

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

VOL. II.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1832.

NO. 99.

## THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal

Is printed and published every Tuesday 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 communications communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted 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.

## Medicine and Drug Store,

Opposite Boyd's Hotel.

A COMPLETE assortment are offered to the public by wholesale or retail, consisting of a variety of new articles for the use of Physicians, and every description of FAMILY MEDICINES which may be relied upon as genuine; late improved Surgeon's & Dentist's Instruments, Soap, Perfumery, a handsome selection of fine Paints, and a large quantity of the common coarse kinds, Smalls, Gilding, Varnish, Dyestuffs, Copal, Gungar, and the various Spices, which are in common use, Superior Wines, Whiskeys and Fancy Soap, Cosmetics, Perfumery, Lavender, Scotch & Macaboy Seal, and all the Stationary articles pertaining to the Apothecary line. The warranted purity of the above, the low prices and the constant attention of the proprietor, it is hoped, will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase. The prescriptions of Physicians shall be carefully compounded, and all orders promptly attended to.

COLUMBUS MORRISON.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of Peter and Armand Saunier, dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm by note or open account, are requested to settle the same to Armand Saunier, P. E. SAUNIER, A. SAUNIER.

N. B. In future the business will be carried on by the subscriber, at the old stand, one door north of R. I. Dinkins'.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of J. & J. Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with the firm, will please settle the same to J. Woodruff. In future the business will be carried on by the subscriber, at their old stand, one door south of R. I. Dinkins'. For the encouragement heretofore received, we return our sincere thanks.

JOHN WOODRUFF & CO.

Charlotte, June 1st, 1832.

## For Sale, A VALUABLE FARM.

Situated within 2 1/2 miles of the thriving town of Charlotte. On this farm there is between 900 and 1000 acres of Land, the soil of which being a light loam, is of the first quality, and it is well calculated for Cotton or Corn. About 350 acres of the above tract is in a high state of cultivation. There is a large quantity of low grounds on this plantation, and is capable of producing the heaviest crops of either grass or corn. The improvements are a large two story Dwelling House, together with other necessary out-buildings.

A long credit would be given on the above property by the purchaser giving valid security and an annual payment of the interest.

A clear title and possession given on the 1st of January, 1833.

W. M. J. POLK, Salisbury.

## 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

REWARD from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N. C. about the first of March last, a negro man named WALLEY, about twenty-six years of age, rather light complexioned, straight and well proportioned and about five feet ten or eleven inches high, his clothes, so far as recollected, were of ordinary description, no doubt, however, he has or will get some of a better kind. I raised this fellow and have no knowledge what direction he will take; he was heard to speak of O. Ho, and will probably make for some of what is commonly called free States. Some strong suspicion rests against a white woman of middling good appearance but of bad character, who has been in this neighborhood for some time, and with whom it is believed the above fellow was too intimate, and conjointly with whom it is believed a store in Charlotte was broken into and sundry things stolen, immediately after which this fellow and woman disappeared. The public are requested to be on their guard. I will give the above reward for or confined in any jail so that I can get him. I will also give a further reward of twenty dollars for the woman if found in company with the said fellow, so that she may be convicted for the offense.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Charlotte, N. C. April 6, 1832.

## 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 cts.

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## JOB PRINTING

Of all kinds, neatly executed at this Office.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

### GIDEON OLINSTEAD.

WOULD Respectfully inform the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the Clock and Watch Making business in Charlotte, on the corner of South Dr. Caldwell's shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. He hopes by strict attention to business and doing his work well, together with moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. A good assortment of Jewellery always on hand.

June 18, 1832.

### Charlotte & Camden Stages.

THE Proprietor of this line is now running between Charlotte & Camden Four Horse Post Coaches. They leave Charlotte every Sunday and Wednesday, and arrive in Camden next day in time for the Charleston and Columbia Stages. Passengers may take breakfast in Charlotte, and supper the next evening in Columbia. Two days and a half to Charleston.

THOS. BOYD, Proprietor.

