

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

VOL. IV.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1834.

NO. 198

[BY REQUEST.]

## THE INQUISITION.

The Inquisitorial Law took its rise out of the ignorance and brutality of the Dominicans monks:—"They were entirely ignorant," as Mosheim justly remarks, of all judicial proceedings, and sound law. They knew only the Tribunal of Penance, where men testified for and against themselves. On this they modeled the laws of the Inquisition. Hence these laws are, "in many respects, contrary to the feelings of humanity, and the plainest dictates of equity and justice."

"The Inquisitor" exhibits the specimen of a creature made in God's image, destitute of the least feeling of humanity, and a consummate knave. He smiles on the most horrible torments of a fellow being; the groans of bleeding, lacerated, and dying fellow mortals, are the music of his dark cave; in which far below the surface of the earth, in close dungeons, where the ear of man cannot hear him, he practices his horrid vocation, after the manner of his master in the dark regions below!

In Spain where this tribunal triumphed in the reign of terror, over religion, morals, and humanity, there were eighteen different Inquisitorial courts, with their apostolic Inquisitors. And besides the legions of officers in these dens, there were twenty thousand familiars dispersed over the land. These mingled, as spies and informers, in all companies: invaded the sanctity of families, and dragged all suspected persons to the cells of the Inquisition. They would come up to families in the noon-day and at the midnight hour; they carried off the wife and mother from the bosom of husband and children; they would single out the blooming maid, and the young man, the stay of his adored mother; and the "bride, from the very circle of her gay friends!—The great virtues and respectability in society, were no shield against the invaders. Mere suspicion, or a personal quarrel, or the place of a voluptuous Inquisitor's eye on youth and innocence, were sure to send them to the prison carriage, at the dead hour of night, to the person's house, to carry the victim to this tomb of the living. Such was the terror inspired by these incarnate devils, that the parent and the brother would hurry, with trembling steps, to the door.—And whenever the appalling words were heard—"Open unto the Holy Inquisition!"—"Deliver up your wife—your daughter—your son, to the Holy Inquisition!"—that instant would the terror-stricken relative, without daring to ask a single question, or breathe one murmur, or even implore pity, and the victims out, and deliver them up to these fiends! The bereaved father or husband would next day go into mourning, and wail of the dear lost one, as no more!—Gloom and melancholy were spread through the family, and the remains of hope were followed up in the bitterest despair. Even their tears and their sorrows had to be concealed, lest they should be the next victims of ghostly suspicion.

And so profoundly secret do these familiars sometimes conduct their movements, that the members of the same family would know nothing of one another's apprehension. In Giddes' states, that a father and three sons and three daughters, living all in the same house, were carried prisoners to the Inquisition, without knowing of one another being there, until seven years after. When those of them who were alive, as when an Auto da Fe!—Flame, after seven years weeping and despair, their eyes fell on each other, about to be consumed in the fire of the Papist's grand human sacrifices! See Dr. M. Giddes, vol. i. p. 392.

The prisoners are not confronted with the accusers or informers. No witnesses are produced; and the basest of mankind are admitted as spies and accusers. Even the most alleged against them is not made known to them. He must make out the best way he can, and confess his own crime. He does not, he is put to the rack, and a confession extorted from him. "This procedure," says the historian Voltaire, "unheard of in the institution of the Inquisition, makes all Spain tremble; suspicion reigns in all bosoms; friendship and quietude are at an end; brother dreads brother, and father his own son. Hence the taciturnity of a nation endued with all the vivacity natural to a glowing and fruitful climate."—Vol. Hist. vol. ii. ch. 118. Jones' Ch. Hist. vol. ii. p. 99.

Let us conduct my reader into the interior of the Inquisition. I shall follow the progress of the most approved authors, in their investigations of the "Infernal Tribunal." The exterior of the building is sufficient to strike terror into the bosom of the man who has always trodden the soil of Spain. The entrances are through long, winding passages; through poudrous

doors, and the clanking of chains. The walls are black and filthy; the flash of gleaming torches reveals the sullen and taciturn officers and the familiars whose countenances, retaining little of "the human face divine," frown an eternal scowl of vengeance on all who have the misery of coming near them; while their eyes flash with the glare of the hidden fire perpetually burning within their guilty souls! The stoutest hearted cannot view them without horror. The torturing dungeons are so deep, and the massy doors so close, that the groans and the horrid shrieks of the tortured victims, cannot reach the air; or if perchance there ever came—

"so loud a shriek  
As reached the upper air,  
The hearers blessed themselves, and said,  
The spirits of the sinful dead  
Denounced their tortments there!"

But if my reader can follow me, let me be more minute in detail. I shall detail to the public the torments of every day's occurrence.

