

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS, METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. II.

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THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be received at the rate of one cent per square (not exceeding 100 words) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion, or \$1 for three weeks, or \$2 for six weeks, or \$3 for three months, or \$5 for six months, or \$8 for a year. On all advertisements for publication, the number of insertions must be stated on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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

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 not only 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 pounds, 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. J. GUNOT.

May 31st, 1832.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Alexander Graham vs. Original attachment, levied on a tract of land belonging to the defendant, adjoining the land of Wm. Cooper and others; also, the interest said Flennikin has in a tract of land on which Wm. Flennikin now resides, adjoining the lands of Harry Elliott, Mrs. McLennahan and others.

It being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that the defendant 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 4th Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

William Smith vs. Original attachment, levied on a tract of land belonging to the defendant, adjoining the land of Wm. Cooper and others; also, the interest said Flennikin has in a tract of land on which Wm. Flennikin now resides, adjoining the lands of Harry Elliott, Mrs. McLennahan and others.

It being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that the defendant 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 4th Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Stephen Fox vs. Original attachment, levied on a tract of land belonging to the defendant, adjoining the land of Wm. Flennikin, from James Dinkins, dec'd, supposed to contain 18 acres.

It being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that the defendant 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 4th Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

Robert F. Dinkins vs. Original attachment, levied on a tract of land belonging to the defendant, adjoining the land of Wm. Flennikin, from James Dinkins, dec'd, supposed to contain 18 acres.

It being made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks, in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that the defendant 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 4th Monday in August next, and then and there plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be taken against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

CLAY MEETING.

Greensborough, Guilford, June 29th 1832.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Guilford County, opposed to the re-election of General Jackson, and in favour of the election of Henry Clay of Kentucky as President and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania as Vice-President of the United States, assembled in the court house.

On motion of Ralph Gorrell, Esq. Abraham Geron, Esq. was appointed chairman; and on being conducted to the chair, called the meeting to order.

On motion of James T. Morehead, Alfred E. Hanner was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated, at full length, by James T. Morehead and Ralph Gorrell Esqrs. each of whom discussed the relative merits and claims of the two prominent candidates for the presidency, with much fairness, perspicuity and force.

On motion of Dr. John A. Foulkes, a committee, consisting of James T. Morehead, Jeduthan H. Lindsay, Ralph Gorrell, James McNairy, and Jesse H. Lindsay, was appointed, with instructions to retire immediately and draft a preamble and resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. After retiring a short time, they reported the following—which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of drafting a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the sentiments of this meeting, beg leave to submit the following REPORT.

Your committee cannot disguise the fact, that they have been much disappointed and mortified at the administration of the general government under Andrew Jackson. Upon the result of the presidential election in 1828, although your committee were disappointed in obtaining the object of their choice, yet they entertained high hopes, and as they expected, well grounded anticipations, that the national affairs would be conducted,—if not with as much ability, at least, with as much purity of intention—as if they had succeeded in electing their favorite candidate. Your committee entertained their expectations from the fact that General Jackson had been elected to the presidential chair under more flattering circumstances than any other individual since the time of General Washington; that such was the overwhelming state he recovered to upon him as President of the United States, and not the president of a party. And surely, no individual who was national in his feelings and loyal in his patriotism, could have regarded him in any other point of view.

In this, however, your committee think the nation has been much deceived. When they say the nation has been much deceived, they do not allude to the partisan or demagogue, who in order to ride into popular favour upon the fame and credit of the hero of New Orleans, would shout for the chieftain of any clan, in order to secure individual triumph, or party success, regardless of principle, or the interests of our beloved country—but they allude to that portion of the American people "who have ears to hear and hearts to understand"—who have lateness of feeling to look beyond the local prejudices and party bitterness of the day, to the permanent duration of our government, to the purity of our institutions, and to the abiding welfare of the people. In this high expectation, your committee think that the present administration has fallen far short.

Scarcely had General Jackson ascended the presidential chair, before the corrupting system of "rewards and punishments" was introduced. *Honesty, faithfulness, ability and experience*, were no longer looked upon as fair and just claims to office; but in lieu thereof, the only enquiry was, to what party did he belong? Upon this principle, your committee believe that many honourable and useful men have been turned out of office to make room for favorites.

Your committee think, that from the present excitement in different parts of the Union, the re-election of General Jackson, at this time, is to be peculiarly deprecated. It is a fact well known to every individual of the smallest portion of information, that a question of vital importance has occurred within the last few months, between a member of the Union, and the Union itself—One which presents this simple question; "shall the sovereignty of the law be asserted, and the decrees and mandates of the constitution authorities be obeyed, or shall each one take upon himself the responsibility of becoming arbiter in his own cause, and shaping his own conduct agreeably to his own wishes, regardless of the laws of the country, and in violation of the rights of others?" Your committee are not apprised of any official act of General Jackson, which has sanctioned this course of misrule and corruption; but they entertain the opinion, founded as the believe, upon the best authority, save an official act, that the president does entertain the belief that a member of this Union does possess the power to disregard, and treat as a nullity, any law or treaty made.

