

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. V.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

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THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal is printed and published every Saturday morning at *Two Dollars per annum*, if paid in advance; *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance; *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at *Fifty cents per square* (not exceeding 20 lines,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or 31 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. If 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 forbad, and charged accordingly.

All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

North-Carolina Standard.

The Constitution, and the Union of the States—they must be preserved!

The undersigned proposes to issue a Weekly Newspaper, with the above title and motto, in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina.

Practically a Printer, and having for many years conducted a Press in another part of the State, the principal object of the undersigned, in now locating himself in Raleigh, is employment for himself and support for his family.

And believing that the establishment of a Paper at the Seat of Government, which shall do justice to the venerable and patriotic Chief Magistrate of the Union, and to the measures of his Administration, and through whose columns the legitimate and cardinal principles of Republicanism shall be defended and inculcated, is demanded by the present crisis of political affairs, and called for by the sentiment of the People of the State, the undersigned has ventured to engage in the enterprise, with the hope of being obtained in his efforts for the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

It is an anomaly in the political history of the times, that, in a State which is so emphatically Republican in principle as North Carolina—which has on three several occasions, by large and triumphant majorities, supported and sustained ANDREW JACKSON for the Presidency, believing and knowing him to be a safe depository, and faithful representative of their principles—and whose People, it is confidently believed, are still devoted to his cause—should have no paper at its Capital through whose columns the measures of his Administration can be fairly indicated, and the voice of its friends freely heard. It is the desire, and shall be the zealous endeavor of the undersigned, to amend that deficiency.

His earliest political impressions were in unison with those of the Democracy of the nation; which experience, and his growing years, have conspired to strengthen, until the settled principles of his mature age are but the realization of his early convictions. Cherishing these sentiments at the first countenance in favor of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, the undersigned (at that period the Editor of a paper at Salisbury) espoused his cause, believing that one possessed of such lofty patriotism, and whose signal services to the country so emphatically constituted him its benefactor, could not be other than a most worthy representative of the Democracy of the Union. With continued and unshaken confidence in his patriotism and integrity of purpose, it is with highly and gratified feelings that the undersigned is not afforded an opportunity of devoting himself anew to the same cause, but in a more extended sphere.

Ardenly attached to the National Constitution, and to the Union of the States, as constituting an impregnable safeguard to our political, civil, and religious rights; whatever may have a tendency to violate the provisions of the one, or endanger the perpetuity of the other, shall receive the most unreserved condemnation at the Editor's hands. And while the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, blessings guaranteed by the great Charter of our Rights, shall remain unassailed by the threatenings of ambition, or unweakened by the corruptions of aristocracy, the Editor promises, not only that "the Constitution and the Union of the States" (which he has adopted as the motto of his paper) shall be strenuously vindicated, but that a rigid enforcement and prompt obedience to the popular will, that most important principle of Representative Government, shall be called for and advocated through the columns of this paper.

A full and fair discussion of those important and leading political topics of the day—the *United States Bank*, *Internal Improvements*, and the *next Presidency*—will be admitted in the "Standard." But opposed, from principle, not only to the U. S. Bank, but to all other National moneyed monopolies, as well as to a wasteful system of Internal Improvements by the General Government, the Editor will raise his voice against those ill-advised measures, in whatever shape they may be presented; and he will equally oppose the exercise, by Congress or the Executive, of all constructive powers, believing that the perpetuity of the Union is only to be secured by a judicious division of powers between the General and State Governments, allowing to the first only that which is strictly delegated to her, and to the latter what is clearly reserved to them. As regards the all-absorbing question of *Who shall be our next President?* the Editor will, in due time, be ready to inscribe on his banner the name of him who shall be selected by the Democracy of the States, as the Republican Candidate.

Although, at this particular juncture, a more than ordinary attention to General Politics is called for by public sentiment, yet it is the design of the Editor to devote a large portion of his paper to local affairs of the State, and the peculiar interests of her citizens. Located at the Seat of Government, he will be enabled to communicate to the people early and correct information of the proceedings of the Legislature while in session, and to give prompt advice of all acts of other servants of the People. He will zealously advocate whatever may contribute to develop the rich resources, unfold the latent energies, and elevate the character of NORTH CAROLINA, as well as encourage all that may tend to enlighten the People in regard to the internal advantages with which they have been blessed by nature. He will strive to make his paper a disseminator of facts—an asserter of the truth—a vindicator of innocence and virtue—a censor of vice—an advocate of justice—a promoter of harmony and social order in the community—a detector of fraud, imposture, and crime—and a sentinel, promptly to warn the People of the first approach of every danger with which their rights and liberties may be threatened.

