

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. IV.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1833.

NO. 157.

THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

Printed and published every Saturday morning at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months; Three Dollars at the end of the year. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

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 free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

[BY REQUEST.]

R. GRIMKE'S LETTER, TO A FRIEND IN ALBANY, ON TEMPERANCE.

Charleston, February, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR—It affords me real satisfaction to comply with the request contained in your letter of 6th inst. I have only regret that I could not give to it earlier attention. Such time, as I might otherwise have spared for a reply to your favor, is required for my address on the 26th inst. before the South Carolina Temperance Society, and the Young Men's Temperance Society of this city. Should the same be published, I shall not fail to send you a copy. I regard the Temperance Reformation among the most interesting and valuable of the benevolent movements, that give so precious a character to the age in which we live. It is the pioneer of civilization among the savage and barbarous; and in those states of society, which are already advanced in moral and intellectual improvement, it is a powerful auxiliary in every good cause, and pre-eminently a benefactor of man, in all his relations, public and private. It is a bearer of glad tidings wherever it appears; and if it be not a preacher of the Gospel of purity and love, it is at least one of the chosen messengers to prepare the way for its coming; and it speaks not with the tongues of men and of angels; tho' it hath not the gift of prophecy, nor is able to remove mountains; yet doth it live and move in the spirit of that charity, which beareth all things and believeth all things, which never faileth, and is greater than faith or hope. Tho' it bears not visibly stamped upon itself an exclusive christian impress, (like the Sunday school, the tract distribution, and Bible societies,) because it might equally exist as a constitution of heathen lands; yet it is exact conformity with the obligations, promises and blessings of the Gospel.

I proceed now to state the various points of view, in which the temperance cause appears to me so valuable and interesting, and first, experience has testified that it is the handmaid of religion. It prepares the minds and the hearts of men, to consider their claims and yield to the authority of the Bible. It saves many a private christian from the misery, if not the ruin, resulting from intemperance; and rescues the ministry from the foul reproach of such a vice. It purifies and strengthens individual christians, and every congregation, as well as each sect singly considered; while it broadens and extends the church universally.

Second. For the purposes of this argument, we may contemplate morals as distinct from religion; altho' beyond all doubt, the latter is the only true foundation, test and security of the former. The temperance reformation is the guardian-angel of morals in all the forms in which they exist. It cultivates the spirit of kindness in word and deed; it takes a deep interest in the welfare of others; teaches to esteem and love them more and more; is favorable to all dealing; and in regard to manners, it certainly contributes to make them more respectful, considerate and refined.

Third. I look upon the temperance reformation in all its bearings, as pre-eminently patriotic; and this will appear manifest from the fact, that all the good that it does, advances directly the welfare and honor of our country. But I propose to notice under this head two advantages, politically considered. 1. The result of its general success will be to abolish the use of spirits in our elections. This will rescue the poor and weak from the dishonor of such influences.—Thus will be saved from guilt and misery, both the tempter and the tempted. 2. It will strip the demagogue and imbecile of a portion of the power, which he now wields for the corruption and ruin of the people. It will moreover deprive him of the specious argument, which has been so successfully yet discreditably addressed to the dealers in ardent spirits. These two results will have a direct effect on the purity of elections, on the independence of electors, and consequently on the rightful influence of a majority of upright voters.

Fourth. The interests of literature are unquestionably advanced by the temperance cause. I speak of literature, not in the ordinary sense, but as embracing all education, and all persons, engaged in preparing books for the public. With regard to such as are employed, in the exercise of

their own, or in the development of the mental powers of others, it is impossible to doubt the application to the whole field of cultivation, of Fresnoy's maxim for the painter:

"To Temperance all our liveliest powers we owe: She bids the judgment wake, the fancy flow; For her the artist slings the fuming yeast, The midnight roar, the bacchanalian guest."

Still less can we doubt the incalculable value of temperance, to all who are devoted to instruction; to every editor of a newspaper, review, or magazine; to the printer, the binder, and the bookseller; and to every other person employed in any way whatever, from the paper manufacturer, to the bookseller and librarian.

