

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, 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. III.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1832.

NO. 107.

THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal
Is printed and published every Saturday morning at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance; *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance; *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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 forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

MECKLENBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Institution is designed to furnish a thorough and complete course of study for the education of young Ladies. In addition to the common and higher branches of English Study, are taught the Latin, Greek, French and Italian Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, and a variety of Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

The next Session will commence on Tuesday, October 23, and continue five months. Tuition in the Elementary Studies \$10. The customary additional charges are made for the higher branches. No pupil will be received for less than a session.

WM. DAVIDSON,
WM. CARSON,
W.M.J. ALEXANDER, Trustees.
SAM'L. M'COMB,
JOHN IRWIN,
Charlotte, Sept. 12th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.

SAM'L. M'COMB & SON

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, that they are now opening and receiving a large and entire stock of GOODS, from Philadelphia and New York, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery-ware & Groceries,

of all kinds generally used in the country. Our Store room is repaired in comfortable and neat style on the lower story, where we will keep our new stock of Goods, and pledge ourselves to sell as low for cash as any of our neighbors in our line of business. We have fitted up in good order the second story of the house we occupy, where we now keep our old stock of goods, and where we intend to keep them separate from our new stock, and will give great bargains in them, as we are determined to sell them at cost and many articles less than cost. The most of these goods were purchased last fall and are as good as any in market, purchased at that time. We pledge ourselves to give every attention to those who will call and favor us with their custom, hoping from our stock of goods and acquaintance generally throughout the county, to receive a share of custom.

SAM'L. M'COMB & SON.
Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1832.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and commodious House in the Town of Wadesboro', known as **CASPIUS HOTEL**, and that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense, to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY,
Wadesboro', Sept. 1232—6410.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Martin Isenhour vs. Original attachment, levied on the defendant's interest in a certain lot of land.

Grier Griffith vs. A tract of land that Mrs. Griffith lives on, adjoining the lands of James Walker, William Walker and others.

ORDERED by Court, 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 November next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. Witness Isaac Alexander, clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
Pri. m. d. 82.

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. Pequeux, near the premises. There is attached to each engine a cast iron 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

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

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, 25cts.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

FOR LANDS sold for Taxes; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Vendition Exponas—for sale at this Office.

SADDLE & HARNESS Making Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and general assortment of Saddles & Harness, manufactured in his own shop, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold in future as low as any Northern work, with the addition of freight, being determined to carry on this branch of business extensively, and from the patronage already received, will stop at no small expense to execute every article in a style that cannot be equalled in this section of the country, speaking as I believe. I have been engaged constantly at the above business eighteen years, executing continually the best kind of work.

Behove is a statement of Work I shall keep on hand.

Genl. best cut back Saddles, Super No. 1, \$18 00
do. do. do. 2d qual. No. 2, 16 00
do. do. do. No. 3, 15 00
do. do. do. No. 4, 13 00
do. common do. No. 1, 10 00
do. do. do. No. 2, 8 00
do. do. do. No. 3, 6 00
do. do. do. No. 4, 4 00

LADIES SADDLES

Made in the neatest manner.

I cannot fail to please the Ladies in that article; all I ask is for to call and examine and a sure sale.

Carriage & Gig HARNESS

Of every description.

MILITARY Accoutrements

Of a superior style, finished with taste and elegance.

Brilles, Martingales, Valiseses, Trunks, &c.

In addition to my present number of hands I wish to employ five more Journey-men, of good moral character.

I now say to the people, that I will sell any article in my line lower than it can be bought in this section of North-Carolina.

In addition to my Saddle Establishment I keep a few

Bry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which I will sell as low as my neighbors.

JOHN G. HOSKINS
Charlotte, Sept. 1832.

American Turf Register.

The September Number, being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER and SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by J. S. Skinner, postmaster, Baltimore, at 85 per centum, has made its appearance. In the high finish of its engraving, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents, it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portrait of the celebrated CAROLINA, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of sixty-six pages.

Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office.