1. *The Torture by Water.*—The victim is laid on a table, and tied down so tightly by cords, that they cut through the flesh into the bone, of his arms, thighs, and legs. The nostrils of the wretch are stuffed with a thick paste; a narrow filter is inserted in his mouth, through which quantities of water are poured. At every breath he is forced to swallow a mouthful of water, till at last his swollen stomach and heaving breast show the extent of the torture he endures.—He struggles fearfully, to escape from his bondage, but his struggles are of no avail, except to increase the pangs he suffers. Nature at length is soon exhausted, and then these diabolical operations are suspended for a moment, and the sufferer is asked if he will confess his crime. He cannot speak, but with what little strength he has remaining, shakes his head. The torture is again commenced. Flask after flask of water is again poured down the sufferer's throat, to force him to confess a crime of which he is entirely innocent. This is often continued until the victim expires under his murders' hands.

There is another form of torture by water. The victim's nostrils are closed with paste, a thin muslin cloth is put over his mouth, and water poured in a current on it, until the cloth is actually carried down into his stomach! A is drawn up by his inhuman tormentors, with inexpressible pain, besides his continual danger of suffocation. The victim often expires sooner by this process than by the other just mentioned.

2. *Torture by Fire.*—The victim is placed on the floor, with his feet towards a blazing fire; his soles are fixed near the red coals; the fire is placed along the whole length of his limbs. He is chained down by the neck and hands to the floor. One of the familiars is continually employed in fanning the poor christian's feet and legs with hard and oil, while another tormentor is stirring up the fire into the intensest blaze! The torment is beyond conception! His feet and limbs are continually roasting!

Sometimes the fire has been applied in "the dry heat." The victim is put into a large vessel of iron or copper, and the fire put beneath it; and he is left beneath the lid, to the burning and suffocating air—until he expires; and his body is reduced to ashes.

(To be Continued.)

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

James T. Ashbury and others }  
vs. }  
John Penman. } Or. Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Kape, Michael Poff, Samuel Becket and others. Also, on lots No. 196 and 193 in the town of Charlotte, formerly owned by Dr. Thomas Harris and now the property of said Penman. Also, on one Gage. Also, on said Penman's interest in a tract of land, formerly owned by Sampson Wolf, on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 176 acres, and known and distinguished as the Penman Gold Mining Tract.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said Penman appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Bralcy Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Price adv. \$34 0200

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

Robert Sloan and wife and others }  
vs. }  
John Robinson and others. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Robinson, one of the defendants in this case, resides within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said Defendant appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there answer, plead or demur, otherwise the Bill will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.

True Copy. D. R. DUNLAP, C. C. E. Price adv. \$3.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

Jonathan Norsett }  
vs. }  
Saunders Presley. } Original Attachment.

Levied in the hands of William Chaney, and him summoned as Garnishee.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said Presley appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment pro confesso will be taken. Witness, Bralcy Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Price adv. \$2 0200

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

James A. Black & Co. }  
vs. }  
John Penman. } Original Attachment.

Levied on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Kape, Michael Poff, Samuel Becket and others. Also, on lots No. 196 and 193 in the town of Charlotte, formerly owned by Dr. Thomas Harris and now the property of said Penman. Also, on one Gage. Also, on said Penman's interest in a tract of land, formerly owned by Sampson Wolf, on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 176 acres, and known and distinguished as the Penman Gold Mining Tract.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said Penman appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Bralcy Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Price adv. \$31 0200

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

John B. Hutchison and Matilda his wife }  
vs. }  
John L. Hayes, admr. of Mosse J. B. Hayes, dec'd. } Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert A'gee and Jane his wife, two of the defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said defendants 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 last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, Bralcy Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Test: B. OATES, C. C. E.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1834.

Duty Hax }  
vs. }  
Levi Hax. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, for the said defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer to the plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the same will be heard in parts, and decree made accordingly. Witness, P. Thompson, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Charlotte, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1834.

P. THOMPSON, C. C. E. & C. L. June 25th, 1834.—Price adv. \$2 0200

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1834.

Mary Beatty }  
vs. }  
Robert Sloan and Ruth his wife, }  
William Beatty, John Beatty, }  
Nancy Armstrong, }  
Wm. McKinley and Sarah his wife, }  
Ann Beatty, Francis M. Beatty, }  
Robert A. Beatty, }  
Henry Clinton and Eleanor his wife, }  
Heirs at Law of John Beatty, dec'd. } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. McKinley and Sarah his wife, heirs at law of the said John Beatty, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and then there plead or answer, judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them. Witness, Bralcy Oates, Clerk of said Court at Office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834.

Test: B. OATES, C. C. E.

## Methodist Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING will be held about six miles from Charlotte, at a place called the Big Spring Camp Ground, commencing on the last day of the present month. Persons desirous of tenting on the ground, may obtain lots by application to either of the subscribers. The lots measure 15 feet in front and 30 feet back, and are valued at from one to three dollars. The money arising from the sale of lots will be appropriated to paying for the Camp Ground and erecting an arbor for Public Worship.

