

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, AUGUST 23, 1834.

NO. 203.

THE NAME CHANGED.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing in the Town of Morganton, N. C. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

TO BE DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited individuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to names, when he considered his principles orthodox, he selected "The Mountain Whig," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern. The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there is something in a name," and a recent visit to Morganton, where he had the pleasure of an interchange of views and sentiments with his future patrons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the people of Western North Carolina, like all other communities, are more or less divided; but, in relation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the rights of the States, as the only safeguard of liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and high-minded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination, to support their Political Institutions against aggression, and to stand down to their party, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from their Fathers.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished forefathers—who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the General and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a liberal construction of the Constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admissions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has any existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to flitter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Constitution which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of Government will be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and constitution, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhalloved ambition or their inordinate passions.

Though he has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing News of the day, both Domestic and Foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Poet's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking, to enroll their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c.

will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions. R. H. MADRA. July 19, 1834.

It is requested that Letters from a distance be directed to Salisbury, where the subscriber at present resides. R. H. MADRA. Subscriptions received at this Office. 11

Look Out!

THE person who borrowed from me, "Tom Cringles Log," in two volumes, will return it to me immediately, or let me know where it may be found, or perchance they may see their names in the Newspaper. Also, several other of my Books are loaned out in the same manner as above—the borrowers names are in my memorandum Book—whose names shall also be made public, "as well skilled in the Science of Book-KEEPING." WM. HUNTER. August 2, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash. All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte. All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to. ROBERT HUIE. July 24, 1834. 99f

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn the public not to trade for a Note, given by the undersigned to Thomas A. Mera, for Two Hundred Dollars, due February 19, 1835, as the consideration for which said Note was given has totally failed. THOMAS DWIGHT. July 25, 1834. 99f

VALUABLE LAND for Sale, On a Credit.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 25th day of August, being Monday of our next Superior Court, a small, but very valuable

Tract of Land,

containing 28½ acres, lying in Providence Settlement, adjoining the lands of O. Pierce and others, belonging to the heirs of Eli Springs, dec'd and sold for the benefit of said heirs, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. June 30th, 1834. 103

To all whom this may concern

I WOULD once more, and positively the last time, inform all persons who are indebted to the late Jno. G. Hoskins, dec'd. Dan'l. Gould, dec'd. or Lemuel Bingham, either by Note or Book account, that I have been constituted the Agent for and authorized to settle the business of the before named persons; and that I have received express instructions to extend no further indulgence, but to proceed according to law, without respect to persons, which instructions I feel bound to obey. B. THOMPSON, Agent. June 25th, 1834. 95f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

James A. Black & Co. vs. John Pennan. Original Attachment.

Layed on a tract of land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, adjoining the lands of William Rape, Michael Paik, Samuel Becket and others. Also, on lots No. 126 and 127 in the town of Charlotte, formerly owned by Dr. Thomas Harris and now the property of said Pennan. Also, on one Gig. Also, on said Pennan's interest in a tract of land, formerly owned by Sampson Wolf, on the waters of 12 Mile Creek, containing about 175 acres, and known and distinguished as the Pennan Gold Mining Tract.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that unless the said Pennan 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 and there plead or demur, judgment by default will be rendered against him. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said county, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834. B. OATES, c. c. c. 1200

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

IN EQUITY. 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 cause, resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal, that said Defendant may appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Monday in August next, and there to answer, plead or demur, otherwise the Bill will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly. True Copy. D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E. Price adv. \$4. 101

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Jonathan Norckett vs. Saunders Presley. Original Attachment.

Layed 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 there plead or answer, judgment pro confesso will be taken. Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1834. B. OATES, c. c. c. Price adv. \$2 1200

Fever & Ague

CURED IN EVERY INSTANCE BY THE USE OF THE GENUINE

"Rowand's Tonic Mixture," To which already more than ten thousand persons are ready and anxious to testify.

IN consequence of the attempts which are always made by knaves and impostors to palm off spurious imitations and counterfeits, as soon as the public have determined upon the value and excellence of a medicine; and, in order to secure those who wish to avail themselves of the acknowledged efficacy of Rowand's Tonic Mixture, as a thorough cure for Fever and Ague, or Bilious Intermittent Fever, against such impositions, the proprietor has concluded upon the necessity of confining the sale of the mixture, to a few established agents, in the different sections of the country, as are just sufficient to supply the regular demands. Therefore, he has the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg county and the other parts of the country adjacent thereto, that Messrs. Irwin & Elms, of Charlotte, has been appointed sole agent for the above place—who will hereafter have on hand a constant supply of said mixture. (Signed) JOHN R. ROWAND. August 6th, 1834.—014f Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER

LEAVES this place this day for New-York, and wishes to advise his numerous country friends of his present heavy stock of

GOODS,

And of his intention of laying in such further supplies as will be worthy their attention to call and examine.