Contents.—Memento of Carolinian. Horses of olden times.—Lee Hoo. Performances of Florio, Cheetster's dam. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Belgique au Chevalier to his son King Ferragus in Yorkshire. Veterinary.—Turkish cure for founder in Horses. Cure of Lockjaw in Horses.—Sketch of a true Sportsman. Anecdotes of Quarter Raring. Fashions. Detaining or Penning Lock system. Prognostics of the weather. Pasteys.—Song, Washington Quilt Club, sung at their anniversary dinner.—Great leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs, Va. A rat. A wren in terra. Trap to catch vermin, with a cat. Change of damage in game fowls. Sporting Intelligence.—Last of winning forms, for 1831 and '32. Challenge.—Bertrand, jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Edmund's Blues. A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all. Races in England—scale of betting, &c. Sales of blooded stock. Broodstock races—corrected. Tallahassee Jockey Club, October, &c. Fall races over Central course—notice.—Racing Calendar. Races at Georgetown, Km.—Turf Register.—American speed, bottom and blood, none better.—Pedigrees.—Of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of since the Revolution. Of distinguished imported mares. Of Medley and Shock, in full. Of Diamond and Citron, in full. Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full. Of the most distinguished of Sir Archy's get. Of American Eclipse, in full. Of Sir Charles, in full. Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1832, with their prices. Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

Engraving.—Portrait of CAROLINA, engraved by Baneraman from an original painting.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GIDEON OLMSTEAD

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the Clock and Watch Making business in Charlotte, one block South of 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.

WANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 31st August last, my negro man TOM, about 22 or 25 years old, black complexion, had on a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout build. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENNACA TURNER.
Cabarrus County, N. C.

From the Rutherfordton Spectator.

UNION MEETING.

State of North Carolina, Haywood County.

At the Court House, in Waynesville, on Thursday the 4th Oct., 1832, it being the term of the Superior Court for said county, Col. Ninian Edmonston called the attention of the public at large, to meet at the Court House, on the adjournment of court, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M.,—and proclamation being made by the Sheriff of the county, requesting all the people attending said court, and others present, to give their attention to said meeting, when Col. N. Edmonston being called to the chair, and Wm. Johnston appointed as Secretary, the following letter from Col. Robert Love was read to said meeting.

(Copy of a letter from Col. R. Love.)
Waynesville, Oct. 4th, 1832.

To Ninian Edmonston, Joseph Cathey, Esqrs., and others who may compose a political Committee to enquire into the nature of Nullification, which seems to be adhered to our sister State of South Carolina,

Gentlemen: If I know any thing about the term or meaning of the word nullifier, I should say it is one who is opposed to the principles of our Federal Government, or, in plain words, one who is opposed openly to our present Constitution of the United States, or what I would term our political creed. My friends, my political character is well known among you. I never attempted to smother from mankind my sentiments, but always came out openly. I have examined with all the care my weak capacity is capable of, the principles upon which our best Governments is founded. Few men, now in existence, have had the principles as fairly discussed before them, as I have. I say, but few men, now in existence, have had the same number of learning the principles on which our government is founded, as I have had. Forty-three years ago, in the next month, I had the honor of being in the Convention of this State which adopted the present Constitution, or ride of guide for our State to be governed by. I was a strong States Right man and still am, so far as to prevent a consolidation in the General Government. But, whilst in Convention above alluded to, I did then, and still do believe, that the 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, secures to the States and individuals every right that, in my humble opinion, is necessary or requisite. The enumeration of powers granted to the General Government, are necessary and just for a government to have; yet I am opposed to forced constructions, but mean the plain spirit and meaning of the powers delegated,—and among those powers we find, that the General Government is vested with the right "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises" but all duties, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States, and these are prohibitions forbidden to the States. This I take to be a strong guard in favor of the States, individually. We hear a great deal said about the word tariff;—now, if I understand any thing about the meaning of the word, it is a phrase used in place of imposts duties; but a great deal is said that it operates severely on South Carolina, because she is a cotton-growing State, and as a means of reducing its price.