THOMAS McDONALD, WM. WILLIAMSON, BRALCY OATES.

July 4th, 1834.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

*Surgical Operations.*—A very large Tumor was removed, a few days since, from the side of a young lady, by Dr. Smiley, of this city. Some idea may be formed of its dimensions from the fact, that after the operation, which diminished one third of its size, it measured twelve inches and a half in circumference, and weighed only half an ounce less than one pound. No bad symptoms took place, and the young lady has entirely recovered from the effects of the operation. Few instances have occurred in which an operation of such magnitude has been attended with so few bad effects.

[National Gazette.]

LANCASTER, PA. JUNE 13.—*Spontaneous Combustion.*—A circumstance came to our knowledge a few days since of spontaneous combustion, which instead of throwing new light upon the subject, involves it in still deeper mystery. About two years since the late Mr. S. C. Sluymaker presented to Mr. Adam Reigart of this city, a small piece of wood, evidently cedar, which he had detached from a large piece, found in excavating the deep cut of the rail road, at the Gap, in this county, about 39 feet below the surface. This piece, weighing not more than two ounces, was broken in two, and laid upon a white pine shelf in Mr. Reigart's counting room. About three or four days before the discovery was made, which I am about to describe, Mr. Whitaker, a gentleman who resides with Mr. Reigart, on whipping the dust from the shelf with a wet cloth, took up the piece of wood, and after having dusted the shelf, laid them as before. Three days after this it was accidentally discovered that one of the pieces had ignited, and combustion was progressing so rapidly that the shelf would have been in a few minutes on fire; and, if it had happened at night, the consequence might have been very serious. On examination a portion of one of the pieces was found reduced to ashes of a dark gray colour, and from some of the outer fibres being sound, and ashes lodged in the interior under them, it would appear that combustion had commenced, not upon the outer part of the wood, nor upon the side which lay in contact with the shelf, but in the interior of the stick—the surrounding fibres being disintegrated by the action of the fire within, and ready to fall to pieces.

The shelf was at least six feet from the floor, and so situated that no spark from a candle or lamp could have communicated with it, and upon close examination it is evident the fire was not communicated externally. Mr. Reigart has taken proper care to preserve the remains of the wood and the ashes, as nearly as possible in the state in which they were found.

Geologists—particularly those who contend that peat, whether anthracite or bituminous, is of igneous origin, and who entertained speculative opinions upon the causes of its carbonization, may find in this singular circumstance, an elucidation of some of their theories, or ground for the support of a new one.—*Journal.*

## LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office in Charlotte, on the 1st of July.

A—Sample Alexander, 2, Mrs. Margaret Allen, Miss Abernethy, Isaac Alexander.

B—John Birch, Wm. K. Borden, David Bryson, Nelson Lee Black.

C—Wm. Cook, Thos. Cooper, John Coppa, Jos. Cannon, G. W. Carvell, County Clerk, David Chambers, E. W. Clark, Thomas Cerey, A. F. Caldwell, Andrew Cunningham.

D—Andrew R. Dunn, Sampson Duster, Jas. A. Dixon, Miss Mary Dodd, James Downmond, Robt. I. Dinkins, J. George W. Davis, Mr. Dwyer.

E—Henry R. Ester, Mrs. Jane Elliott, Kitchen W. Elliott, Chas. Eims, sen. A. R. Erwin, John D. Elliott, Standhope W. Erwin.

F—John C. Flaniken, Andrew Flaniken, Walter Fairis.

G—Robt. W. Gardner, Wm. Garrett, Dr. Jas. F. Gilmer, Thomas H. Gardner, Andrew A. Goin, Wm. Gundy, A. J. R. Gardner.

H—Reid Wood, Mrs. Margaret Henderson, R. B. Houston, Edw. G. Hyde, James P. Henderson, Miss Jane Hutton, John Hall, Wm. Hicks, Miss Elizabeth Hayes, Samuel T. Hutchinson, E. Holt, Dr. J. M. Harpold, Thomas Hoover, John Harris, J. John H. Hoskins, 2, Hastings & Long, 3.

I & J—Dr. John Irwin, Jesse C. Johnston, Reuben Johnston, 2, J. M. Jettree, F. J. Jetton.

K—John Knox, John Kerr, 2.

L—Mary E. Lewis, Henry Lewis, Wm. Lucky, Henry Lewis, David Lyle, 3.

M—James McGrath, George W. Moore, John McLaughlin, Elizabeth Maxwell, Rev. John Maginnis, Moses Moury, Thomas A. Mora, 2, James W. Martin, Wm. McDaniel, Jeremiah Maxwell, Milton McClelland, Henry Moyle, Miss Elizabeth A. Mason, Wm. McNeill.