In fine, it is the Editor's desire and hope, should gentlemen of Leisure and suitable acquirements favor him with their contributions, to render his journal useful to the Agriculturalist, profitable to the Christian, entertaining to the searcher after news, instructive to the man of science, amusing

to the miscellaneous reader, and a "standard" under which the patriot and politician may rally, confident of a secure defence against the evils of Consolidation, and a still more dangerous political heresy which seeks to spread itself through the land, mingling its fiftful blasts with the steady current of Consolidation, and threatening, by a combined movement, greater injury than any before dreaded.

With this brief expose of the object, the design, and future purpose of his journal, the Editor throws himself upon the liberality of the public, and solicits such aid and assistance from those who may be friendly to his enterprise, as shall enable him to sustain a Paper which shall be no discredit to the State, but worthy of the cause which it is his pride and boast to be an humble but zealous advocate.

The "North Carolina Standard" will be printed on an imperial sheet, at least equal in size and execution to any paper in the State; and issued once a week, at three dollars a year.

The first number, it is hoped, will be out during the first week in November; the Editor therefore requests, that the names of all those who shall have subscribed previously to the last of October, may be immediately thereafter forwarded to him at Raleigh, that he may be enabled to determine how many of the 1st No. to strike off.

Oct. 1834. PHILLO WHITE.

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next Session of this Seminary will open on Wednesday, the 1st of October next, when it is earnestly desired that the pupils for the ensuing year will be present, in order to be advantageously classified. The plan of instruction pursued here, embraces a regular Course of Study, designed to promote the harmonious and symmetrical development of the various mental and moral powers, with special reference to the female character and sphere of action. Young Ladies, however, entered for a limited space, can pursue any branch of study which their friends may desire.

For the information of our patrons abroad, we would say that the proprietors of the seminary premises have very generously, preferred them to our service free of rent, in consideration of which we propose the experiment of reducing the annual expenses of the school to \$130 for each pupil.—This charge will include Board, Washing, Fuel used in the Study Hall and Tuition in all English branches; Lights and Stationery furnished by the pupils.

A strict regard to the following principle is of vital importance to the welfare both of the pupils and of the Institute: No Young Lady can be honorably dismissed from the school until the expiration of the session in which she may have entered, except for such extraordinary reasons as the Examiners may deem satisfactory.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Proprietors.
Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 10, 1834.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN WOODRUFF,
Sept. 17, 1834.

GREENVILLE (S. C.) SEPT. 29.

To the Hon. George M'Duffie—SIR—I shall make no apology for requesting you to reply to the questions I shall propose, because I am a citizen of this country, and have a right to call upon you to deny, or avow, the inferences they involve.

I shall limit myself for the present to two questions—I hope you will answer them: If you do not, shewer not your refusal under the insignificance of a newspaper querist. Your motives will be suspected; besides, your reading will inform you, that writers of that class have sometimes extorted replies; and you have discernment enough to perceive, from this letter, short as it is, that I can whenever I please, command general attention to the subject of this communication.

Your health is impaired; I am sorry for it, and sincerely wish you a speedy recovery. Be not apprehensive—I shall neither trespass on your time, or take advantage of your debility—I do not intend to draw a pamphlet from you, for which I think the public will not thank me—I only want your direct answers to the following interrogatories:—

Have you not, within the last two years, said that "the Union of the U. States ought to be dissolved?"

Have you not, within the last two years, declared, that it was "your object, as well as that of the Nullification party to dissolve the Union?"

The people, Mr. M'Duffie, will expect a categorical reply. You have no alternative—you must tell them, whether the sparrow be dead or alive. Understand me—I do not mean to tempt you with insinuations—of this I am incapable; but as you frequently use fables as modes of illustration, you will excuse the allusion—if you feel any unpleasant associations, they are your own.

FEDERATUS.

PRINCESS ANNE, (Md.) Sept. 9.

