

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY THOMAS J. HOLTON, CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO Pierce the Powers of the Earth and bring out from the caverns of the Mountains, Metals which will give strength to our hands and subject all Nature to our use and pleasure.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. II.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1832.

NO. 92.

## THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until ordered, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## NEW GOODS.

### CHEAPER THAN EVER.

THE subscribers have just received from the cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore and now opened a most splendid assortment of **Spring Goods** consisting of almost every article consumed in this section of country, which will be sold unusually low for Cash. A reasonable time will also be given to punctual dealers. Our Store is in the White House formerly occupied by J. & E. Springs, adjoining their brick building. For the very liberal support we have received we return our sincere thanks.



The SADDLING BUSINESS will, in future, be carried on more extensively than heretofore, having purchased a stock of first rate materials. All kinds of work will be manufactured at the very lowest prices, and made in the best style. Several first rate workmen expected every day.

LONG & HOSKINS,  
Charlotte, May 21, 1832.—S7133

### Steam Engines for Sale.

TWO low pressure engines, each twenty-five horse power. They have been used only a short time; from the care which has been taken of them it is presumed they may again be put into operation at a moderate expense. They are now located at the head of the Santee Canal, about five miles from Fowling, where they may be examined, on application to Henry Pequet, near the premises. There is attached to each engine a cast iron forcing pump with one for raising water about twenty feet high, and which will be sold with the engines or not as may suit the purchaser. For further information apply to

RAVENEL, STEVENS & CO.  
Charleston, S. C.

### Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last Court, as administrator of the estate of Archibald G. Williamson, dec'd, hereby notifies those indebted to said estate, to make payment thereof now and the August Court, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar.

ALEX. GRAHAM, Admr.  
May 25, 1832.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Wallace, dec'd, at May Term, 1832. All persons having claims against said dec'd, are requested to present them according to law for settlement; indebted will make immediate payment.

JAS. A. TODD, Admr.  
May 25, 1832.

### Gold Mine and Mill.

THE subscriber intending to remove from this State, offers for sale, on liberal terms the undivided half of the tract of land where he now resides, containing about 300 acres, and on which is the well known Patterson mine. The quantity of Gold obtained from said mine is a proof that no thing but proper machinery is wanting to make it one of the most profitable in the country.

Also, a tract of land on Long Creek, about 152 acres; there is on it a dwelling house, &c. and on the creek a Gold Establishment, containing 12 pounders, newly erected, 2 Folger mills, and a cast iron one on a new plan, believed to be superior to any thing now running, and capable of grinding from 60 to 80 bushels of ore in 24 hours. On the other side of the dam a saw or grist mill may be erected with very little expense.

Also, a tract of land near Charlotte, on the Salisbury road, containing 22 acres, formerly the property of Jonathan Harris, dec'd.

C. JUGNOT.  
May 31st, 1832.

### Beware of the Rascal.

ABOUT the middle of January last, the subscriber placed in the hands of a man by the name of Harry Wiley alias Harvey Mitchell, a silver watch for the purpose of having it raffled off, and instead of doing so he traded the watch and made off with the money. He is about six feet high, light complexioned, and has a down look when spoken to; he wore of a brown cloth coat, and was armed with a large dirk knife and a pistol with a bayonet attached to it. He has been no doubt guilty of tricks of the same kind before. He will make either for Knoxville, Tenn., or the Georgia Gold Mines. The public will do well to be on their guard.

JOHN ROBERTS.  
Charlotte, June 4, 1832.

### Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, on Tuesday day of the Superior Court, on Iron Grey Horse, two years old, about 14 hands high, with part of his tail white. There was a saddle and bridle on the horse.

Also, on the last of March, five head of Cattle—three of them were of a brindle color and two red. Four of them were marked with a slit in each ear and an under bit out of the left. There was a yearling Bull along but not marked. A reasonable reward will be given for their delivery to me, or to Rodrick McCauley, living on the waters of McAlpin's creek, near the Potter road.

ZACHARIAH McCAULEY.  
May 29, 1832.

## TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting held in Washington City, on the 13th of January last, for the purpose of promoting the cause of temperance in the United States, the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as the prevalence of Intemperance is an alarming National evil, affecting all orders of society, men of all parties and pursuits are called upon to unite in its suppression, by the only effectual means, *entire abstinence* from all spirituous liquor as a drink for refreshment or an auxiliary in labor.