N—Salem W. Norwood, George Nichols, Joseph C. Nicholson.

P—John T. Pries, Mrs. Nelly Folk, Mrs. Sally S. Peoples, Joseph Payne, 2, Eliza W. Parks, Andrew D. Parker, Louisa Price, Miss Mary Parks, Elizabeth Parks.

R—Miss Mary Ross, Elizabeth C. Robertson, Felix Richards, Upton Rodien, Thomas Reed, Alexander Robison, Thomas A. Robbins, Carnes H. Robison.

S—Benjamin R. Smith, Asa Stephens, Adam Springs, Mister Sailer, Mrs. Susannah Shelby, Jno. Swift, John & Ely Simonds, John Short, John Snider, Edward Smith.

T—John Todd, James N. Thompson, James L. Todd, Stephen R. Turner, A. Thompson, Miss Mary Turner.

W—Wm. L. Walker, Isaac Wilson, Jesse Willet, Howard Whitlock, Susan E. Wallis, Matthew Wallis, Clark Weddington, Cyrus Williamson, Miss Ann Williams, Henry M. Woodruff.

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

## Spirit of the Press.

[BY REQUEST.]

FROM THE WESTERN TIMES.

In the electioneering campaign, which resulted in the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, his supporters kept up a continued cry of corruption and profane extravagance in the administration of Mr. Adams. To make all these charges true they instituted the "searching operation," and an almost universal proscription from office of all the adherents of the former administration. What was the result? What the flagrant abuses? Two or three defaulters were found among some four or five hundred turned out of office. Upon them the honest indignation of President Jackson and Amos Kendall fell with unmitigated fury. We ask what sentence shall be pronounced or what punishment inflicted upon those who have squandered millions of the people's money?

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

*The Post Office Department.*—We must again invite the solemn attention of the people to the debate on the affairs of the General Post Office. Mr. Clayton meets the question with equal truth and boldness, and the frauds, delinquencies, and corruptions of this rotten concern, are placed before the public by this distinguished Senator in such strong and bold relief, that they must command the sober consideration of the public. It will be seen from the remarks of Mr. Grundy, that so foul and manifest are the corruptions of the Department, that even the leading friends of the President dare not attempt to justify them. They only strive to palliate, to excuse, to cover up, to conceal. But all will not answer. Although the treasury presses may exclude the report of the Committee, together with the speeches of Messrs. Southard, Ewing, and Clayton, substituting the false glosses of the Department and its presses—yet the truth will ultimately make its way to the people, and produce that just measure of indignation which ought ever to follow such dark and wicked transactions.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

*THE POST OFFICE REPORT.*—We give this document entire to our readers. Its contents will astound the people. It is the most appalling exhibition of official corruption ever made public. Congress and the nation, for years past, have been deceived by false official reports from one of the highest Departments of the Government!

We have neither room nor inclination to day to comment upon this sickening development of corruption and depravity.

When Jackson was elected President, the General Post Office was seized upon as the engine to make Van Buren his "LEGITIMATE SUCCESSOR." Mr. McLEAN was required to make room for Major BARRY, who immediately commenced "THE WORK OF REFORM." And these are the fruits! This report shows both the means used to elect Mr. Van Buren, and its consequences!

There is an incident following this exposure which justifies the apprehension that other departments of the Government are equally rotten and corrupt. We allude to the course of the official press. The Washington Globe and Albany Argus approve of and justify these post office corruptions! If there was a spark of integrity in these journals—if all connected with the administration of the Government were not alike profligate and depraved, they would instantly demand the purification of that Augean stable. But the course of the Collar Press shows that the People have nothing to expect from the Administration, where all are too deeply implicated for one to expose the other. There is but one mode of redress left. If the people fail to apply this remedy, the country is lost.

FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

*A MONSTER FOUND OUT AT LAST.*—The Jackson men have been, for two or three years, exhibiting what they called a 'monster of corruption.' This monster they said was the United States Bank; and they called upon all the people to look through their scurvy glasses and see it. Well, a great many good people did look at the United States Bank, but used their own eyes; and, for their lives, could see nothing so very monstrous in it. They declared, if it was a monster, it was a peaceable, harmless and well disposed monster, and therefore not an object of very particular curiosity. In short, they felt as if they had been imposed upon by these people, who were incessantly shouting "mad dog," and they even suspected that this hue and cry had some sinister object, which was not allowed to see the light.

And, true enough, this now appears to be the fact. All this din and uproar has been raised for the purpose of calling off attention from a real monster, in order that the showmen of the wretched imposture we have been speaking of, might line their pockets out of the credulity of all who were silly enough to be caught in their trap. While, during this whole time a monster worth seeing—a real 'genuine monster of corruption,' about which there is no mistake—has been kept out of sight, so that it was impossible for the people to get a peep at him. This