off. His body was literally cut in two—the legs and about six inches of the chest remaining together. The upper part, consisting of the head, arms, and breast, was thrown thirty or forty feet in the air, and struck the ground about thirty feet from the other portion.

A letter from Cincinnati, of Feb. 21, to the editor of the Journal of Commerce, says: "An infant alive in its cradle was taken up opposite Cincinnati, and a few days after, its mother, hearing of one being picked up, came and claimed her child. Three children were taken out of a house that was going down the current, and a large house with several men and women in the garret, went past the city. Whether they have been saved or not, I have not heard."

ALPINE FARMERS.—The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses; while the heaviest portion of their labor which is performed, devolves upon the wife. It is no common thing to see a woman yoked to the plough with an Ass, while the husband guides it. He accounts it an act of politeness to lend his wife to his neighbor who is oppressed with work, and the neighbor reciprocates the favor when needed.

A Quaker lady having been provoked by the disobedience of one of her children, and the falsehood he made use to screen himself was unable to restrain her ebullient passion, and burst forth in the following exclamation—"Child, thee lies, and I know thee lies, and if I knew thee lied I'd whip thee!"

We find the following notice extraordinary in the Stamford Sentinel—"New Canaan is beat!—her glory is departed! Pondridge takes the lead!!—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1832, Mr. Rufus Hoyt made sixteen pair of first-rate cowhide boots."

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