

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 6, 1834. NO. 205.

THE GOLDEN MORTAR.



JUST RECEIVED a FRESH RECRUIT of MEDICINES.

Physicians and Families are invited to lay in their supply for the season before the assortment is broken. They can have genuine Medicines at low prices.

—ALSO—

Dentist and Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Gold Foil, Incorruptible Teeth, Medicine Chests, Thermometers, Tooth Brushes, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of COARSE and FINE PAINTS,

Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Lorillard's Scotch Snuff, Fancy Soap, &c. &c. &c.

My WINES consist of a good selection for medicinal use and of course are pure. They are Port and Madeira, of different qualities.

All orders shall receive due attention. Terms Cash, or short credit to punctual dealers. C. MORRISON.

August 23d, 1834.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Concord, August 15th, 1834.

THE officers commanding the companies attached to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, will parade their respective companies in Concord, on Tuesday, the 10th of September next, according to law, for Review and Inspection—each private will be required to be furnished with 12 rounds of blank cartridges. The Regiment will be formed precisely at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of DANIEL COLEMAN, Col. Comd't. JOHN P. PHIFER, J. Adjt.



REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Concord N. C. August 26th, 1834.

THE Officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade 4th Division of N. Carolina militia, are hereby notified to appear in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 10th of Sept. next, with their subalterns and privates under their command, except according to law, for the purpose of Review and Inspection, prepared to join the Regiment at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of WM. C. MEANS, Col. Comd't. C. J. HARRIS, Adjt.

ATTENTION! Rifle Volunteers.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at Meador's old field, on Friday, the 12th day of September next, armed and equipped as the law directs for the purpose of drill, at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, at Concord, on Tuesday, the 16th of September, with 12 rounds of blank cartridges, to join the Regiment, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of JOHN HALL, Captain.

August 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby notified not to trade for the HOUSE and LOT, pretended to be owned by Thomas A. Miers, as the undersigned has the legal right in the same, which he is determined to assert.

JOHN WOODRUFF.

April 17, 1834.

NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn the public not to trade for a Note, given by the undersigned to Thomas A. Miers, for Two Hundred Dollars, due February 12, 1835, as the consideration for which said Note was given has totally failed.

THOMAS DWIGHT.

July 26, 1834.

STRAYED

FROM the plantation of the subscriber in Cabarrus county, in the month of April, 4 likely Negroes, 1 white man, and 1 white woman, and it is expected they are making for the plantation formerly owned by the subscriber on the Catawba River. Any person bringing information of them shall be liberally rewarded.

W. S. W. HAYES.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1834.

Destructive Kissing.—Cicero speaks of the statue of Hercules which had the features worn away by the frequent kisses of the devout. Several instances of the same kind have occurred in modern times. The face of a figure of the Savior among the bronze bas-reliefs which adorn the Casa Santa at Loretto, has in this way been kissed quite away. The foot of the famous statue of St. Peter, in the Vatican, has lost much of its metal by the continued application of the lips and foreheads of pilgrims; and it has been found necessary to protect the foot of the statue of the Saviour, by Michael, in the Minerva, from simony, by a brass mask.

A circumstance of intense interest occurred recently in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, N. C. A son of Mr. Murdoch Gillis, we are informed, five years old, wandered from his father's house on the morning of Wednesday week. The distressed parents with their immediate neighbors instantly commenced a vigorous search for him, but without effect. On the succeeding Thursday and Friday, the woods, including a section called *Gum Swamp*, was scoured to an extent of from ten to fifteen miles, by the whole neighborhood. Some traces of the little sufferer were occasionally seen. The impression of his footsteps, broken bushes, where he had apparently endeavored to relieve his extreme hunger by eating the green buds and twigs, — a half demolished *May apple*, &c., with appearances having soon disburdened his stomach of its nauseous contents, — were the various means by which he was followed no less than three times across *Gum Swamp* run—passing over on logs not at all used for crossing, being dangerous and difficult of access; one person, in attempting to pass over one of these logs, fell into the water. Friday evening came; three days of unremitting exertions had passed, and the agonized parents had yet no tidings of their child! There remained now little hope of finding him alive.

On Saturday morning the search was renewed with increased energy. Between two and three hundred persons had collected, many coming from ten to fifteen miles. They were resolved to make one more faithful effort, to leave not a rod of ground untroubled, which promised the least hope of success. The exertions were continued with no better success until nearly sun-set on the evening of the fourth day of the child's wanderings.—His father was the foremost to descend here, in an open field, ten miles from home, and having walked probably not less than twenty-five miles, without a mouthful of food during the whole four days. His frame was so emaciated and weakened that he could scarcely drag his little limbs along; still he was walking on, looking for his father's house. On seeing his parent, the child burst into a hearty laugh, and fell into his arms, excessively delighted to see him. Some one presented him a biscuit, which he devoured instantly, but it caused sickness and vomiting.

