

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THOMAS J. DUTTON, 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, NOVEMBER 3, 1832.

NO. 110.

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—of 61 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 free 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 2d, 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,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustees.
SAM'L M'COMB,
JOHN IRWIN,
Charlotte, Sept. 12th, 1832.

NEW GOODS.
SAMUEL M'COMB & SON
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, that they are now opening and receiving a large and entire new STOCK OF GOODS, from Philadelphia and New-York, consisting of
Dry Goods, Hard-ware, 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 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 now in our store, 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 CASPER'S 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. 1832—'30'16

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1832.
Martin Icehour v. Original attachment, levied on the defendant's interest in 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, 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.
Price adv. 50¢

ELOPED
FROM the service of the subscriber, living in the County of Columbia, State of Georgia, on the 25th day of June last, a negro fellow named MACKLIN, thirty-three years of age, round face, dark complexion, and well proportioned—a field hand, and dressed in country homespun. He was purchased from Peterson Rawlings in 1821, then just arrived from Mecklenburg County, Va. It is believed that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia. Any person finding him and apprising the subscriber of the fact, or delivering him to the subscriber shall be amply rewarded for their trouble and expenses.
NATHAN CRAWFORD,
Near Columbia Court-House, Ga.
July 17th, 1832.

SADDLES & HARNESS
MADE and kept in the south-east wing of Mr. Spruigs' brick building 3d door from the corner, by JAS. T. ASBURY & CO.
Oct. 12, 1832.
Eight or Ten first rate Saddles and Harness Makers is wanted. Good wages will be given by JAS. T. ASBURY & CO.

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 country, speaking as I believe, I have been engaged constantly at the above business eighteen years, executing continually the best kind of work.
Below is a statement of Work I shall keep on hand.

Gent. best cut back Saddle, Supr No. 1,	\$18 00
do. do. do. 2d qual. No. 2,	15 00
do. do. do. No. 3,	15 00
do. do. do. No. 4,	12 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.
Bridles, Martingales, Valises, Trunks, &c.

In addition to my present number of hands I wish to employ five more Journeymen, 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
Dry 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 MONTHLY, published by J. S. Skinner, postmaster, Baltimore, at 50 per annum, has made its appearance. In the high praise of its engraving, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents, it maintains its well established character. This number is distinguished with a fine portrait of the celebrated CAROLINIAN, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty-six pages.
Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office.

Contents.—Memoir of Carolinian. Horses of olden times.—The Box. Performances of Floral-Chorister's dance. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Felipe at Cañons to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire. Veterinary.—Turkish cure for founder in Horses. Cure of Lockjaw in Horses.—Sketch of a true Sportsman. Anecdotes of Quarter Racing. Foxhounds. Detonating or Percussion Lock system. Prognostics of the weather. Poetry.—Song, Washington Quoit Club, sung at their anniversary dinner.—Great leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs, Va. Rare avian in trap. Trap to catch vermin, (with a cut.) Change of plumage in game fowls. Sporting Intelligence.—List of winning horses, for 1831 and '32. Challenge.—Bertrand, jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bunnetts of Blue. A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all. Races in England.—scale of betting, &c. Sales of blooded stock. Broadrock races—corrected. Tal-lahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c. Fall races over Central Course—notice of.—Racing Calendar. Races at Georgetown, Ken.—Turf Register.—American speed, bottom and blood,—nose better.—Pedigrees—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of do since the Revolution. Of distinguished imported mares. Of Medley and Spark, in full. Of Diomed and Citizen, 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, 1826, with their prices. Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.
Engraving—Portrait of CAROLINIAN, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting.

NOTICE.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Stephen McRum, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on the 26th day of November next, (Monday day of County Court) the plantation on which the said McRum now lives, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres of first rate Steel Creek Land, well improved, with a large two story Dwelling House and necessary out buildings and a well of excellent water in the yard. This is a very desirable place and those who wish to purchase would do well to view the premises before the day of sale, on which day the terms will be made known.
SAM'L J. McRUM, Trustee.
October 11, 1832. 712

Those who wish to purchase the above land will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises, who will shew the lands and improvements.
STEPHEN McRUM.
NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trafficking for a note given by me to Thomas Nor-ford for ten dollars and fifty cents, dated sometime in July last, as I have received no consideration therefor and do not intend paying it.
R. M. STERLING.
Charlotte, October 14th, 1832—110
Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.

From the Grand Examiner.
MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.
Waco, October 4, 1832.
GENTLEMEN: I send you herewith my reply to the official letter which I have received from you. It is submitted to your discretion to give it the direction which those you represent had in view. Accept my thanks for the polite manner in which you have performed the duty committed to you by the meeting, with the assurance of my respect and esteem.
M. VAN BUREN.
To Messrs. Bryan, Casbery and Hunt.