A *Mammoth Turtle*.—An uncommon Turtle was taken on last Friday in Wisconsin river, a few miles below Harris's Landing, by a Mr. Thomas. It is supposed by gentlemen who have seen it, that it will weigh nearly fifteen hundred pounds. It measures between six and eight feet in length, and upwards of four feet in width. It is probable the winter became too fresh for his turtleship, as he was making for terra firma when discovered. We are told he is now destined for the epicures of Baltimore.—*Village Herald*

A Philosophical Hour.—Judge Breckinridge the elder, had a deadly hostility to philosophical societies, against which he waged a war of extermination in the papers, and in the celebrated satirical work, *Teague O'Regan*. Few persons living know the cause of his ire, which fell under my observation at the time the provocation was given. In the year 1785 or 1786, he was a candidate for a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for Alleghany county. Parties ran high—and he was elected by the constitutional party, (the Democrats,) under the idea that he would advocate some measures which they had very much at heart; among the rest the reception of a certain species of province money, in payment of arrears due the Government for lands in that county. To his surprise and indignation of his constituents, he not only voted, but made a powerful speech against the last measure. He was then naturally and violently denounced by the Democratic Party. About this period he became a candidate for membership in the American Philosophical Society, to which his talents gave him a claim superior to that of most and perhaps nearly equal that of any of the members of that body. The "deep damnation" of his vote respecting the province money, was an inexorable sin in the opinion of the majority of the members, who were ultra democrats, and he was accordingly black-balled. This irritated him highly, and led him to his warfare against the Society, and against all similar institutions. The Judge said that he was wont to delight in hoaxing this Society, and among other tricks which he played them, he narrated the two following: He stole his grandmother's fan, and covered it for a considerable time in a mud puddle. Having disguised it as completely as in his power, he sent it to the Society, with an elaborate description to prove that it was the wing of a bat. It was received with due solemnity, and a vote of thanks was passed to his honor. A debate arose as to the species of bat to which it belonged—and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascan or Canada bat. The Committee sat three weeks; and after consulting Buffon's Natural History, and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, they reported that it must have belonged to a Madagascan bat. It was pronounced the greatest curiosity in the museum, except a large sheet of brown paper which he had hung up the chimney and disguised with soot and dirt, and pinned upon the Society as a part of a Bramin's shirt.—[*Matthew Carey*.

University of Virginia.—The session of this Institution commenced on Wednesday last, under auspices (says the *Charlottesville Advocate*) more flattering than at any former period. A much larger number of students had matriculated than was ever before known by the first day. It is confidently believed, that the present will be the most brilliant and numerously attended session that the Institution has ever witnessed. Students were arriving in every stage, and it is expected there will be from 250 to 300.

A queer Oath.—The Tennessee Convention, which was lately in session, for the purpose of remodelling the Constitution of that State, had considerable difficulty in settling the phrasology of the oath to be taken by the members of the Legislature. A great variety of forms were offered by various members, and among others the following by Mr. McKINNEY. It was rejected, we believe, but we are of opinion it comes nearer than any other form, to the course followed by a great many members of the Legislative bodies, and that it might be taken with less risk of violation than the ordinary oath.—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that as a member of this General Assembly, I will, in the first place, do the best I can for myself—in the second place, for my friends—and in the third place for the State of Tennessee."—*N. Y. Courier*.

A fair Cyprian having in a fit of industry, applied herself to manta-making, affixed over the window of her lodgings, a painted board, which by a trifling orthographical error, was inscribed thus:—"Jane Smith, Man Tormentor."

Effects of Intoxication.—On Sunday night last, as we are informed by the *Long Island Farmer*, a man named Cor came to his death in the following manner, at Jamaica South. Being intoxicated he attempted to support himself by leaning over a picket fence, when resting his head between two pickets, and his strength failing him, in that situation, he struggled and died.

We have been informed by several farmers of our county, that owing to the late gale, heavy rains, and the rust, the *Cotton Crop*, which has hitherto been very promising, is considerably injured, and on some plantations not more than half a crop will be realised. The weather still continues rainy and lowering, with every indication of another storm.—*Edenton Gazette*

MR. RUSH'S LETTER.

