

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, 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. FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1835. NO. 224.

THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

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

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte on the 1st of January, 1835.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A | J |
| Thos. L. M. Alexander | Alexander Jetton |
| Paris Alexander | Thos. Jamieson |
| E. L. Alexander | John Jones, 3 |
| W. J. Alexander, 2 | Thos. T. Johnson |
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| | Col. J. Joulin |
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| Nathan Bealy | James Knox |
| John Brown | James L. Kithcart |
| A. J. Belton | |
| Charles Brown | L |
| David Bradley | Wm. Long |
| A. R. Beard | D. C. Lilly |
| John Boatright | John Lawson |
| Robert Buckhamson | John J. Lawing |
| B. F. Barnett | M |
| | Margaret McQuinn |
| C | James Morrison |
| Robert Clark | Legal Miller |
| Jeremiah Clanton, 2 | Hugh McLure |
| John Curtiss, 2 | N. B. Miller |
| John Cagle | Harvey Maxwell |
| Edwin Cunningham | Wallis Myatt |
| F. C. Caldwell, 2 | John Means |
| E. W. Clark | F. Morrison |
| John Craton | N |
| John L. Charles | John Newton |
| Wm. Cook | John F. Neal |
| John Caldwell, jun. | P |
| | Jacob Payne |
| E | Patrick Parker |
| Mary M. Elms | N. B. Peabworth |
| S. H. Elliott | Thos. Palmer |
| | Samuel Rodgers |
| F | William Riston |
| Ann Ferguson | Levinah Richmond |
| Wm. Finn | Dr. Joseph Ross |
| R. F. Flanagan | W. R. Reed |
| Andrew Flanagan | Thomas J. Reddon |
| James M. Flaniken | Margaret Reddick |
| John C. Flaniken | Chev. de Rivolioli |
| | S |
| G | Dennis Sizer |
| Ed. Gregory, 5 | Abner Sharp |
| Cyrus Galloway | John Stinson |
| Hugh Galloway | John Sloan |
| Daniel Gold | Moses Standford |
| D. Gibson, 2 | Michael Stinson |
| F. L. Galloway | James Summers |
| | Benjamin Simpson |
| H | T |
| Valentine Hipp | Amelia Taitton |
| G. W. Hamilton | W |
| Reuben Hood | A. R. Wellington |
| Eliza C. Henderson | James W. Wilson |
| Isaac Herron | Martha Webb, colored |
| Wm. D. Henderson | woman |
| Nancy Hunter | William D. Winchester |
| Andrew Henderson | H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M. |
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| Isaac Henderson and neighbors | |
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NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 22d of January next, at the late residence of Jane Lee, dec'd., all the realisable property of said deceased, consisting of, in part, the following, viz:

- A head of Horses, 1 Colt, 1 Mule,
 - A number of Cattle, Milch Cows,
 - A small stock of fine Hogs and
 - A quantity of Pork, about
 - 500 bushels of Corn,
 - A quantity of WHEAT, Oats, Fodder,
 - Cotton Seed, &c. &c.
 - One Road Wagon, One Dutch Fan,
 - Farming Tools,
 - Household and Kitchen Furniture,
 - A small Library,
- And many other articles not enumerated.
- ALSO—
- A number of NEGROES of said deceased will be lived.
- Terms made known on the day of sale.
- HUGH M. LEE, Admr.
- Dec. 30th, 1834. 124

Dr. P. C. Caldwell

HAVING resumed the practice of Medicine, can at all times be consulted at Mr. Wm. Davidson's corner store house, and will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

N. B. I will be absent shortly a few weeks in the South, all persons having old bank accounts will please to close them by Note or Cash, in order that I may have a fresh start when I return.

October 15th, 1834. 111f

THE FARMERS' & PLINTERS



LARGE ALMANAC,

FOR 1835,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. Carolina.

FOR Sale at this Office, either by the dozen or single one. Price—Dozen 75 cents, single 10 cents. Nov. 5.

JOB PRINTING

Of all kinds, neatly executed at this Office.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

From the Ohio Times. SUPPORT YOUR OWN PRINTERS.