In supporting this resolution, Mr. Grundy remarked:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

This large assembly is composed of individuals from every portion of this widely extended country. I see here men of all parties, and of every variety of political character. Why is it that at a period of such high political excitement, we have all laid down our party feelings and prejudices, and have met together with hearts and hands united in support of one object and purpose. This, sir, arises from a conviction, a thorough conviction, that there is an enemy, a common enemy, in the midst of us and around us, which is carrying death and desolation through the land. That enemy is Intemperance, the great destroyer of the souls and bodies of men. This is our great national vice, and against it we have entered our countrymen to wage a war of extermination. The warfare we propose is not that which deals in blood and carnage. No; far otherwise, it preserves the lives of men, and saves their souls from everlasting ruin. The force of legislation has been tried in vain. The evil still exists; the friends of Temperance now invoke a higher power, the intellectual moral power of the community, in order to elevate the public sentiment and rouse the moral sense of society into action upon this subject. When ever this is done, the labour is ended, the object is accomplished. There is no vice, the parent of most and the worst of crimes, will be estimated by the educational effects it produces in society, and those who in any way give aid or assistance, or even countenance to it will not be held guiltless, but be viewed as high traitors against public morals at least. It is not to be expected that I should present a statistical view of the waste of life and treasure which is annually caused by the habits of intemperance; time would not permit it, and it has been better done by others whose writings are before the public. To them I refer. Should any portion of my countrymen still entertain the erroneous opinion that the use of spirituous liquors is necessary to enable the laborer to prosecute his labor with more success, my answer is, that medical men individually, and in their colleges, have examined, discussed and decided on the subject, and they, who best understand the human system, its capabilities and powers, have with one voice declared that additional bodily strength is not to be acquired in this way; add to this that experience has demonstrated that the same quantity of labor can be performed by the same persons both better and in a shorter time when spirituous liquor is not used; for the truth of this we do not rely on a single case in which the trial has been made, we have the concurring testimony of whole neighborhoods and districts of country where full and fair experiments have taken place.

What a apology can be made in behalf of men who live by intellectual labor for the use of ardent spirits? Can that derangement of mind which it produces, supply the place of sober intellect? Can the maniac reason? Can the drunkard judge? Can that which destroys and destroys reason, enable it to get with more accuracy and power? Surely not. I will say no more upon this branch of the subject, but taking it for granted that no beneficial effects are produced by the use of ardent spirits, proceed to say a few words upon its injurious consequences. If men of age and experience were asked, what has destroyed more property and fortunes than any thing else, the answer would be Intemperance. When we survey that mighty chaos of intellect which we have all witnessed, what patriot or philanthropist is not ready to exclaim "surely the land is cursed by reason of this thing." You and I have seen those who in the morning of life gave fair promise of future eminence and renown, on whose brows intelligence itself seemed to have taken its seat, who were the delight and joy of their families and friends, to whom their aged parents looked, as the staff and stay of their declining years, who diffused pleasure all around them, whose countrymen were charmed and electrified when they talked of their country and their country's rights and wrongs. Where are they now? Oh, Sir, they joined the piddy intemperate throng, they sunk, they sunk lower and lower, and are lost forever.

This vice is the fruitful parent of immorality and crime. The commonly received opinion is, that three-fourths of all the crimes committed in this country have their origin in Intemperance. I have had some opportunity of forming an opinion on this subject; my profession for thirty years has led me to inquire into the history of those who have been called to answer at the bar of their country—these unfortunate men have frequently called upon my humble talents to aid them in the hour of their peril and danger; I have listened to the story of their lives, and in noticing their departure from the path of rectitude, and their subsequent indulgence in vice, my best judgment would be that four-fifths of all the crimes committed, can be traced to Intemperance.

If we look to the domestic circle, what there produces most misery and wretchedness? What is the most frequent and saddest grief that ever hangs upon the hearts of parents? It is the desolation and intemperance of their children. Why does the industrious and amiable wife desire, yet dread the return of her absent husband? She loves him, but fears the effect of that tempestuous temper which ardent spirits have generated.

Go to your hospitals, your asylums, your poor-houses, and you will there see what this destroying monster has done. We need not go far, we daily see as we approach this Capital, dedicated to Liberty and the rights of man, the signs and tokens with which Intemperance cloths its victims.

In the language of the resolution, the evil is alarming. Is there no remedy? There is; the promulgation of Temperance Societies will effect a cure. This is not the theory of visionary men; ample experiments have been made, and it has been demonstrated over and over again that these great moral engines will produce all the effects designed by their inventors; and there are at this day, thousands of our countrymen, honest, sober and industrious citizens, who are ready to bear testimony that they are the means by which they were rescued from ruin.

It is sometimes urged ag last these Societies that they are unnecessary, because, by each friend using his influence, the same effect could be produced, and combinations of men are needless. Let it be remembered that union gives power and strength—all government is founded on this principle, and the general government of our own country, as striking illustration of it—these twenty-four states are united together for the purpose of enabling them to act with more effect whenever an occasion shall require it. Combinations of men should only be considered as necessary when their object is unlawful or vicious—but when the object is to promote the cause of virtue and morality, they deserve praise, not censure. All that is great or good in the political or moral world has been achieved by combined efforts.