Attention is requested to the able and satisfactory letter of the Hon. Richard Rush to General Walker, of Vermont, which occupies a portion of our columns today. It was published, and is extracted from the *Middlebury (Vt.) Argus*. At a time when the public mind is so intensely agitated by this last and most appalling Bank outrage, the opinions of a man like Richard Rush will be eagerly sought after, and we feel much satisfaction in being able to aid in laying them before the people.—*Pennsylvanian*.

(From the *Vermont Argus*.)
We have great pleasure in laying before our readers a letter from that sterling republican and distinguished statesman, Richard Rush, addressed to Gen. Walker, of Middlebury, on the subject of the Bank of the U. States, withholding the dividends due on the Government stock. Every Republican who reads the letter, will agree with us, that it is a convincing and powerful argument—a stirring and noble appeal to the lofty spirit of American freemen—a bold and fearless exposition of the rights of his country; evincing a patriotic regard for her dignity and honor. He strikes a blow at the Mammoth that she will feel. He unshakes her artificers—strips away her subtleties—exposes her enormous pretensions—and, in the strong language of a freeman and patriot, holds the monster up, in all her deformity, to the reprobation of the American People.

We invite honest and reflecting men to pause and examine the conduct of Richard Rush. He was the friend of the Bank. He was not a supporter of Andrew Jackson. He lives in the seat of the Bank's power. After a life of honor spent in the public service, he was calmly looking at the progress of his country. But the extraordinary attitude of the Bank aroused him. He came to the defence of the Constitution, the Law and the honor of his country. His conduct is worthy of all admiration and will procure him unending fame. He has surrounded himself with the Democracy of a country near unimpaired of merit, nor ungrateful to the champions of her rights.

SYDENHAM, NEAR PHILADELPHIA, /
September 8, 1834.

DEAR SIR—With your obliging letter of the 23d of August, I received the *Middlebury Argus* containing the proceedings of the Democratic District Convention, for the second Congressional District of Vermont, held at Salisbury on the 10th of that month, and notice with the proper sensibility, among those proceedings, the resolution to which you have called my attention respecting my humble exertions in the cause of the country against the Bank. The approbation of our fellow-citizens is the best reward for discharging our duty, and I beg to assure you, that I have a deep and grateful sense of the estimate which this Convention in Vermont has been pleased to put upon what I have believed to be mine.

In the course of your letter you ask my views on the recent act of the Bank in withholding part of the dividends due on the stock which the U. S. own in that institution, stating your own opinion to be, that it is of an alarming and dangerous tendency. I agree with you, but am at some loss how to treat the subject, and cannot do so fully, in the absence of official documents relating to it, that have not as yet transpired. I confess that I was slow at first to believe the fact, but must now, in common with the country at large, take it to be true. In *Macbeth*, we are with nothing more struck than the change of character which the hero undergoes as the play advances, his guilty ambition constantly increasing as *Lady Macbeth* stimulates it. So we had seen the Bank go on, step by step, following up one pretension by another, one usurpation by another.—Last spring, seeming to forget all its original subordination under the law, seeming to forget totally its true relationship to the government, viz. that of an official servant, and its natural and full responsibility in that capacity to the supervising authority, we saw it engaged in negotiation here in Philadelphia, as if a co-equal power in the State; we saw it day after day treating as for terms through its ministers; and deliberately refuse to let the Representatives of the Nation have access to its archives—its ledgers, journals, blotters, scratchers and ticklers—disguised memorials of co-equal sovereignty for a proud and powerful Republic to be controlled with! Still, although we had witnessed all this, witnessed assumptions the most unexpected, with infractions a match for them, of all primary principles applicable between sovereign and citizen, I must say, that I for one, was not prepared to witness the seizure of the public dividends. I should have thought that too broad and palpable a stretch of power; too undisguised an assault upon the public authority and rights. There are extremes upon which the boldest will not venture, and I should have thought that one of them.