Fifth. A few years since, and no one imagined that the use of spirits was injurious to the constitution, except when they were taken immoderately. But the opinion of medical men and medical societies, has been very generally declared, that they are always pernicious, however regularly and temperately used. If this be not deemed sufficient, by such as have all the prejudice and false pride of existing habit, to contend with, it ought to be all sufficient with those who have as yet contracted no habit. Such a practice necessarily produces an unnatural state of the constitution, and renders it less manageable in case of sickness. With regard to the immoderate use of spirits no one ever doubted that intemperance was a species of suicide, as to both health and life. The temperance reform has laid the axe to the root of the evil, by enforcing the absolute necessity of total abstinence. This, as experience has demonstrated, is the only safe and efficient remedy, in the cause of intemperance, whether moderate or excessive, occasionally or constant. It is equally the only safe and efficient preventive; because where one out of a thousand drunkards had not been previously addicted to the habitual use of ardent spirits, all the rest had been. Hence, the temperance cause insists upon the obligation of total abstinence, not only in the devotee of liquor, but in every man, without any inquiry as to the possibility or even probability of his becoming a victim. The temperance cause acts on the acknowledged, undoubted fact, that temperate habitual drinkers are the real authors of all the intemperate. If those did not exist, these never would. Let him, who insists on drinking still, whether under the false notion that it is beneficial to himself, or under the influence of habit; whether under a self sufficient trust in himself, which tens of thousands have repented in agony and shame, or under a disregard of the interests of others, remember, that every drunkard claims him as one of his many fathers.

Sixth. The temperance reform aims at another important end; for it has already accomplished, in part, and will accomplish completely, a far higher and more general security for the life, health and prosperity of others, than now exists. Perhaps, there is not a single person, who has not been many times sensible, in the course of his experience, how much his life, health, or property, has been at times exposed by the intemperance of others. Every department of business has suffered, and the confidence in others indispensable to society (and often involuntary, as in the case of passengers in a stage or vessel) has been violated, not dozens, but thousands of times, through the influence of liquor. The temperance reform is rapidly removing, and must eventually succeed in totally removing all these numerous grounds of apprehension and danger.

Seventh. The temperance cause is, to an extent that cannot be calculated, the friend and promoter of frugality, industry and systematic economy. It is not denied that the intemperate are almost always distinguished by the opposite qualities. However well disposed they may be, the very habit makes it impossible for them to cultivate and practice these cardinal virtues of individual prosperity.—Add to this, that they become inevitably a prey to the fraud, cunning, or boldness of others. All these victims are then saved: their property and all their earnings are saved; virtuous and useful are substituted instead of immoral and pernicious habits; and a good example takes the place of a destructive one. The multitudes to be saved in future years cannot be estimated: and the far greater number of children, relatives, friends, dependants, and even strangers, who could otherwise have been more or less injured in character and habits, can still less be estimated.

Eighth. The preceding consideration leads to another very important result. If the use of ardent spirits were totally abolished, a poor house would be almost unknown in our land; while the inmates of hospitals and lunatic asylums would be diminished one half, if not two thirds.—The testimony collected on this subject, since the commencement of the temperance reform, is absolutely astonishing and overwhelming. Doubtless a vague notion of the kind existed before; but it was an indefinite supposition that never fixed our attention or

riveted our interest. But careful examination has now established the fact; and the man who brought out the result, is better entitled to exclaim in gratitude and delight, "I have found it, I have found it," than Pythagoras or Archimedes. However much the legislator may neglect the morals of a small minority, for drunkards are such, or the security of life, health, and property, I trust it will not be long before he will see that the direct interests of the majority are concerned in abolishing intemperance, as the most effectual mode of dispensing with poor laws, poor taxes, and poor houses. I trust equally, that he will soon have the good sense to discover, that to raise a revenue from licences, is to patronize vice, and all its family of mischievous consequences. I cannot express the folly or criminality of levying taxes at the expense of virtue, better than in the language of the great Christian Poet, Cowper:

"The excise is fattened with the rich result Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks, Forever dribbling out their base contents, Touched by the Mias fingers of the state, Bleed gold for ministers to sport away. Drink and be mad then; 'tis your country bids."

Ninth. We must not overlook another all important result, equally well established by actual experience. The amount of crimes in our country would be diminished, according to the best opinions, founded on actual inquiry, at least one half, if not two thirds. Until the temperance movement called public attention to the fact, that so many thousand offences against the laws were annually perpetrated, under the influence of liquor, it was never suspected. Every one had known or heard of instances; but except what he saw occasionally in the newspapers, none suspected that the black record would shrink at once to half its size, if all intemperance were banished from the land.—Yet such is the fact. The legislator knows it; but he is too little of a patriot, or too much of a politician or a party man, to attend to this vital interest of the community.