He has now on hand and in Georgetown to be forwarded without delay, the following articles which are offered at WHOLESALE or RETAIL on accommodating terms:

54 Hogheads St. Croix SUGAR, 17 ds. N. Orleans & W. India Molasses, 150 Bags of Laguna, Rio and Cuba Coffee, 200 pieces Cotton Bagging, 50 coils Bale Rope, 1000 sacks Liverpool Salt, 75 barrels No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel, 4 terces Rice, 30 casks Stone Lime, 30,000 lbs. Bacon, (mostly sides.)

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

His Boat is constantly running, and he solicits freight from such persons as are disposed to patronize him.

CASH advanced on all Cotton left under his direction for shipment on owners' account to New-York or Charlotte. He has lately had erected a Cotton Shed, 200 feet long, the use of which he offers to such persons as may at any time desire to store their Cotton. No charge will be made. The Shed is so remote from any buildings that there is no danger of Cotton being consumed in case of fire breaking out in any part of the Town. He offers the use of his extensive lot as a FREE WAGON YARD, it being 300 ft. by 400. A large number of Wagons will find plenty of room. AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE. Charlot. S. C. July 26, 1834. 106f

NOW IS THE TIME!!!

I have just received a supply of Turnip Seed, and the season is now arrived for sowing. Among which are the following:

Ruta Baga or Yellow Russian Late Flat Dutch (a superior kind) Yellow Malta, and Large Norfolk Field

—ALSO— Fresh Raisins, Fresh Currants, (cheap) Prunes and

First rate MUSTARD, together with a few Pounds of

Colfish, Tongues and Somsils, a new and rare article in this market—remarkably low for the Cash.

August 7, 1834. WM. HUNTER.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by account, will please call on or by the First day of October next, and settle then by Cash or Note. Those failing to do so will find their in the hands of an officer.

I still continue to keep a general assortment of Saddles & Harness, which I will sell low for CASH. JAMES T. ASBURY. July 29, 1834. 108

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by N. Peabworth for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell on the last day of July instant, on the premises, the House and Lot, of the said N. Peabworth, bounded by the Academy lots on one side and on the other by Patrick Parker's lots also, at the same time a considerable quantity of personal property—Terms Cash. W. MORRISON, Trustee. July 25th, 1834.

Postponement.

THE above sale is postponed until the 4th Monday in August.

W. MORRISON Trustee. July 31, 1834. 103

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified not to trade for the HOUSE and LOT, pretended to be owned by Thomas A. Mera, as the undersigned has an Equity right in the same, which he is determined to assert. JOHN WOODRUFF. April 17, 1834. 53f

NOTICE.

ALL those who have not taken out Licenses, will please call and do it between this and Monday of the next Court.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff. August 6, 1834.

AN ADDRESS

Delivered on the 4th day of July, 1834, by the REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Days of public festivity have been observed in most ages of the world, but we are constrained to acknowledge, that they have too often been subservient to many vices which tend to degrade the dignity of man. But in proportion as Religion, Civilization and Science extended their united reign, these festivals, when observed, are conducted with more moderation and rationality.

We are willing to persuade ourselves that however much these may be wanting with us, that we so far possess them as to be able to rejoice together without giving up to those vices that would degrade an American citizen—This is an occasion for all, whatever may be their sentiments and avocation in life, to assemble and unite their joys,—for the event we celebrate was beneficial to all. But while we give this day to cheerfulness, pleasure and the grateful recollections of those mercies that gave us our civil liberties, let us not provoke the charge of inconsistency and mockery, by devoting to dissipation and asperity, those moments which are sacred to friendship. Banished then be the corroding cares and tumults of life—banished be party spirit and unfriendly feeling—banished be every thing that will tear asunder the bonds of friendly intercourse, or violate our social happiness and the public peace. Let us rather renew and confirm the vows of Union and Independence which bound together the spirits of our Fathers, who cast off the chains of oppression and assigned to us our present distinguished rank in the commonwealth of nations.

This day awakens in our minds recollections which are illustrious and memorable. It revives the spirit of the last age. It brings before our minds that august Assembly of Patriots, Philanthropists and Heroes who regardless of difficulty and danger declared that the United States of America should be "free, sovereign, and independent;" it transports us to the time when our Fathers were oppressed and in want; but preferring death to servitude, determined to assert their rights and to defend them also. Long had their filial duty expostulated with parental injustice—long did they deprecate the rupture of those ties they had been proud of preserving, but humble intreaty was spurned, aggression was followed by the rod—our Fathers remonstrated but was not heard. They changed remonstrance into murmur and murmur into resistance—they transferred their grievances from the throne of earth to the throne of heaven, and proceeded by an appeal to the God of battles and the sword of war. This was a time that "tried men's souls." They were at issue with the mistress of the sea, who had wealth and means of warfare on hand—while they were not furnished with equal means of defence. Without money—without credit—comparatively without arms and ammunition—surrounded with enemies without, and molested with enemies within—the convulsive shock approaching—how discouraging the aspect—but they had been taught to know that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, but to the faithful, the diligent and persevering. Conscious of the justice of their cause they called forth all their powers. Individual strife fled before the common interest. The Merchant, forgetful of his gain, changed the counting house for the camp, and the man who was loaded with years became unmindful of his impotency,—laid aside his staff and seized the deadly musket—and the generous hearted peasant grew impatient under oppression, and unmindful of his produce, left his half drawn furrow and his domestic joys, which he despised to have molested by a monarch's call—he beat his ploughshare into a sword and declared his wrongs must be repaired. And at the head of these was set a man on whose mind the elements of greatness had been bestowed—a man raised from among themselves, who combined with distinguished talent a character above suspicion,—whom if I were to attempt to eulogise before you I should merit your censure. Eulogy has in staken her province and her powers when she assumes as her theme the excellencies of Washington. His deeds and his virtues are his high eulogium—his deeds most familiar to your memories—his virtues most dear to your affections.