May 7, 1832.—851f

### Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM BOAT "MACON," Capt. J. C. Graham, having been engaged for 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 water, drawing 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. 500f

### 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 Pinville, where they may be examined, on application to Benj. Penney, near the premises. There is attached to each engine a pump for forcing pump with pipe for raising water about twenty feet high, and which will be sold with the engine or not as may suit the purchaser. For further information apply to

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

### TAKEN UP.

A negro man, who was taken up by the Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, on the 12th inst. a negro man whose name is JOHN, and that he belongs to the widow Lee, of Wake county, N. C.—the above fellow now says that his name is FOUNTAIN, and that his mistress's name is Nancy Charles, of Wake county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

June 21, 1832.—921f

### E. White & William Hager.

RESPECTFULLY inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a partnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of WHITE, HAGER & CO.—their specimens exhibit a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines pica. The book and news type being in the most modern light and style.

WHITE, HAGER & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Ross Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept on sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 2 cents per piece.

N. B. Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE, W. M. HAGER.

May 27.

### AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business.

will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. A boy from 14 to 15, who can read and spell well, will meet with a good situation.

Maj. Noah and his family are now in Boston. On arriving at Somerset from N. Y. the people of that place were so alarmed that they commissioned a physician to go on board the vessel and examine the passengers. When the Major came to be inspected, the Doctor asked him the usual question, what he had been doing of late. The Major, with his characteristic humor, answered, that he had been chiefly employed in electioneering for General Jackson! The Dr. thinking this rather a predisposing cause of Cholera, compelled the Maj. to show his tongue, which bore the marks of rather hard usage, but nevertheless was free from Cholera.—*Local Daily Journal.*

Mr. BRIDGEMAN, Minister of the United States to Russia, arrived at St. Petersburg, in a steamboat, on the 3d June.—*Nat. Intell.*

### From the Cincinnati Republican, July 23.

**Riot at the Theatre.**—It being announced in the bills of Friday, that Gov. Houston would attend the Theatre in the evening, and the weather being peculiarly pleasant, a very large audience had assembled at 8 o'clock. The play had progressed to the second act, when Mr. Houston, accompanied by some gentlemen of the city, arrived, and took possession of the front box. Two persons, whose names we are proud not to know, seated in the second box on the right immediately began to hiss; a general uproar was the consequence, and the business of the stage was suspended, the actors and actresses, excepting the manager, retiring behind the wings. Cries of "Turn him out," "Female purity," and "The Veto," now resounded from the right wing of the boxes, the ladies left the house in alarm, the friends of Mr. Houston and the lovers of good order, pressed to the box occupied by the offending object of the excitement, determined, as far as in their power, to protect him from insult and abuse, and the Theatre became one general scene of confusion. Mr. Caldwell, the manager, after several ineffectual attempts to obtain silence, addressed a few words to the audience, which were lost amidst discordant cries of "Out with Houston," "Turn out Houston," and the play may go on." These accompanied with hisses and cat calls, completely drowned the Manager's voice; and a demonstration seemed to be making in the boxes for a general attack on the box of Mr. Houston. In this situation of affairs several of that gentleman's friends endeavored to obtain a hearing, but with very ill success, only a very few of their remarks meeting the ear. Mr. Houston, who, throughout the whole evening appeared perfectly calm and collected, having obtained a moment's silence, addressed a few remarks to the audience, appealing as a stranger, to their hospitality and patriotism. He expressed his deep respect for the character of the citizens of Ohio—said he felt proud in the recollection of having fought and bled in defence of his country in the war of 1812, when his companions in arms were soldiers of Ohio; that he attended the Theatre upon the special invitation of the manager, and he was extremely sorry his presence should occasion such extraordinary exhibition of feeling. He had proceeded thus far, nobly, amid cries of "Don't hear him," "Out with him," when his voice was overpowered by every species of noise that his enemies could put in requisition.

The manager again made an attempt to address the audience, but with the exception of a very few words, scarcely heard beyond the orchestra, was unsuccessful. Mr. Hemenway came on the stage and attempted to sing the audience into good humor; but the first line of his song met with a decided hiss, and he retired. Finding all attempts to proceed with the amusements of the evening fruitless, the manager declared the performance closed, and Mr. Houston and his friends succeeded in leaving the theatre unharmed.

It is impossible to conjecture the motives that produced this disgraceful transaction. From many of the cries uttered by the rioters, we were induced to believe that it originated in political feeling. Justice and a strict sense of duty, however, compel us to assert the fact, and we do it with pleasure, that many distinguished gentlemen, supporters of Mr. Clay, men who are an honor to any party and human nature, were amongst the foremost in protecting Mr. Houston, and in striving to quell the disturbance.