Tenth. Who does not see the natural consequences of the two preceding considerations? If so many thousands of diseased and insane, of paupers and criminals, are saved to the community, and become industrious, healthy, and virtuous citizens, who shall estimate the extent to which the innocent will be spared the sufferings which must have been otherwise inflicted on them by the misconduct of others. It is a provident benevolence, that removes temptation. It is a just benevolence, which prevents crime, and saves the necessity of punishment. It is a tender and lovely benevolence, which saves tens of thousands of the innocent from the misery which intemperance, in the forms of disease, lunacy, poverty, and crime, would have brought upon them, from the acts of others.

Eleventh. The cause, in which so many hundreds of societies are now embarked, recommends itself to good sense and good feeling in another way. What human being is so degraded, so lost to all self-respect, as the drunkard? Who is so little respected by others? Who is so apt to become undesignedly an object of mournful pity, to the reflecting and benevolent, of ridicule or contempt to the thoughtless or proud? Such a man must always be self-condemned, because self-dishonored. He is an object of mockery and merriment to the school boy, the street loafer, the common sailor, and to servants themselves. He cannot see his own face, without shame and disgust. His very breath pollutes the kiss of the most tender love. He is, and he feels that he is a mean creature, an object of disgust, if not of ridicule or contempt. The temperance movement restores to him his own and the respect of others, which he had lost. And as a preventive measure, how many tens of thousands will be saved thro' future years, from all this self-degradation, in their own and the eyes of others!

Twelfth. These considerations derive new force and value, when we pass from private to public stations. If self-respect be a pearl of great price to the humblest citizen, how many fold more precious must it be to the public man. The respect of others is an important element in private comfort and happiness, but in the public character whether in the executive, legislative or judicial department; whether in the pulpit, at the bar, or in the professor's chair, whether in the army or navy, it is an indispensable constituent of power, authority, and usefulness. What but the temperance reformation can work so miraculous a change, that in future years no public man, in any of the departments I have named, and no public officer of any description, shall ever dishonor himself, or his station, his profession, or his country, by the sacrifice of self-respect and the respect of others, at the shrine of liquor.

Thirteenth. The influence of the temperance reformation on individual, domestic and social happiness, is equally conspicuous. What being is more wretched than the slave of strong drink? How is he forever tormented by shame and remorse! Miserable in body, he is more miserable in mind.

He is, and he knows it, a self-made leper, in the sight of God and man. Look then at his family: at his wife, children, servants. Are they not the victims of his passion, caprice or violence? If he does not mistreat or wound them, how does he punish them by the wretchedness he inflicts, by day, and by night! What a dread of his presence! What relief! when he is absent! What cheerfulness, when he sleeps! What trembling at the sound of his voice! What a shudder at the glance of his eye! How bitter the smothered thought, "if thou wert but dead!" How touching those sighs, "Would God it were even! Would God it were morning!" Let him go abroad, and how does his coming disturb the serenity and harmony of the social circle! How are his family struck with grief and shame! How his friends and relatives wish that he were absent! Even strangers are filled with pity and regret, if he is otherwise a respectable man; with indignation if he is not! What neighborhood, that has been cursed by the midnight yells, and all the shocking and disgusting conduct of the drunkard, has not felt his death or removal to be a blessing! What city, that has beheld the intemperate, staggering in her streets, vomiting in her gutters, or belching and snoring on her pavements, has not felt anguish and dishonor? When the stranger has visited her almshouse, and hospital, and lunatic asylum, has she not shuddered and mourned, as the burning faces, or the wasted forms of intemperance passed frequent before him? And how has she groaned in bitterness, at his just remark, "these are the tombs of living drunkards." Who can estimate the amount of misery, individual, domestic, and social, that drunkenness produces? Who can calculate the shame, or bleeding pity, or remorse, that agonize the souls of so many thousands? Human power is impotent to do it. But the temperance reformation comes, and light, order, and happiness, succeed to darkness, confusion, and misery. How brilliant a sunrise, after such a night of despair! What a glorious resurrection from the grave of misery and vice! Nor is this all. The messenger of glad tidings to the family, the neighborhood, the social circle, the city, is a messenger of glad tidings to the whole country. As the tree, when diseased, languishes and decays, from the root to the summit-bough, but when relieved is gay and beautiful to the eye; so when intemperance is banished from the land, a whole people rejoice; for they are a nation without a drunkard. That our may be the first nation thus privileged, honored and blessed, is the patriotic object of American Temperance Societies. They are one of the best and noblest parts in the divine system for the moral government and christianization of the world. Let them be faithful, and as they will honor God and bless their country, so will they set before other nations a noble example of the highest duty, the most durable usefulness. Let them and their co-laborers throughout christendom be steadfast in faith, and fervent in love; and angels and the spirits of the just made perfect, may yet behold a world without a drunkard.