We should encroach upon the pleasures of to-day were we to attempt to set before you the difficulties and dangers which these men endured—the mournful tale would cast a damp upon your joys—And the indignation that the remembrance of them would excite in the mind of the Revolutionists would unfit their minds for receiving with pleasure that respect which is due to their actions.—Their noble deeds are familiar to you all. Nor shall we dwell upon their success—the mention of the fact is sufficient and it is inconsistent with dignity and prudence to talk forever of our victories, and triumph incessantly over a conquered enemy. Our fathers fought for their independence and obtained it. The charter

of our liberties was given us from the points of their bayonets, sealed with their blood—they laid on the ruins of monarchy the foundation of a Republic on the principle of equal rights and representation.

The principles on which a Republican Government is founded, have long been a subject of consideration and will still demand attention. It has been said such a government cannot be of long duration. We believe it can only exist with any degree of permanency where its subjects have their minds enlightened by Religion and Science—where there is integrity—moral rectitude—and a sincere regard for the public prosperity. In proportion as these exist and govern the minds of all, will a Republican Government prove permanent. But when we aim at the promotion of our own prosperity regardless of the good of the citizens in general—we will see such a government begin to decline. Self-interest carried to an undue extent will prove the high road to monarchy and despotism. We are pointed to the ancient Republics as examples of the transitory nature of such governments. But what was the state of morals with them? They lacked that moral principle which christianity inculcates. Integrity and uprightness was wanting with them, as nations. But although the Republics of Greece and Rome were of short duration, yet in many respects, their day was bright and glorious. The sun of science shone around them with a peculiar lustre—and although they have since ceased to be—and although no sun of song has deigned to celebrate the memory of their departed liberties, yet they have left behind them many mementos of their greatness. Homer yet lives in Epic song—Virgil in his soft flowing melodies, and Horace, the sentimental, the bold, the satirical, has transmitted to posterity a lasting monument of his literary greatness. But they lacked that integrity with their citizens which would have successfully directed their talents and powers, and they fell. Like a gallant ship without sufficient ballast, or skillful mariners, they became a sport to the winds of party spirit,—and wanting a principle to bind them together they were engulfed in the waves of Monarchy and Despotism.

But when we turn to our own Republic we find a spirit that has hitherto characterized us that was unknown in those ancient ones as a people. That constitution, by which we profess to be regulated, is acknowledged to be as wholesome as to its principles as could be expected in a production of corrupt human nature—many of its framers felt the duty of religious adoration to the God of Nature and felt also that no wisdom but that which is infinite was worthy to enact their laws of worship. Hence we find the blessings of toleration. The horrors of intolerance had been graven on the hearts of many with an iron pen. They had fled from its arrogance and sought relief in the wilds of America. What could we expect from such men and such principles, but the establishment of Literature—the diffusion of knowledge. To give a full account of their influence on this continent would at present be impracticable. But a short period has elapsed since it was a forest from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It was equally the abode of the Savage and the pleasure ground of the wild beast. The St. Lawrence, Hudson and Mississippi rolled their mighty waters to the Ocean—but they carried not with them riches for the Merchant,—no accommodation for civilized man. But what is her present aspect? Savage beast and savage man, affrighted at civilization fled, and sought repose beyond the Mississippi. That place where the savage paid his adoration to the sun—we see the enlightened christian assembled, worshipping him who made the sun and "set him in his tent." And the place where the Indian amused himself with his foolish song, we see the college where are assembled the noble minded youths of our country, with much exertion, ascending the hill of science—proposing to exalt their country by their talents and virtues, to what is great and dignified. And where dreary solitude and "awful silence" reigned, occasionally interrupted by the hiss of the serpent—now we see the commercial city—the bustle of business—the language and institutions of civilized life. In short, we see a nation that has arisen into respectability, admired at home and respected abroad—commanding the commerce of the world—our ships known on every sea—our flag waving in every harbour. But America, thy high eulogium is that in thy bosom the persecuted of every creed find a refuge, where he can exercise his mind with freedom—declare his sentiments with impunity, and practise them without restraint.

These are the effects of those principles which governed the minds of Americans in 1776. By the blessings of providence we see our Republic flourishing, although party spirit and internal broils have often annoyed us, yet there has been wisdom, unity, and prudence sufficient to steer the helm of government safely over their waves, and af-