Your committee do not agree in opinion with the president in his views relative to the United States' bank. This institution has, not only by the highest courts been decided to be constitutional, but the greatest advantages, both to the government and to individuals, have been experienced from it for a number of years. Those officers which have been engaged in the fiscal concerns of the government, have often declared, that without an institution of that kind the monied concerns of the government could not be managed without much labour and great inconvenience and responsibility. And experience has proven, to every section of the Union, that no measures have ever been adopted, which have produced so salutary an effect upon the local banks, in the management of their affairs, and in diffusing through the country a sound circulating medium. This institution is opposed by the president in two successive messages; and instead thereof, the wild and Utopian scheme of a treasury bank is suggested. Upon this proposition your committee forbear to remark; as it has undergone the consideration of the able financiers of the Union.

Your committee are opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson from the further fact, that since his installation into office, there has been a continual routine in the change of our foreign ministers, to the great expense of the nation, and in no instance, to the interest of the country; that his whole course has been strongly marked by the most self-willed and partisan feeling; that he has not talents and acquirements to discharge the high and responsible duties of his office; and that under his administration, the whole Union is in a state of excitement, well calculated to alarm the fears of every impartial mind.

From these considerations your committee think, that there ought to be, but our opinion and our feeling; and that is, to change the administration. We are of the great probability of success, in the election of that distinguished statesman, Henry Clay, of Kentucky. In the character of that eminent statesman, many qualifications unite, which peculiarly fit him for the discharge of the duties of a president. Highly minded and open in his opinions, the Union would have nothing to fear from his personal feeling or private animosity. He stands connected with every important event in the history of the Republic, and his name is known to every citizen of our country as written in glory, we add the name of HENRY CLAY; and this fact alone, bears ample evidence of his talents and patriotism. From him we have much to hope and little to fear. It is therefore

Resolved, That the meeting disapprove of the Administration of Andrew Jackson; and of his election to the presidency for a second term.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States, and of John Sergeant of Pennsylvania, as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency; and that we will use all fair and honourable efforts to secure their election to these respective offices.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed, consisting of six persons, whose duty it shall be, to correspond with the editors of Randolph and Chathamian papers, in relation to the appointment of an elector for this electoral district.

Resolved, That four delegates be appointed from this county, to meet such delegates as may be appointed in the counties of Randolph or Chatham, at such time and place may be agreed upon, either among themselves, by the several committees of correspondence, or by the purpose of choosing an elector for this district.

The report of the committee, consisting of the above preamble and resolutions, was unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the 11th resolution, a committee of correspondence, appointed consisting of the following persons: RALPH GORRELL, Esq. Dr. JOHN A. FOULKES, JOHN A. GILMORE, Esq. JESSE H. LINDSAY, Dr. ALEXANDER WOODSON, and ROBERT DONNELLY.

In compliance with the fourth resolution, a delegation was appointed, consisting of the following persons: JEDUTHAN H. LINDSAY, JOHN A. GILMORE, Esq. ALFRED E. HANNER, Esq. and Dr. WASHINGTON DOKEL.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy of the same be furnished to the editor of the Greensborough Patriot, for publication; and that through this medium, the editors of the Northern Spectator, the Fayetteville Observer, the Raleigh Register, the Hillsborough Recorder, the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, the Inquirer at Farmers Journal and Salem Reporter, be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. ABRAHAM GERON, Chairman. ALFRED E. HANNER, Secy.

Mr. WASHINGTON DOKEL has declined the invitation to a public dinner at Philadelphia, alleging his "unfeigned repugnance to being the object of public distinction of the kind." There is great good sense, good taste and dignity in this; and the distinction is the greater from having been declined.—Charlotte Courier.

ADDRESS

OF THE JACKSON & BARBOUR CONVENTION.

A Convention of Delegates, deputed by a number of counties to nominate Electors and concert other measures in relation to the approaching election of President and Vice President of the United States, has met at Raleigh, and discharged the duty to which it was called. In submitting to you the result, we ask leave to add a few explanatory remarks. We have agreed to nominate for President, the present occupant of that office, the venerable ANDREW JACKSON, and for Vice President PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia; and a ticket of Electors who will support these nominations will shortly be presented to you.

In regard to ANDREW JACKSON, it is unnecessary to say any thing. He has already been our President for more than three years, and we are all familiar with his administration. He has not only preserved the Union, but he has maintained the integrity of our territory, and the honor of our arms. He has not only preserved the Union, but he has maintained the integrity of our territory, and the honor of our arms. He has not only preserved the Union, but he has maintained the integrity of our territory, and the honor of our arms.

We should be highly gratified if we could persuade ourselves that the same unanimity would exist among the supporters of General Jackson, in the election of a Vice President. This we know to be impossible. Upon this subject differences irreconcilable in their nature, because they are differences upon some of the fundamental principles of our government, have manifested themselves in a manner not to be mistaken. We had reason to expect this diversity in those States which hold political opinions directly adverse to ours. But we did not expect, and we feel peculiar mortification at perceiving attempts making in our own community, where we had an identity of interest, and hoped to find an identity of feeling, to sow dissensions among the friends of General Jackson.