Respectfully, and with esteem,
THOS. S. GRIMKE.

Baltimore Sept. 3.

Love and Madness.—A most atrocious attempt to assassinate was made in this city last evening. A young German lady about three weeks in this country, and residing with her friends in Howard street, was walking in company with several persons in Fleet street, near the intersection of Happy alley, last evening between five and six o'clock, when she was accosted by a young man, (one of her countrymen) who, after walking a few steps by her side, demanded of her whether she would marry him. She answered No! The young man retreated a step or two, pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot the unfortunate object of his affection in the back. He was promptly seized and committed to prison, and the wounded body taken to the house of Dr. Allen, in Ann street. The wound appears to have been made with duck shot; the whole charge entered the left shoulder, about equidistant from the vertebræ and the arm, to which direction may be imputed the escape of the victim from immediate death, as the muzzle of the pistol was not probably more than two inches from her body. The report of the pistol indicated that it had been heavily charged, as the assassin unquestionably intended to do his business effectually. The writer of this saw the wounded lady last evening, and again this morning, and with much pleasure expresses a belief that the wound is not dangerous, and that the unfortunate young lady will this time escape the fate which the malignity of her pretended lover had premeditated.—Gazette.

A Steamboat in China.—A Canton paper announces the sailing of the steamboat Ringta, bound for Pekin. "She has on board a cow, a surgeon, an orchestra, and an elegant furnished cabin, where passengers may play at cards, smoke opium and snore."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR 1833-34.