Reading an article, headed "Support your Mechanics," has induced us to throw together a few remarks on the habit the people of the West have got into of patronizing foreign newspapers in preference to those of their own county and state. By foreign newspapers we mean those printed at the eastern cities, and which have obtained so large a patronage in the western country. We object to this habit, for very obvious reasons; and one reason is, that it has a great tendency to prevent the prosperity and influence of the Western press. If an individual is able to patronize more than one newspaper, let him first subscribe for the one printed in his own county, town, or neighborhood, and then we care not where he goes for the second. In this matter we confess that our feelings are sectional, and why should they not be? Our interests are the interests of our fellow citizens, and it becomes us then to work to each others hands.—There is no better evidence of the growth, prosperity and intelligence of any country than to see the press in a flourishing and prosperous condition among its inhabitants; and when we see a newspaper in a languishing state, appearing once in two or three weeks, its columns poorly filled; and the publisher insisting that he must have more subscribers, or calling upon his old ones to pay up, we invariably look upon the people in that section, as a poor, ignorant, and bad managed set who do not know how to manage their own interests. We, too, have been in the habit since we first became acquainted with newspapers, of judging of the town by the appearance, we mean the outside looks, of the paper printed therein; for when it is well executed, the impression is fair and clear, and every thing arranged in order, we take it for granted that that paper has a good support, and the inhabitants of the town and county are in a prosperous condition. When this is the case, the printer goes to work with a cheerful and buoyant spirit; he uses his best endeavors to please his patrons, and improve the appearance and usefulness of his paper; and such a printer never thinks about writing for glory and printing on trust.

In soliciting subscribers for our own paper, some individuals have said to us, "Oh! I can get the Saturday Courier for the same price you charge for yours, and it's got more in than your paper." We know this to be true, and sometimes thought of saying "Go and get it," but this might have been considered uncivil. The Saturday Courier, it is true, is a large paper, and has such a large patronage that it can be afforded for two dollars per year. A great many people in the country take that paper to the exclusion of all others, and what is it to them when they get it. Can they find any thing in it touching the affairs of their own town, city and state? Do they find the result of their elections? the proceedings of their Legislature? the progress of their improvements? and many other matters which sometimes may be of vital importance to them? No, they find none of this; but they do find all the fights, duels, quarrels, mobs, murders, accidents, and such like stuff, which take place from Maine to Georgia. We consider it a genuine old woman's paper, fit only for those who are fond of the marvellous.

We go against the Courier too because it is an eastern paper. We want to see western literature, and western periodicals encouraged. Another thing we dislike to see, is the habit a great many western editors have got into of publishing long advertisements for those eastern papers, and pulling them into notice. An editor who does this is certainly blind to his own interests, for he is helping to bring those papers into competition with his own. All they get in return is an exchange, and we have known this to be refused.

We presume no one will say that a news paper is of no advantage to the town or county in which it is printed. Why then not foster and cherish them in preference to those printed at a great distance from their own? We hope the Western people will soon see the injustice they are doing an invaluable branch of the mechanic arts, by refusing their aid and support. We hope, too, to see a degree of sectional pride and jealousy spring up among us, which will induce our people to "support their own mechanics."

New Orleans.—The editor of the New-Orleans Advertiser, incidentally remarks:—"The most permanent population of our city does not exceed 50,000, from which deduct 30,000 colored, which leaves a white population of 20,000. Of these we may say 15,000 are Catholics, and 5,000 Protestants, and of these again there are at least 6,000 communicants of the first denomination, and 600 of the latter. There is in all 6 Catholic churches and chapels, attended by, as far as we can learn, 20 priests; 10 Protestant churches, attended by 7 clergymen. The usual estimate, for the most religious countries, is we believe, a church for every 1,000 inhabitants."

CHRISTMAS.

Washington Irving alludes to 'Merry Christmas' in the following terms:

"Of all the old festivals, however, that of Christmas awakens the strongest and most heartfelt associations. There is a tone of solemn and sacred feeling that blends with our conviviality, and lifts the spirit to a state of hallowed and elevated enjoyment. The services of the church about this season are extremely tender and inspiring; they dwell on the beautiful story of the origin of our faith, and the pastoral scenes that accompanied its announcement; they gradually increase in fervor and pathos during the season of Advent, until they break forth in full jubilee on the morning that brought peace and good will to men. I do not know a grander effect of music on the moral feelings than to hear the full choir and the pealing organ performing a Christmas anthem in a cathedral; and filling every part of the vast pile with triumphant harmony. It is a beautiful arrangement, also derived from days of yore, that this festival commemorates the announcement of the religion of peace and love, has been made the season for gathering together of family connections, and drawing closer again those bands of kindred hearts, which the cares and pleasures and sorrows of the world are continually operating to cast loose; for calling back the children of the family, who have launched forth in life, and wandered widely assunder, once more to assemble about the paternal hearth, that rallying place of the affections, there to grow young and loving again among the endearing remembrances of childhood."

St. Louis, (Miss.) Nov. 25.—Fiendish Murder.—Perhaps no case in the annals of crime surpasses that which we are about to record, for cold-blooded and atrocious barbarity.