And, on the other hand, that it is in favour of such of the Northern States as have established manufactures, by placing them in a situation to compete with the foreign powers who carry on commerce with us. This is necessary; but, perhaps, not to the extent which has heretofore been, when it was necessary for us to raise money to pay our debts; But still I think it is necessary for the U. S. to continue a judicious duty, or tariff as it is called, to counteract such duties as are laid on our Commerce in foreign parts. But, let us enquire for a moment, what is the reason that South-Carolina and all the Southern States do not adopt the same principles, of establishing manufactures of different kinds among us; we have beautiful streams of water—plenty of timber and Iron ore in the greatest abundance. The reason why this is not practised here as well as in the North, ought to be an enquiry among us. There must be some reason for the neglect. But, to return to the meaning of the word nullification, if I understand about the meaning, it is intended as a severance from the Union, and is a species of treason, and, if not nipt in the bud, it may amount to treason of the highest dye; but, I do trust and hope, that the Great God, who made the heavens and the earth, and, as my belief is, for the entire benefit of man, will interfere in due season, and prevent any thing like civil war among us. I am now in the 73rd year of my age. I have combatted with every enemy which we had in our revolutionary struggle, viz: the Indians, Tories, and lastly the British, whilst in our States; and, I would now sholder my musket again, rather than our government should be subverted and torn into factions and disorder. My dear friends, I study the nature of our government;—the like is not among any other people on earth, that I have any account of; it is we,

the people, who have a right to govern, and to govern those United States;—it is no despot which has sprung up among us, or hero from some other government;—it is not an Aristocracy of Priests and Nobles, that are riding over the people; no, my friends, we, every man, or the term people, who are the rulers of this, the best of Governments, and one which I hope the Great Maker of Heaven and Earth will long preserve, for the benefit of the Human Species, to be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. These, and these only, are the political sentiments of your humble servant, and which I embraced at an early day, after our deliberation, and one whose design is to be a real and not a fictitious friend to the human family. As from my arrangements, I cannot possibly attend, I am willing that my political sentiments should be spread at large among the people at this particular crisis.

Your friend, &c.

R. LOVE.

Whereupon, after a full and able discussion by said meeting, composed of a large and respectable collection of people, and an address, delivered on the occasion by Wm. Rouze, Esq.,—setting forth in a very clear and impressive manner the object of the meeting, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

We, the people of the county of Haywood, having met at the Court-House in Waynesville, on this 4th of October, 1832, to take into consideration the doctrine of Nullification, as avowed by our sister State of South Carolina and its adherents elsewhere, do adopt the following resolutions, as containing our sentiments, in the present situation of our Union, viz:

1st. Resolved, That we do adhere to and depend upon our present Constitution, and the laws made thereunder, and the faithful administration thereof, for the government of these United States, as the sheet anchor of our safety; and do view all those who resist the same as enemies to our peace and safety, in effect if not intentionally.

2nd. Resolved further, That we view the doctrine of Nullification, as advocated and advanced in our sister State of South-Carolina, as totally subversive of and injurious to our present peace and prosperity, and tending to the destruction of the present Constitution of these United States, and, if the same be persisted in, as leading directly or indirectly to bloodshed and civil-war.

On motion, of Col. Joseph Cathey and seconded by Wm. Sitton, Esq., it was unanimously resolved, the above resolutions, together with the letter of Col. R. Love, be published in the public prints throughout this State.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

N. EDMONSTON, Chairman,
W.M. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Citizens of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Delegates who met in Charlotte, to appoint an Elector on the Clay and Sergeant ticket for this District; we were appointed to address the citizens thereof on the subject of our national concerns.

It is not in performance of a mere formal duty, that we wish to address you, but in that spirit which arises from a sense of the importance to our common country, of the approaching Presidential Election in which every individual is interested.—The people are there to determine whether a system of proscription, vicious in its exercise and corrupting in its tendency, is to become the settled policy of our Government. Whether the President of the United States is with impunity to assume to himself powers inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, despot in their tendency and dangerous to the existence of our liberty. Whether our Senate is to be insulted—its advice in the appointments of officers disregarded and the House of Representatives not permitted, without primary consultation with the executive, to determine matters of mere expediency.—In short to determine whether Andrew Jackson, with all his faults thick upon him, guided by other counsels than those of his cabinet proper,—or Henry Clay the eloquent orator, the distinguished Statesman, and patriotic Citizen, is to be President of the United States for the succeeding term of that office.

In endeavouring to lead you to a proper decision of these important questions, we propose briefly to discuss the subjects in which the citizens of the United States, and particularly of this State, are most interested viz: of the Tariff, the United States Bank and the principles developed in the late Bank Veto Message.