Ashe—George Phillips, S. Jonathan Horton and T. Wither, C.
Anson—Win. A. Morris, S. without opposition.
P. W. Kittrell and A. W. Brandon, C.
Beaufort—Wm. E. Smau, S. W. L. Kennedy and Samuel Swallow, C.
Berrie—A. W. Mebane, S. David Outlaw and T. J. Pugh, C.
Burke—M. Brittain, S. A. Burgin and David Copening, C.
Bladen—Robert Melvin, S. Robert Lyon and William Jones, C.
Buncombe—Jno. Clayton, S. Jaa Weaver and Joseph Henry, C.
Brunswick—Wm. R. Hall, S. Sam. A. Laspeyre and Benjamin Leonard, C.
Chowan—Joseph B. Skinner, S. Charles Mixson and Baker Welsh, C.
Canden—Enoch Nash, S. Thomas Tillett and Caleb Barco, C.
Carteret—Otway Burns, S. Samuel Leffers and Elijah Whitehurst, C.
Caswell—James Kerr, S. John E. Brown and Stephen Dodson, C.
Currituck—Daniel Lindsay, S. John B. Jones and James Sanderson, C.
Crawen—Richard D. Spaight, S. John B. Dawson and Frederick P. Latham, C.
Cabrarrus—George Klutz, S. D. M. Barringer and Wm. McLean, C.
Cumberland—Duncan McCormick, S. Dillon Jordan, jr. and David McNeill, C.
Columbus—L. R. Simmons, S. Caleb Stephens and Marmaduke Powell, C.
Chatham—Nathan A. Stedman, S. John S. Guthrie and Carney Cotton, C.
Duplin—John E. Hussey, S. Joseph Gillespie and A. O. Graddy, C.
Davidson—John A. Hogan, S. Henry Ledford and Wm. Wiseman, C.
Edgecomb—Hardy Flowera, S. J. W. Potts and Turner Bynum, C.
Franklin—Thomas G. Stone, S. William A. Battle and Joseph J. Macklin, C.
Granville—Thos. H. Norman, S. Jas. Wyche and Wm. R. Hargrove, C.
Guilford—G. C. Mendenhall, S. David Thomas and Allen Peoples, C.
Greene—Wyatt Moye, S. James Harper and Robert L. Allen, C.
Gates—John Walton, S. Lemuel Riddick and John Willy, C.
Hertford—John Vann, S. Sipha Smith and Isaac Carter, C.
Haywood—Wm. Sitton, S. N. Edmonston and Wm. Parham, C.
Halifax—Isam Matthews, S. John R. J. Daniel and Wm. M. West, C.
Hyde—Dameron Pugh, S. John B. Jasper and Daniel Murray, C.
Iredell—Joseph P. Caldwell, S. James A. King and William Potts, C.
Johnston—Hillery Wilder, S. John McLeod and Josiah Holder, C.
Jones—James Harrison, S. Nathan Foscoe and John H. Hammond, C.
Lincoln—D. Hoke, S. H. Cansler and Percine Roberts, C.
Lenoir—William D. Mosely, S. Blount Coleman and Pinckney Harder, C.
Mecklenburg—Washington Morrison, S. Wm. J. Alexander and Andrew Greer, C.
Moore—Duncan Murchison, S. J. Montgomery and Wm. Wadsworth, C.
Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, S. F. Locke and E. F. Lilly, C.
Macon—Benj. Brittain, S. James W. Guinn and Thomas Tatham, C.
Martin—David Latham, S. John Cloman and Edwin S. Smithwick, C.
Northampton—Harod Faison, S. Allen Pierso and Samuel Calvert, C.
Nash—Samuel Arrington, S. George Boddie and Ford Taylor, C.
New-Hanover—Jos. A. Hill, S. L. H. Murstcler, S. Register, C.
Onslow—Thomas Foy, S. Daniel Thompson and Thomas Ennett, C.
Orange—William Montgomery, S. Jos. Ellison and John Stockard, C.
Person—Robert Vanhook, S. Robert Jones and Thomas McGehee, C.
Pitt—A. Moye, S. J. L. Forman and R. Cherry, C.
Pasquotank—John M. Skinner, S. William T. Reil and Nathan M. Rapper, C.
Perquimans—Henry Skinner, S. Thomas Wilson and Benjamin Mullen, C.
Roanoke—John Beard, jr. S. Charles Fisher and John Clements, C.
Rutherford—M. P. Shuford, S. O. B. Irvine and A. W. Moore, C.
Richmond—Alexander Martin, S. James Williams and Duncan Malloy, C.
Robeson—S. Howell, S. Giles McLean and Alexander Watson, C.
Rockingham—Robert Martin, S. Philip Irien and Benjamin Settle, C.
Randolph—Henry B. Elliott, S. Abraham Brower and Alexander Cunningham, C.
Surry—W. P. Dobson, S. D. W. Courts and H. M. Waigh, C.
Stokes—M. R. Moore, S. John F. Poidexter and Leonard Ziglar, C.
Sampson—E. C. Gwin, S. A. Monk and D. Sloan, C.
Tyrrell—Ephraim Mann, S. Charles McCleese and George H. Alexander, C.
Warren—W. N. Edwards, S. John Bragg and T. J. Judkins, C.
Wayne—Gabriel Sherrard, S. Patrick C. Cromwell and Cullen A. Blackman, C.
Wake—Chas. L. Hinton, S. N. G. Rand and Wesley Jones, C.
Wilkes—Gen. Edmund Jones, S. B. F. Martin and William Horton, C.
Washington—Josiah Collins, jr. S. Sam'l. Hardison and James Phelps, C.
Town of Edenton—Jonn. H. Haughton.
Town of Hillsborough—Wm. A. Graham.
Town of Salisbury—Richard H. Alexander.
Town of Newbern—Charles Shepard.
Town of Fayetteville—James Seawell.
Town of Wilmington—John D. Jones.
Town of Halifax—William I. Yong.

Quick Letter Delivery.—The late Duke of Queensbury undertook for a heavy bet to convey a letter fifty miles within an hour. The letter was inclosed in a cricket-ball, and thrown from one to the other of twenty-four expert Cricket-players, and delivered within the time.—Quarterly Review.

What next?—A man in Jefferson county, N. Y. has invented a machine for milking cows.