The boy was conveyed home by his rejoiced parents, and though very feeble was doing well.—*Cherish Gazette.*

The West Will Act.—We did not in a late number of our paper make the assertion lightly, when we said that the majority of the freemen of North Carolina would petition but once more to the Legislature for assistance in reforming our Constitution: We were well assured of a stern determination of the Western people—to come up to the scratch without the intervention of the Assembly, in case they should again give us a stone when we ask them for a fish. Since the appearance of that article, this determination has been repeated and re-echoed with a spirit and energy that nothing can repress. Meetings have been lately held—presentments made by Grand Juries, and private assurances have been given us on this subject, that confirm us to the uttermost in the assertion that we will go AHEAD without the Legislature, if they refuse to go with, and direct us in this new and difficult path. The last number of the *RETRIBUTION* Secretary, the *FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER*, and *RALEIGH REGISTER*, have borne witness that we have in this matter, *told the naked truth*. We now call upon the other papers of this State who have the means of knowledge on this subject, to say, whether this be not the settled determination of the Western people? If this be the fact, it is but right that our Eastern friends should know it in time, in order that they may take measures to anticipate the evils of an irregular mode.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Fire.—According to Pliny, fire for a long time was unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians; and when Egeodius, the celebrated astronomer, showed it to them, they were absolutely in raptures.

The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged their ancestors were once without the use of fire; the Chinese confessed the same of their progenitors. Pomponius, Mela, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations, who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learnt it. Facts of the same kind are also attested by several modern relations.

The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1521, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw it on the descent of Magellan on one of their Islands. At first they believed it to be a kind of animal that fixed itself to, and fed upon wood. The inhabitants of the Philippine and Canarian Islands were formerly equally ignorant. African presents, even in our days, some nations in this deplorable state.

Parke's Chemical Essays.

REVIEW

OF THE NEW HANOVER ADDRESS, By the writer of the Internal Improvement Central Committee.—CONCLUDED.

We come to the statement in the Address that we have no mercantile Marine beyond a few miserable craft. We are obliged to the Hanover Committee for directing our attention to this expression. We are neither ashamed nor sorry to say that the sentence is too strongly worded. But it is a mistake of expression only, which escaped us in the heat of composition, but has led us into no error in argument, and, we trust, with such of our readers as read the whole Address, without a design to find fault, has not subjected us to any suspicion of a wish to speak disparagingly of the State. The exact truth is, that when we penned the Address, we had no access to any table of Tonnage, but we had the means of knowing, from a long residence in the North-Eastern Counties, and we did know, that a great deal of our produce which pass the Ocracoke Bar, was carried by the vessels of the Eastern States, and that, in general, our own sea vessels passing that Bar, were of small burthen, and of an inferior character. Our knowledge of Wilmington was any thing but accurate. We supposed it to be superior to that on the waters of the Albemarle and Pamlico, but did not take it to be of such high rank, either as to the size of their vessels or of their quality, as to carry with it the power to redeem the character of our whole mercantile Marine from condemnation. The Hanover Committee have not aimed at correcting our mistake in stating too strongly the low state of our shipping, but have quarrelled with and denounced our whole doctrine as to our foreign Commerce, and Tonnage, and Ports, as injurious to the State, and especially to Wilmington. Without entering into the inquiry as to the value of our foreign Commerce and the quality and amount of our Tonnage, they have (as they think) sufficiently exposed the monstrous heresy of the Address in speaking of our commerce and its appurtenances as *little things* in comparison of the Territory and population of the State, by shouting against the commercial prosperity of their own Port. The complacency with which they descend on their millions of exports in the cheap productions of the forest—on their formidable fleet, and the other glories of their town, is a venial instance of that weakness from which even the wise are not exempt—of giving too much importance to what concerns ourselves. Far be from us the desire to diminish their satisfaction in the present or future splendor of Wilmington by one tittle. We have real good will to her people and trade, and we will not, by what we think the indiscreet zeal of her advocates, be betrayed into saying any thing of her that her friends would not be pleased to hear. The expose made by the Hanover Committee, of the tonnage, trade, and depth of water in their port, is very creditable to them, and we wish them all possible increase of each; but we do not think the facts contained in their expose materially conflict with, much less invalidate any of, our positions in the Central Address. An extreme of 13 feet 3 inches, and an average of 10 feet water in our first port (which is something better than it once was) does not, we are apt to suppose (at least out of the precincts of Wilmington,) refute the assertion that our want of capital, and the unproductiveness of our labor, arise, in part, from the want of a good Port.