Admitting for argument sake that the Bank had a just title to all the money it claimed under the transaction growing out of the French Bill, the claim was, at all events, denied. This bill, one for about nine hundred thousand dollars, was drawn by our government on that of France for monies which the latter owed us beyond all dispute under a treaty which their King had sanctioned. Not being paid by the French government through default of timely arrangements on its parts, the bill was taken up by the agents of the bank, in Paris; on which operation, the Bank charges fifteen per cent. in the light of damages, although, as far as the public know, there has been

no proof of actual damage to any thing like that amount. This, in a word, is the case. I will not go into its further particulars, or the least discussion on its original merits. Such a course would be utterly aside from the main point to be now dealt with. It would be an affront to the Nation, whether as regards its undoubted rights or highest dignity, to investigate details, as the case stands at present. The Bank has cut itself off from this benefit, if benefit it be. The case meets us under another and a more startling aspect. The claim being resisted by the United States, shows that at least there were two sides to the question. It was a case in which there were two parties. And who were they? Not the Bank and a bankrupt; not the Bank and a private and a respectable merchant even, as might have happened in the ordinary course of business—but, the Bank and the Nation. It might reasonably have been thought, that in an issue between such parties, the party claimant would have waited the proper decision of the proper tribunals.

The party respondent was not likely to run away, and its ultimate ability to answer, without bail, to a just award, ought scarcely to have been questioned by an artificial entity that sprang from a breath of its nostril. Admitting further, that the bank had obtained a judicial decision in its favor, or a decision by the accounting officers of the Treasury under the confirmation of the Executive head of the government, every body knows, and no portion of the public better than the Bank, that the money could not have been paid out of the Treasury but under a law expressly passed by Congress for that purpose. There is indeed a small annual fund for miscellaneous and unsatisfied claims; but not applicable in any wise to a case like the present. Yet, in defiance of these incontestable principles and the restraining considerations that should have resulted from them, in defiance of all decorum, as well as all law, does the bank decided upon its own claim by seizing for its actual, or sequestering for its contingent payment, the public money happening to be within its reach. It is impossible that I can view such conduct as other than unwarrantable in the last degree. It is not difficult to characterize it. Its true principle lies upon the surface. It is that of violence. It is throwing society back upon its original elements. It gives an image of the state of things when private will took the place of a public code. It amounts to a dissolution, so far, of government. If such an act can be sustained, the tribunals of the country may as well be closed. It is revolutionary. To take the law into one's own hands, is at all times a fundamental infringement of the social system; but this, in its ordinary sense, means only as between individual and individual. More objectionable is the conduct of the Bank. It presents the double danger, of striking at the political and social system both together. It trenches upon the highest obligations due from the citizen to the State. It aims direct, and it may be fatal, blows at the public service; to uphold which, in every department, is necessary to the stability of the body politic, and is therefore the highest political duty of every member of the community. We must not look at the act under confined limits, but with the enlargement imparted and demanded by its true nature. It is full of novelty as well as absurd; of fundamental error as well as contumaciousness and insult. Let us see, by a brief analysis, if these terms be too strong; for I desire to reason on the act, not declaim, and least of all to apply unwarrantable or unseemly epithets.

If its principles can be defended at all, there is no extent to which it may not be carried. Individuals or public officers of every description having claims against the Government, on setting up claims, no matter what the ground or pretext, might in like manner seize upon the public property in satisfaction of them, wherever they could find it. And where will this end? The machine of Government in all its operations, the resources of the nation, its engagements and faith, its interest at home, its exigencies abroad, its safety and glory, might, one and all, be affected by the principle. The entire public revenue at present, is derivable from the customs, sales of public domain, and those very dividends upon bank stock. There is none from other sources; or if there be now and then a driblet, it is too small to be mentioned. If the dividends may be seized, so may other parts of the revenue, and to any amount. This consequence is apparent; nor is it merely ideal. It is known that collectors of the customs and receivers of the monies paid in at the land offices, often have, or at least make, claims upon the government on various grounds and allegations. The former class of officers, a class numerous and important, have often, it must be owned, had heavy and just claims, arising from losses incurred through an active and meritorious discharge of duty in times of embargo, war, or other prohibitory and penal regulations bearing upon commercial intercourse. These claims have in frequent instances

been paid, and the government has been obliged to pay them. It is known that collectors of the customs and receivers of the monies paid in at the land offices, often have, or at least make, claims upon the government on various grounds and allegations. The former class of officers, a class numerous and important, have often, it must be owned, had heavy and just claims, arising from losses incurred through an active and meritorious discharge of duty in times of embargo, war, or other prohibitory and penal regulations bearing upon commercial intercourse. These claims have in frequent instances