Waco, Cayuga County, October 4, 1832.
GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 25th of August, found me at this place. I regret extremely, that the delay in the receipt occasioned by my absence, has prevented an earlier attention to its contents.
By the resolution which you have been appointed to communicate to me, I am advised, that those by whom they were adopted, desire to be informed of my sentiments on the subjects of the Protective System, and its proper adjustment, Internal Improvements, the Bank of the United States, and Nullification.

The right of those you represent to be informed of my opinions upon these interesting subjects, as derived from the position in which the favor of my fellow citizen has placed me, is undoubted; and in cheerfully complying with their request, I have only to regret, that the inconvience of the situation in which it finds me, consequent upon the confusion and hurry attending the further prosecution of my journey, and the importance to the fulfilment of the object of your constituents, of as little delay as possible in the transmission of this communication, preclude any thing like an elaborate discussion of the subjects under consideration; if indeed such a course would, under more favorable circumstances, be desirable to you. The regret, however, which I might otherwise feel on this account, is removed by the hope, that my fellow citizens of North-Carolina preferring, with characteristic good sense, results to speculations, will be as well satisfied, and as effectually aided, in the intelligent bestowment of their suffrages, by a brief but explicit avowal of my opinions, as they would be by an elaborate dissertation upon the subjects which have already been so thoroughly and diffusively debated.

Although my official acts in relation to the Protective System might well be regarded as rendering the avowal unnecessary, I think it nevertheless proper to say, that I believe the establishment of commercial regulations, with a view to the encouragement of domestic products, to be within the constitutional power of Congress. Whilst, however, I have entertained this opinion, it has never been my wish, to see the power in question exercised with an oppressive inequality, upon any portion of our citizens, or for the advantage of one section of the Union at the expense of another; on the contrary, I have at all times believed it to be the sacred duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations, in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its blessings and burthens amongst the several States and the people. My views upon this subject were several years ago, spread before the people of this State and have since been widely diffused through the medium of the public press. My object at that time was, to invite the attention of my immediate constituents, to a dispassionate investigation of the subject, in its various bearings; being well assured that the result of such an investigation would bring them to a standard, which, from its moderation and justice, would furnish the best guarantee for the true interests of all. If, as has been supposed, those views has contributed, in any degree, to produce a state of feeling so much to be desired, I have reason to be gratified with the result.—The approaching, and if the policy of the present Executive is allowed to prevail, the certain and speedy extinguishment of the national debt, has prevented an opportunity for a more equitable adjustment of the Tariff, which has been already embraced by the adoption of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of which, will, I doubt not, continue to be cherished by all who are not desirous of advancing their private interests at the sacrifice of those of the public, and who place a just value upon the peace and harmony of the Union. The Protective system and its proper adjustment, became a subject of frequent and necessary consideration, whilst I formed a part of the cabinet; and the manner in which the President proposed to carry into effect the policy in relation to imports, recommended in his previous messages, has since been avowed, with that frankness which belongs to his character. To this end he recommended "a modification of the Tariff, which should produce a reduction of the revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duty upon imports, with a view to equal justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy,

so far as it may be injurious to those interests." In these sentiments I fully concur; and I have been thus explicit in the statement of them, that there may be no room for misapprehension, as to my own views upon the subject. A sincere and faithful application of these principles to our legislation, unworped by private interest or political design; a restriction of the wants of the government to a simple and economical administration of its affairs—the only administration which is consistent with the purity and stability of the Republican system; a preference in encouragement, given to such manufactures as are essential to national defence; and its extension to others, in proportion as they are adapted to our country, and of which, the raw material is produced by ourselves; with a proper respect for the rule which demands that all taxes should be imposed in proportion to the ability and condition of the contributors;—would I am convinced, give ultimate satisfaction to a vast majority of the U. States, and arrest that spirit of discontent which unhappily is now so prevalent, and which threatens such extensive injury to the institutions of our country.

Internal Improvements are so diversified in their nature, and the possible agency of the Federal Government in their construction so variable in its character and degree, as to render it not a little difficult, to lay down a precise rule, that will embrace the whole subject. The broadest and best defined division, is that which distinguishes, between the direct construction of works of Internal Improvement by the General Government, and pecuniary assistance given by it to such as are undertaken by others. In the former are included the right to make and establish roads and canals within the States, and the assumption of as much jurisdiction over the territory they may occupy as necessary to their preservation and use; the latter is restricted to simple grants of money in aid of such works when made under State authority.

The Federal Government does not in my opinion, possess the power first specified, nor can it derive it from the assent of the state in which such works are to be constructed. The money power, as it is called, is not free from difficulty. Various rules have, from time to time, been suggested by those who properly appreciate the importance of precision and certainty in the operations of the Federal power, but they have been so frequently infringed upon, by the apparently unavoidable action of the Government, that a final and satisfactory settlement of the question, has been prevented. The wide difference between a definition of the power in question, upon paper, and its practical application to the operations of Government, has been sensibly felt by all, who have been entrusted with the management of public affairs. The whole subject was reviewed in the President's Maysville Message. Sincerely believing, that the best interests of the whole country, the quiet, not to say the stability of the Union, and the preservation of that moral force, which perhaps as much as any other holds it together, imperiously required that the distinctive course of legislation upon this subject, then prevalent, should, in some proper and constitutional way, be arrested, I, throughout, gave to the measure, of which that document was an exposition, my active, zealous, and anxious support.