**Night Blindness.**—An interesting illustration of that singular affection, hemeralopia, or blindness, has lately been afforded at Bellfort, in France. About the beginning of February, several of the garrison of the place just mentioned complained of being unable to see after sunset or before sunrise. The number thus affected, however, was inconsiderable, not exceeding twelve or fifteen, but they increased rapidly towards the end of February and during the month of March. Every evening, a little after sunset, a number of soldiers, (for it was confined to the troops composing the garrison) might be seen wandering about, and scarcely able to find their way. Many were obliged to get persons to guide them, or to feel their way along the walls and houses, to gain the barracks. Ninety of the 36th regiment of infantry, and twenty of the 1st regiment of dragoons, were thus affected. Sixty of these were cured in the course of about ten days, by means of tonics and stimulating washes to the eye, blisters to the back of the neck, and full doses (15 or 20 grains) enclomet, though this last was but seldom found necessary. The epidemic entirely ceased towards the end of April.

*Medical Gazette.*

A specimen of coal picked up in Tar River believed to have been washed out of a vein which probably crosses that River near Robard's bridge, has been sent to the Editor of the Oxford Examiner by Jas. Wyche, Esq. Expectations are entertained that it may be found in abundance in that neighborhood.

### FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

The Veto has been circulated through the country, and it has roused up a spirit of opposition to the present administration, that cannot be allayed or satisfied, but with a change in the Executive of the General Government. From all parts of the State we hear of secessions decided and important—changes as well among the fathers of our democracy as among their sons, whose future fortunes are in a great measure identified with the future destinies of the State—changes as well among the farmers and mechanics of the commonwealth, as among its working men, store-keepers, and merchants. None but the trading politicians, the mad zealots and the office-holders, still clinging to Jackson. They would cling to him with equal pertinacity if he should declare himself dictator, or monarch. These, however, constitute but a meagre minority of the voters of the State—a State, fortunately for the crisis, where violence cannot be rendered paramount to virtue, or overcome intelligence—a state where the clamorous, coarse abuse, and coward, because unanswered, personalities of the office-holders, carry with them their own antidote, and weaken rather than strengthen the bad cause attempted to be sustained through the agency of such vile weapons.

To our friends in the interior of Pennsylvania—to the friends of the country and its valuable institutions throughout the U. States, we say—"Be of good cheer!" We have watched the progress of public opinion closely—we have marked the tone of our public journals with an eye of caution and scrutiny—we have conversed with many intelligent persons from the interior, and our solemn conviction is, that Andrew Jackson cannot, at the next election, receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania! Let all the States which are considered doubtful, or where the friends of the country, and of correct principles have grown timid and inactive, arouse themselves to the struggle—let them imbibe and act under the spirit which it is evident pervades the bosoms of a majority of our citizens, and all will indeed be well. The crisis has arrived when every man should speak out, and act as one who has an important stake in the destinies of this great and growing republic. The humblest of us should, at this emergency, take some interest in the political questions of the day; for if the present incumbent is re-elected, and through the influence of this State, his re-election will not only involve the destruction of the Supreme Court—the abandonment of the principle of protection to our manufacturers, and the qualification of the Senate—but it will bring disaster upon Pennsylvania, and render us degraded in the eyes of our brethren throughout the Union.

### [From the New-York Evening Post.]

Scarcely any act of national legislation, for many years past, has given so general satisfaction to the community, as the adoption of the new Tariff. Not that it was what either party would have had it—not that it meets the entire wishes of any set of political economists. Had it been so, we should have heard much exultation on the one side, and much censure on the other. It does not meet the views of the free trade party, in that it does not reduce the collection of revenue to a general *ad valorem* duty, or provide that it shall eventually be so reduced; nor with the views of the restriction party, in that it does not recognize the "principle of protection" so fully as the old Tariff, inasmuch as it removes the protective duty from many articles. Yet a large majority of the friends of free trade are satisfied with it, because, although it is not what they would have it, it is still a positive good, it simplifies the collection of the revenue, it removes many of the embarrassments in the way of the fair trader, it diminishes the temptations to smuggling, and it is an approach, if nothing more, to a fair and equal system of duties. A large proportion of the Tariff party are satisfied with it, because the interests of the manufacturer have been properly regarded, and the reductions have not been made in such a manner as to do them any material injury. The nation at large are satisfied, because the passing of the act is the settlement of a most difficult and dangerous question, on a principle of mutual compromise, and so far as circumstances rendered practicable, of equity—and because also, it reduces the excessive and unnecessary weight of taxation which has hitherto pressed upon the country. Thus, although the bill meets with no extravagant applause from any quarter, it is in the main highly satisfactory. The voice of the public press, which is commonly a fair index of public opinion, is that of approbation. A few party prints here and there, have undertaken to denounce the bill, but they do it with little spirit or heartiness, and we believe with no effect upon their readers.