As to her shipping—we are not very au fait in such matters—our knowledge is, we must confess, barely respectable—but we should not think that one Ship of 350 tons, although guarded by a most formidable Port, and supported by the residue of the 3,000 tons in Brigs and Schooners, any offset to the Marine of the mercantile State mentioned. Nor does it derive much aid from the Tonnage registered for a time. It will be remembered, that we have made the *avenue honorable*, as to the mode of expressing the unimportance of our Marine; but we adhere to the substance of the statement first made, that a large portion of our carriage is in bottoms not belonging to us, and that our Marine is not worthy of the State.

We will be very brief on the Table of exports of Wilmington. They are quite as great as we expected, but not so great as we could desire.

We wish that the foreign had been separated from the coasting trade, for that is the important inquiry; because, we repeat, that is what is meant in the Central Address. We may be pardoned for saying that the Commerce of Wilmington would be commensurate with our population and territory, if it summed up in tens of millions of dollars, instead of tens of millions of lumber.

It is not agreeable to us to scan closely the commerce of Wilmington, and without further examination of her port, tonnage, and exports, by a reference to two or three facts of universal notoriety, the dispute, as to our foreign Commerce, may be put at

rest. It is a fact as well known as the returns of Spring and Autumn, that the foreign goods needed for the consumption of our State are, in those seasons, brought by our retail Merchants or Store keepers (even in the town of Wilmington) from New York and Philadelphia. Again, how can there even be a dispute as to our foreign Commerce, in the face of the fact that we have not in the whole State a single person whose exclusive business it is to import European or East India goods.—That we not only have no wholesale dealer in English, French, or East India merchandize, but we have not any who make a business of selling it by the piece or package. Our foreign Commerce is well nigh exclusively with the West Indies, in the exportation of Lumber principally, and in bringing back Sugar, Molasses, Rum, and Fruit. This has heretofore, as to the English Islands, existed under special regulations by treaty; and is likely, as far as Sugar is concerned, very shortly to be extinguished by the influence that fanaticism has exercised over the British Parliament. We depend on these two facts, in connection with the comparative Table of our Imports and Exports, appended to this Review, as sufficient to close the controversy in regard to our foreign Commerce.

We have heretofore treated the charge against us, that we had disparaged our Marine and foreign Commerce, as if our expressions as to them were to be understood in a strict and literal sense, because the Hanover Committee, all of whom we believe are men of excellent sense, and some of them of no mean literary attainments, that in so doing, we have submitted to be tried under terms the most unjust to ourselves. For no one that ever read the whole Address, understood them literally, or thought they were intended so to be understood. The expressions are manifestly figurative, our Commerce, and Marine, and Manufactures, being very inconsiderable—these realities are carried to excess in the expression that the truth, as it actually is, should be impressed in a more lively manner on our citizens, to excite them to the improvement of the State. "The very head and front of our offending hath this extent"—We are guilty of having used a common figure of speech, to recommend to our fellow citizens, with full effect, their own best interests.

But to what purpose is the whole reasoning of the Hanover Committee? Whether does it tend? Without doubt, they are the friends of Internal Improvement. Have they heretofore advocated it as a matter of more expediency and convenience, or as one of urgent necessity? Has it seemed to them that North Carolina had all the political influence that was desirable—that her national advantage in a rich soil, unobstructed rivers, and good ports, were so great that they neither required nor admitted of much assistance from art; that her Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, were in a high State of advancement, and needed neither protection nor stimulus from the Legislature; that she had no deficiency of capital, and that her industry was abundantly productive; that her citizens were wealthy and content; that the State and people were in such a palmy prosperity, that it would be well, but it was a matter of no great moment, whether our inland transport was improved or not? If this be their argument, and it is just an extension of what is contained in their Address, we apprehend it will not be very successful, nor very consistent with their former views. Does not all they have said as to the flourishing condition of our foreign trade, the excellence of our rivers, ports and soil, go against the necessity of Internal Improvement? Have they not abandoned the only intelligible and unanswerable argument for a general System of artificial Canals and Roads—that is, that the State is naturally weak in the means of becoming rich, and that Internal Improvement will make her both wealthy and powerful.