It is known to you that five gentlemen, professing to represent the wishes of North-Carolina, have lately, at a Convention of Mr. Van Buren's friends at Baltimore, undertaken to pledge the vote of this State for MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York, as Vice-President—for Martin Van Buren, one of the authors of the tariff law of 1828.—We say a Convention of Mr. Van Buren's friends, because no one at all acquainted with the movements of party, or at all possessed of the least sagacity, can doubt that the Convention was constituted for the purpose of promoting Mr. Van Buren's prospects, however a few of the members might have dissented from its real objects.

By what process five persons, representing as many districts in this State, could multiply themselves into fifteen, and thereby, even if they truly represented the districts from which they came, undertake to answer for those with which they had no connection, we shall not stop to inquire. But, without intermingling names, we agree to impugn the proceedings of the Convention, and to advise our constituents to vote for General Jackson.

It has been said, that some candidates whose sentiments were opposed to the Tariff System, and that finding Mr. Van Buren had a majority, they reluctantly yielded their preference to the advocates of the Tariff; and that a pervasiveness in the support of Mr. Barbour would have hazarded the election of General Jackson. Now it is evident that a majority of these five delegates preferred Mr. Van Buren before all others, because, in the first instance, when comparing opinions, nine votes were given for Mr. Van Buren, and but six for Mr. Barbour. But the Tariff States must be gratified in the selection of their candidate at the expense of our feelings and our interests! We ask emphatically why? We deny that the nomination of Mr. Barbour, a firm and disinterested friend of General Jackson, could have caused the slightest injury to the election of the latter. General Jackson stands upon his own merits. The qualities which recommend him are well known to you, are peculiar to himself, and not transferable to any candidate for another office. We firmly believe, if the sense of the supporters of General Jackson throughout the Union had met, not for the purpose of indulging their personal predilections, but of rallying upon principle, Mr. Barbour, or

some other citizen opposed to Mr. Clay's "American System," would have been selected. In any event General Jackson is placed too far above the reach of competition as to the Vice-Presidency. He could be affected at all, injury is far likely to occur from the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, whose principles are so obnoxious to the South, than from that of any other individual not possessing those principles.

It is said that the election of Vice-President may be thrown upon the Senate.—Such a result may happen if Mr. Van Buren's friends persist in his nomination against the known wishes of some of the proportion of General Jackson's voters.—But upon them, not upon us, will the sin, if there be sin. If this catastrophe is to be deprecated, it may easily be averted by their withdrawing Mr. Van Buren's name, and voting for Mr. Barbour. But it is one argument in our favour, that if, in the chances arising from the contest for the Vice-Presidency, the candidate we propose will certainly receive a majority of their votes, while Mr. Van Buren will as certainly be defeated before that body, placed in competition with almost any other person who has been named for the office.

It is partly intimated in a public address we have seen, and has been more generally and confidently stated in private circles, that Mr. Van Buren's sentiments and feelings are in unison with those of the South. We would ask, when and where this trait in his character has been developed in his acts? We do not refer to, nor do we rely upon private declarations or assurances.—We ask for his public acts. As far as we have been able to ascertain his political course, he was opposed to the South in the election of Mr. Madison as the successor of Mr. Monroe—he was opposed to the South in the memorable Missouri question, in which was involved the right of Congress to interfere with our slave population—he was opposed to the South on the great Tariff question which came before the Senate in 1828, voting for the more obnoxious amendments, and finally for the bill itself, a bill which, by one of its advocates, was styled the "bill of abominations"—he was opposed to a large majority of the South in the first election of General Jackson. It is true he has generally voted against appropriations for internal improvements; but he has not voted against the improvement of the roads of a State, and we may therefore fairly infer that his opposition to internal improvements has not been founded upon any constitutional basis, but upon the consideration that the State he represented had completed its most important improvements by its own means, and needed not the aid of the General Government.

It has been said, too, (we do not know the author of the address to which we have adverted the justice to mention that it is not to be found there,) but it has been said that General Jackson prefers Mr. Van Buren for Vice-President, and that we are to be guided by his wishes in selecting a Vice-President. We should feel deeply humiliated if we were to be guided by the wishes of a man who has been so often and so publicly rebuffed by the people of North-Carolina. We should feel deeply humiliated if we were to be guided by the wishes of a man who has been so often and so publicly rebuffed by the people of North-Carolina. We should feel deeply humiliated if we were to be guided by the wishes of a man who has been so often and so publicly rebuffed by the people of North-Carolina.

Lastly, it has been said, that our object is to defeat the election of General Jackson by dividing his party. We deny that we divide the party. That division is already made by the difference which prevails among the party on great and fundamental principles—a division which must affect their action upon every question but that of the election of General Jackson himself. In further answer to this charge, we appeal to the nomination we unanimously make of the very person whose election we are accused of wishing to defeat. We appeal to the course which it is known to you a large proportion of the present supporters of Mr. Barbour have heretofore taken in relation to General Jackson. But we will not further pursue the unpleasant discussion, nor dwell upon may