The opinions declared by the President in the Maysville, and his succeeding annual message, as I understand them, are as follows:

- 1st. That Congress does not possess the power to make and establish a road or canal within a State with a right of jurisdiction to the extent I have stated, and that if it is the wish of the people that the construction of such works should be undertaken by the Federal Government, a previous amendment of the constitution, conferring that power, and defining and restricting its exercise with reference to the sovereignty of the States, is indispensable.
 - 2d. An intimation of his belief, that the right to make appropriations in aid of such Internal Improvements as are of a national character, has been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise; but, that it is nevertheless highly expedient that even such appropriations should, with the exception of such as relate to light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers and other improvements; in the harbors and navigable rivers in the United States, for the security and facility of our foreign commerce, be deferred at least until the national debt is paid.
 - 3d. That if it is the wish of the people that the agency of the federal government should be restricted to the appropriation of money, and extended in that form, in aid of such undertakings, when carried on by State authority, then the occasion, the manner and the extent of the appropriation, should be made the subject of constitutional regulation.
- In these views I concurred; and I likewise participated in the difficulties which

were encountered, and expressed by the President, in adopting the principle to make appropriations in aid of works which might be regarded as of a national character—difficulties which arose as well from the danger of considering mere usage the foundation of the right, as from the extreme uncertainty and consequent insecurity of the best rule that had ever been adopted, or that could, in the absence of a positive constitutional provision, be established.—The reasons on which these objections were founded, are so fully stated in the document referred to, and have been so extensively promulgated that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here. Subsequent reflection and experience have confirmed my apprehensions of the injurious consequences which would probably flow from the usurpation of appropriations for internal improvements, with no better rule for the government of congress than that of which I have spoken; and I do not hesitate to express it as my opinion, that the general and true interests of the country would be best consulted by withholding them, with the exceptions which I have just referred to, until some constitutional regulation upon the subject has been made.

In this avowal, I am certainly not influenced by feelings of indifference, much less of hostility, to internal improvements. As such, they can have no enemies. I have never omitted to give them all the proper aid in my power; for which, by the way, I claim no particular merit, as I do not believe there is an honest and sane man in the country who does not wish to see them prosper: But their construction, and the manner in which and the means by which they are to be effected, are quite different questions. Rather than again expose our legislation to all the corrupting influences of those scrambles and combinations in congress, which have been heretofore witnessed, and the other affairs of the country to the injurious effects unavoidably resulting from them, it would, in my opinion, be infinitely preferable to leave works of the character spoken of, and not embraced in the exception which has been pointed out, for the present, to the supports upon which they have reposed with so much success for the last two years, viz: state efforts and private enterprise. If the great body of the people become convinced that the progress of these works should be accelerated by the federal arm, they will not refuse to come to some proper constitutional arrangement upon the subject. The supposition that an equitable rule, which pays a proper respect to the interest and condition of the different States, could fail to receive, ultimately, the constitutional sanction, would be doing injustice to the intelligence of the country. By such a settlement of the question, our political system, in addition to the other advantages derived from it, would, in relation to this subject at least, be relieved from those dangerous shocks which springs from diversities of opinion upon constitutional points of deep interest; and, in the mean time, the resources of the country would be best husbanded by being left in the hands of those by whose labor they are produced.

I am unreservedly opposed to a renewal of the charter of the United States' Bank, and approve of the refusal of the President to sign the bill, passed for that purpose, at the last session of Congress, as well on the account of the unconstitutionality, as the impolicy of its provisions.

I am equally opposed to the principle of Nullification, as it is called. With whatever sincerity that doctrine may be entertained by others, I believe that it is entirely destitute of constitutional authority, and that it could not be adopted without drawing after it the ultimate but certain destruction of the confederacy.

That these views will be universally acceptable to those who have called them forth, I do not allow myself to expect. He who thinks in a country, the interests of which are so diversified as ours, and in respect to the constitution of which, construction is made to perform so great a part, that the purest intentions, or the most profound reflections, can enable him to shape his political tenets as to meet the approbation of all; or who is so unreasonable as to require that those of the public servants should, in all respects, correspond with his own, must expect to make up his account with disappointment or deception. For myself, I cherish no such hope. All I ask, is a fair confidence in the sincerity of the principles I have avowed, and in the fidelity with which they will be maintained.—It is not possible that any nomination could have been more entirely unsolicited, by word or deed, than that which has been bestowed upon me. Had it not been for the event to which, as I have before said, I feel myself principally indebted for it, I should not have hesitated to decline, however highly distinguished the honor intended for me is felt to be. And I beg my fellow-citizens of North-Carolina to believe, that, notwithstanding the deep sense which, in common with the people of the Union, I entertain of their unwavering though not