We come now to dispose of the last and most important matter of debate between us and the Hanover Committee, and we must be brief for the want of space, rather than the lack of matter—we mean the suggestions by us, that the experiment of a Railroad might be made at little risk, by extending the Virginia Rail-roads to Fayetteville or the S. Carolina line. The Hanover Committee have not ventured to impugn the reason by which the beginning of this part of the plan was recommended, namely,

*We had a thought of citing in a note some instances of the use of the Hyperbole, from the best writers in Prose and Verse, but it must be unnecessary. The figure is, as every body knows, of the most frequent use.

†Our Wilmington friends are of ardent temperament, and therefore are not very cool reasoners. They are apt inadvertently to argue both sides of a question. There are other cases in their Address besides the above where they manifest a design to bestride the argument. An antagonist less respectful than we are, may apply to them the compliment of Sir Anthony Absolute.—Well, Well! I will dispute the point no further with you; though I must confess you are a truly moderate and polite arguer, for almost every third word you say is on my side of the question!

that it would certainly repay the capital with interest; but they have recourse to the usual weapons with those who have no better—invective and an appeal to prejudices. We waive all reply to the insinuation that there was any design to separate this particular work from the general plan recommended by the Convention. There is no such thing recommended in the Address. It is plain, from the Address, that the particular road was to be the first part of the general plan, and we leave to the Hanover Committee all the benefit they can derive from an attempt to create a suspicion that there was in the Central Address more meant than met the eye. We say that this road recommends itself to the patronage of all the Friends of Internal Improvement, from its intrinsic value as a part of the whole plan devised by the General Convention; and as likely, by its affording instant profit, to give a momentum to improvement that nothing can resist; and this was the reason, and the only reason, why it was recommended.

We are entirely of opinion, with the Hanover Committee, that it should be the object of the Legislature and every friend of his country, to build up large towns; and for the reasons given by them, that it will add to our numbers, and to our intelligence, and to our dignity. But we differ very widely with them as to the means for building them up. We think that the natural advantages for trade any town may have, should be improved to the uttermost—that every facility it may have for Commerce, should be carefully and diligently fostered—that avenues should be opened to it from every part of the State, and beyond the State; where it is possible, to use their own very expressive and beautiful figure, we insist that the large venous trunk that carry the blood naturally to such town, shall be strengthened; and that, if they are by any means obstructed, the wealth of the State should be used to remove the obstacle. But this is as far as we go with the Hanover Committee, and far as any man will go whose reading, has passed the hornbook of Political Economy. We have said we will open the venous trunk, but we will not agree, if we are present at the consultation, that a larger, or equal, or less trunk, shall be taken up to give unnatural strength to any vessel in the system. For instance, it is clear that it is important to the State, and just to the citizens of Wilmington, as part and parcel of the State, that the river, the natural channel of trade, should be kept open, and further, that Wilmington should have part of the benefit of Rail-ways, by having a branch from the main road from Beaufort to the Western waters. Individually, we are of opinion, that the system devised by the Convention will be incomplete without adding to this branch. Being thus just to Wilmington, we will not be deterred by any denunciation from advocating that those counties and citizens whose convenience or interest may lead them to seek a market on Chesapeake Bay, shall have a Rail-road to go there. We will do all that can be done to advocate the interests of Commerce, except to sacrifice to it the higher interests of Agriculture. We will do all we can to enrich the merchants of Wilmington, except to compel the farmers (a much more numerous and more important class) to sell to them their produce for less than it is worth elsewhere.

We are the unflinching advocates of Free Trade every where, and under all circumstances. We look with horror on the laws devised by a majority of Congress to tax the Southern Agriculturist for the benefit of the Northern Manufacturer, and we will not agree that the agriculturist within our limits shall pay a tax on his industry to enrich the Wilmington merchant, because he may have taken into his head that he represents the dignity of the State. We are indifferent to the mode in which the State gives a preference to the industry of one man over another, whether it be direct bounty; by a tax on foreign goods; or by making away at the public expense for one, and denying it to another. The preference, without regard to the mode, is in the highest degree impolitic, because in every instance the party benefited gains less than the injured party loses. But it is worse than a political error; it is unjust and oppressive, by law, to take from one man to give to another. Restriction of trade in all forms is in contravention of the great law of our Creator, who wisely intended, by creating us dependent on each other, to bind man to man, family to family, county to county, State to State, and Nation to Nation. We have no prejudice against Virginia, and we will pretend to none; we have no dislike to her, and we will neither affect it or cultivate it. In all cases in which a difference of interest can possibly arise between her and North Carolina, (if it be just,) we will adhere to the interests of North Carolina, from an obvious principle of duty and common sense.

But is it the opinion of the Hanover Committee, that there is any thing degrading in a free trade with Virginia or with any other part of the globe? The Committee of