The moderate drinker of ardent spirits feels himself in no danger, and therefore is unwilling to adopt the rule of total abstinence as recommended in the last clause of the resolution. He should recollect that no man can become a drunkard all at once; that moderate drinking vitiates the taste and destroys the natural and healthy tone of each,—that all drunkards were moderate drinkers at some period of their lives, and that he is now traveling in the same road in which they have gone before him. They too were unconscious of their danger until they were overwhelmed with misery and ruin, and this may likewise be his lot; but should he escape, is he sure that all those who have been encouraged by his example will experience the like good fortune.

One truth is certain, that he who never drinks that which intoxicates will never become a drunkard, therefore the sure and safe rule is "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing."

Mr. Chairman, you will indulge me in a sentiment beyond the subject matter of the resolution,—that only relates to spirituous liquors—wines are not included. I would also recommend total abstinence from these, and every man whose heart is in this thing should refrain from their use, if for no other reason that he may strengthen his influence and the authority of his counsel.—When the wine drinker advises the poor man to abstain from spirits, may not the person to whom he addresses himself reply, while you regale yourself with wine which I am unable to purchase, I should be indulged in the use of that which I am able to buy—if it be right to exhilarate your spirits, it cannot be wrong to exhilarate mine. It is in vain to argue with him that your drink is not as pernicious as his; he will not be able clearly to discern the difference, and his appetite will supply the deficiency of his argument. But shew an example of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, you then have your own example, and you may do much good. I may be thought too zealous; but I practice as I preach.—This is a subject upon which I appeal not only to the patriot, but to the national pride of the American public. It is the invention of our country. It is not imported from a foreign land. It had its origin with us. Great Britain had introduced it, and throughout England, Scotland and Ireland, Temperance societies are formed and flourishing, and the most distinguished men are foremost in promoting their success. What citizen of the United States, while he acknowledges our indebtedness to the parent state, for much of our science, literature and institutions, does not feel his pride of country rise and expand when he reflects that, we are paying back in the means of moral improvement. Yes, Sir; we are making payment in a coin, brighter, richer and better refined than that in which the debt was originally created. We know the prejudices which exist in Great Britain against every thing American. They are slow in believing that an American mind can produce any thing superior to their own inventions and improvements—yet no sooner was this remedy for Intemperance presented than it was adopted and practised. Sir, this is strong evidence of its utility. While other portions of the world are profiting by this invention, shall we not so unwisely as not to enjoy its full benefits?

It is the especial duty of the ministers of our holy religion to reclaim men from all sin and immorality. Next to these, surely those who wear the public honors, fill high stations, and possess the confidence of their countrymen, are under the strongest obligations to be in this good work. And in my humble but deliberate judgment, if all our executive officers, our judges, and our lawgivers would unite heartily, both by precept and example, in promoting the cause of Temperance, they would create a moral atmosphere throughout the land in which no drunkard could live.

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Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Petersburg Intelligencer, from a citizen of that place, now at Washington, dated

Washington City, May 25, 1832.

I have just, for the first time, listened to the substantial reasoning and solid eloquence of the distinguished Senator, Daniel Webster. His subject was the propriety of renewing the charter of the United States Bank. He was not prepared to make a speech on this day, but no one else being disposed to address the Senate, he made a display of no diminished merit and an argument of convincing cogency. I will not undertake to transcribe the effect of his eloquence; I should fail and do him injustice; rather let me do him the justice to say, that his argument was not less creditable to his heart than to his head—it was the argument of the Orator the Statesman, the patriot the American.

I will only inform you of one or two suggestions which were thrown out by him for the consideration of the Senate and the country; and which, I think, are incalculably valuable, and worthy of all commendation. He says that in the United States Paper is estimated too high, and too low an estimate is placed on gold—that a re-estimate of the relative value of gold and silver, would give the currency of the country a firmer basis, by procuring the introduction of more gold than is now in circulation. He urges the fact, that the specie basis of the vast paper currency of the country, is not large enough. The specie in the country is in amount about 25 millions, and the paper money amounts to more than 75 millions. How is the desideratum to be procured and retained? Not by the enactment of laws to coerce the Bank to hoard specie, nor by prohibiting the exportation of specie; but by withdrawing from circulation, and forbidding the issue, by the United States Bank as well as the Banks of the States, all notes under the denomination of five, or even of ten dollars; and the consequence is certain that specie will come in, and supply the place of these small notes, which now constitute one sixth of the paper money in circulation in the United States.

The renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, will encounter an active and able and energetic opposition; in spite of which, however, I think the friends of the measure will be successful.