The settlement of this question has always been a favorite object with the present Chief Magistrate. A revision of the tariff, and an adjustment of the controversy respecting it, has been recommended by him from year to year; and the bill which finally passed Congress, was upon the basis of a

plan prepared and digested with much research and labor, by the present able Secretary of the Treasury. It can be no matter of regret to the friends of the present administration as a party, that Mr. Clay and his adherents did not think proper to assist in the settlement of this question. Policy, it seems to us, as well as a regard to the interests of the country, would have directed a contrary course; but each party must judge of its own policy. Every public obstacle was thrown by the opposition in the way of the passing of the bill.—In the Senate it was clogged with amendments, by which it was hoped that it would finally be defeated, and when at last the Committee of that body recommended that the obnoxious amendments should be receded from as a necessary sacrifice to the public peace, great was the dismay, and fierce the struggle of the opposition leaders, to prevent this recommendation from being carried into effect. We congratulate the country, that the long debated question has been decided, and that many of the animosities to which it gave rise, will now be laid asleep.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot, Monday, 1st July 30, 1832.

By the packet ship Dover, Capt. Nye, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night, from Liverpool, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of June 19, and Liverpool papers to the 25th. The London courier contains advices from Paris to the 18th, giving intelligence of the arrest of M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND, the Baron HAYE DE NEUVILLE and the Duke DE FIZJAMES. It is said that the French Ministry, encouraged by the favorable demonstrations of public opinion have resolved on a dissolution of the chamber of Deputies. It had been expected that the Duchess de Berri would be taken prisoner in La Vendee, but the latest rumor was that she had made her escape. Capt. Poin, of the National Guard, had been tried on a charge of firing on the troops, and had been acquitted.

It is now stated that St. Jean d'Acre surrendered at discretion to Ibrahim Pacha, on the 26th of April, and that a safe residence in Egypt, with an annual income of 750,000 piastres, had been assigned to the governor of that fortress.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr. O'Connell and the ministers. The London and Birmingham Rail-road bill was read the third time in the House on the 19th, and passed. Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

Mr. P. Thompson, in moving in the House of Commons a committee to consider the Customs duties acts, mentioned a number of duties which he proposed to reduce. For the benefit of British shipping he proposed that the duty on hemp should be entirely taken off. Many candidates had declared for the approaching election under the Reform Bill.

The papers are less occupied with the notice of the Cholera than for some months past. A few cases occurred daily at Paris, and in many parts of England. It appeared with more violence at Liverpool on the 16th, when there were 30 cases. Total of cases remaining in the country at the date of the latest report, 375.

The Dutch affairs were yet unsettled.—Three more protocols are published. It is stated that another of a more decided character had been agreed to, which intimates that if the Dutch should inflict any injury on Antwerp, the damage shall be deducted from the 2,200,000 guilders, which Belgium is to pay Holland.

The talk is revived of a company for establishing a steam communication, in 12 days, between Liverpool and Boston, by way of Terceira and Halifax.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was assailed by a mob as he was riding along the streets of London, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and insulted by hisses and groans, and pelted with mud.

Paris, June 18.—It was in the papers found upon M. Berryer, that reasons were discovered for arresting M. de Fitzjames, de Neuville, and de Chateaubriand. These arrests were made by virtue of a requisition issued by the Procureur General of the Cour Royale of Rennes, and a mandate of detention issued by one of the Councillors employed in the instruction of the affairs relative to the disturbances in the West.

How "to be saved"—When the Bishop of Exeter preached a sermon at St. James' Church last, he gave out his text. "What shall I do to be saved?" A wag in the side gallery called out, to the evident discomfiture of the Right Rev. Prelate, but to the no small amusement of a great portion of the congregation. "Vote for the Reform Bill!" The bench immediately bustled towards the place where the sound proceeded, but no further notice was taken of the occurrence.

*London Paper.*