On the subject of the Tariff, as both the Candidates for the Presidency concur in sentiment or merely so, we will barely offer an exposition of those principles, we conceive to be correct and which, from the first establishment of our Government has uniformly been acted on, and until lately universally approved, by the Citizens at large.

The first, and primary object of a Tariff, should be to raise a Revenue, so as to meet all the necessary expenditures of the Gen-

eral Government, and always to leave a surplus in the Treasury to meet any incidental occurrences.—The secondary object has always been, and should ever be, to encourage and foster the industry and exertions of our own Citizens. This we are in some degree compelled to do from the exactions and restrictions of every of the European Powers. These views we think are fairly and honestly exhibited in the messages of all our Presidents, from Washington to the present day, and until lately cheerfully attended to and approved by the Citizens at large.

Gen. WASHINGTON's speech to Congress, of January 11, 1790, declares that:

"The safety and interest of a free people require that Congress should promote such manufactures as tend to render them independent of others for essential, particularly military supplies."

"The advancement of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation."

Again, his speech of December, 1795, explicitly holds out the same doctrine:

"Congress have repeatedly, and without success, directed their attention to the ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES. The object is of too much importance not to ensure a continuance of these efforts, in every way which shall appear eligible."

Mr. JEFFERSON, in his message of 1802, states that,

"To cultivate peace; maintain commerce and navigation, to foster our fisheries; and PROTECT MANUFACTURES, adapted to our circumstances, &c. are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations."

Extract from the message of Mr. MADISON, Nov. 5, 1811:

"A portion of your deliberations cannot but be well bestowed ON THE JUST AND SOUND POLICY OF ENCOURAGING OUR MANUFACTURES THE SUCCESS THEY HAVE ATTAINED, and are still attaining, under the influence of causes not permanent."

Extract from the message of Mr. MADISON, Dec. 5, 1815:

"Under circumstances giving powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress, and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a PROTECTION not more than is due to the enterprising citizen, whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competition from abroad—but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce."

From the message of Mr. MONROE, Dec. 3, 1822:

"Satisfied I am, that there are strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations with other countries, which IMPOSE ON US THE OBLIGATION TO CHEERFULLY AND SUSTAIN OUR MANUFACTURES."

To the sentiments of Gen. WASHINGTON, both houses responded in perfect accordance.

Extract from the reply of the Senate, to the speech of General WASHINGTON, Jan. 1790:

"Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, forming the basis of wealth and strength of our confederated Republic, must be the frequent subject of our deliberations, and shall be advanced by all the proper means in our power."

Extract from the reply of the House of Representatives:

"We concur with you in the sentiment, that 'Agriculture, Commerce and MANUFACTURES, are entitled to LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION.'"

Here we have the solemn acts and sentiments of those who assisted not only in forming our present Federal Constitution, but in acting as Legislators under it. It is evident no difficulty on this subject ever presented itself to them. And this has been the decided opinion of every President, of every Cabinet and of a majority of every Congress, since the adoption of our Constitution to the present day. Thus Congress has always fostered our shipping interest, and some of our Agricultural productions as Indigo, Hemp Cotton &c. And why not in the same way foster the other great interests of our Citizens. Every other established Government in the world does so—ours is therefore in some measure compelled by them to foster and protect the industry and property of our Citizens.

As to the reduction of duties, which has at our last Session of Congress taken place, to the amount of \$ 10 millions; and by which almost all our necessities and common comforts, such as Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Sugar, Coarse Woollens &c. &c.—have been greatly reduced, time alone must prove whether any surplus Revenue will be left. If in addition to the payment of the public debt, and the common expenses of the Government. We count the expenses of the late Indian war, the payments to our old REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS (the most patriotic and honorable act of our last Congress) and we also subtract the great loss of revenue in all our main seaport Cities from the Cholera having measurably shut those ports, we fear that instead of a surplus there will be a deficiency in our Revenue, below our necessary expenses.

As to the U. States Bank, we believe it has in every instance discharged its duty to the General Government, without the least loss. It has always met every payment, and acted faithfully in every deposit—while the U. States has lost thousands on thousands by its deposit in State Banks.—