Shocking Occurrence.—The New-York Courier and Enquirer gives the following account of a horrible accident which occurred at the launch of the ship Saratoga, in that harbor, on the 9th instant:

The vessel was launched into the slip lying on the east side of pier No. 56. On the west side lay the sloop Rose, laden with stores. The pier itself is very long and low, and was completely covered with spectators, as was also the deck of the sloop. Of these a large number were females.—No sooner had the ship plunged into the slip, than her bulk swelled the waves to a great height, and caused them to rush with so much force across the pier that they broke the fastenings which held the sloop's stem, whilst those by which her bows were secured remained firm. All who stood on the pier were crushed, several were thrown down by the waves, and many were precipitated into the slip in which the sloop lay. Among the latter were the two female whose melancholy fate we have to record. The moment was alarming, and a cry of

fear arose from the multitude; but soon a number of persons, perceiving no further danger, rushed to the rescue of those in the slip.

The two deceased females had fallen into the slip between the pier and the sloop, and were quickly seized by two men, who had scarcely succeeded in raising them by the hair to a small height above the surface of the water, when the reaction of the waves and the fastening at the bows forced the sloop back with violence, and in an instant both were crushed to death against the pier!

One of them, a young female named Margaret Force, had the two sides of her head literally crushed together! "Twas a sight too shocking to look at." The other, named Batty Cohen, had her body, near the breast, crushed in the same manner.

We learn that Margaret Force was only 17 years of age, the daughter of respectable parents who reside within a few miles of Newark, New-Jersey, and came to this city to visit her uncle, Mr. Wilson, of Graham street. Mr. Wilson had accompanied his niece to see the launch, and was the person, we are told, who raised her when she was crushed to death in his hands!

Mrs. Batty Cohen, the other lady, appeared to be about 33 years of age, and had arrived in this city from New-Orleans about two months since. She boarded in the house of Mrs. De Young, in Canal street, near Elm street. She was a widowed lady, and was accompanied to the launch by her youngest son, aged about 10 years. This boy, with his brother, who is aged about 14 years, are now left orphans upon the world. 'Twas pitious, indeed, to hear the poor boys wail over the body of their dead mother. They were, we believe, taken into the care of a gentleman named Solomon, who was on the jury.

Piracy.—We stated a few days since, on the authority of a Mobile paper, that two men, suspected to have been part of the crew of the sloop Ajax, ascertained to have been sunk near that port, on her passage from Mexico, and having on board a considerable sum in specie, had landed at Appalachicola Bay, in a boat, under suspicious circumstances. We now learn from the Columbus Enquirer of the 2d inst. that these men had come up to that place, from the Bay, in a steam boat—that they had in their possession a large sum of money in gold, and a considerable quantity of fine clothing which did not correspond to their possession did not correspond with their names. Their story was, that they were on their way from Mobile to Charleston. They each had a protection. One was issued at New-York for CHARLES T. DAVIS, of Long Island, and the other for ROBERT DAVIS, of Charleston. They had also a protection for WILLIAM DARRING, given at the district of Portland and Falmouth, Maine. They stated that DARRING had left them and gone up the Mississippi river.

There cannot be a doubt that these men composed a part of the crew of the above named vessel, and that they have before this made their way to Savannah, or this city. We trust that our police will be on the alert, and that no exertions will be wanting to arrest them.

The Mobile Register of the 28th ult. contains additional particulars of the loss of the Ajax, by which (says the editor) leaves no room to doubt that our worst apprehensions in regard to the fate of Capt. TESHRO and crew have been realized. In addition to the circumstances already detailed, we learn from a gentleman who was in Matamoras when the Ajax sailed, that DAVIS and STEED, had been detected in a theft of some property or money from the Ajax; they were sent on board with their hands tied, and Capt. Teshrow expressed his apprehension of trouble with them on the voyage. We learn also that a trunk was found, washed ashore, a few days ago, about fourteen miles to the Eastward of Mobile Point, containing many of the papers of the Ajax, and a number of letters addressed to gentlemen in New-Orleans, New-York, Boston, &c. They were much defaced, but those whose directions were legible, have been deposited in the Post Office in this city.

Charleston Courier.

Leeches.—The editor of an eastern paper advertises for two hundred leeches, some of which he designs to apply to the pockets of delinquent subscribers, and the rest to newspaper hoppers. We have, we regret to say, many inveterate patrons who need the application of leeches for our benefit. They are willing, and perhaps think it honest to leech the printer, year after year. Reader, do you owe the printer? Don't all speak at once.

A Doctor of Hamburg is said to have invented a surgical instrument, with which a diseased leg may be amputated in less than a second. The pressure exercised, so completely benumbs the part, that the patient suffers little or nothing under the operation.