Immediately back of the Arsenal, and a few steps from the public highway, stands a log house, built and occupied by an old man of the name of Windham, a gardner and an attendant upon the St. Louis Market. A daughter, seventeen or eighteen years of age, was, with her father, the only inmates of the house,—her mother being dead. Early on Sunday morning last, the attention of a citizen, who happened to be passing, was attracted to this house by an appearance of fire issuing from it. Upon opening the door, he found the room filled with a dense smoke, rendering every thing inside imperceptible, and perfect silence all round. He immediately procured a bucket of water, and threw it in the quarter where he supposed the fire to be; but a voice from the bed directed his efforts to the "chest." This he at last found, picked it up, threw it out of doors, and then extinguished the fire. He next proceeded to kindle a blaze on the hearth, and having done so, a scene of horror presented itself to his view. Upon the floor, by his side, lay the dead body of Miss Windham, but on the bed the mangled and almost lifeless body of her father. Clots of blood were discovered in every part of the room—the floor was filled with half consumed papers, taken from the chest, and every thing was in confusion. The investigations in the course of the day brought to light no evidence, having the least tendency to criminate any one. It was in testimony, that two distinct reports of a gun were heard about 12 or 1 o'clock at night; and the old man thinks it was shortly after they went to bed, that they were attacked. A noise being made at the door, the daughter got up with the intention of opening it. It is supposed that the fire afforded light enough to give the miscreants a distinct view of her person, and they fired at her through the window, breaking the pane of glass. The entire load of buck shot entered the side of her neck, and she must have fallen dead. The murderers then turned the gun upon her father, who was still in bed. The discharge took effect in his face, one of the shot passing through the eye to the brain. Life not being extinct, they attacked him with an axe, or some sharp weapon, and gave him several severe blows on the head. They then proceeded to rifle the house; broke open the chest, took the money, if there were any; and then, to leave no tell tale of their butchery, threw a coal of fire into the chest, and closed the lid. The plot; as it seems, was almost consummated; a few minutes more, and every thing would have been burnt up.

Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible for the old man—several operations performed, and one of the shot extracted from the brain. He was taken to the hospital, where he yet lingered last evening. The old man does not appear to recollect any thing distinctly. He says, however, that a Dutchman, who boarded at a house at or near the arsenal, was the only visiter on the previous evening. This man he described as being tall and having large black whiskers. It is said that this individual was met on Sunday morning, near the spot, with a gun; and on being requested to assist in putting out the fire, declined

doing so, and proceeded to Jefferson Barracks.

These unfortunate persons had resided where they were attacked for about three years, and in the country for ten or twelve. Mr. Windham was a Scotchman; he, or his daughter, attended market with great regularity, and it is thought, as he was a prudent, thrifty man, he had laid up some money.—Rep.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

Extinction of the National Debt.—The Treasury Report, which we publish to-day, announces the important fact that the National Debt of the United States, which at one time amounted to more than \$127,000,000, will be totally extinguished on the 1st of next month. This fact is not only gratifying in itself, but affords a practical illustration of the immense resources of the country. For it is to be observed that these \$127,000,000 have been paid off, in the course of 19 years, by the regular operation of our financial and revenue system, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period,) or any other burthen which has been seriously felt as such by any portion of the people. We hope, however, that the circumstance of being out of debt, will not be made an argument for the creation of a new one. If we cannot rest easy while out of debt, we may involve ourselves to any desired extent by the embarking in great works of internal improvement, such as a Rail Road from Portland to New-Orleans, or tunneling the Alleghenies. The progress and decline of the National Debt since 1791, may be seen by the following statement of its amount at the beginning of each year, from that time to the present:

Year.	Amount.
First of January, 1791	It was \$75,463,476 52
" 1792	77,227,224 66
" 1793	80,352,634 04
" 1794	78,421,404 77
" 1795	80,747,587 35
" 1796	83,622,172 07
" 1797	82,064,479 33
" 1798	79,228,525 12
" 1799	78,109,669 77
" 1800	82,976,294 35
" 1801	83,038,050 80
" 1802	80,712,632 25
" 1803	77,054,686 30
" 1804	86,427,120 88
" 1805	82,312,150 59
" 1806	75,723,270 66
" 1807	69,218,398 64
" 1808	65,196,317 97
" 1809	57,023,192 09
" 1810	53,173,217 52
" 1811	48,005,587 76
" 1812	45,209,737 30
" 1813	55,962,827 57
" 1814	81,487,846 24
" 1815	99,833,660 15
" 1816	127,334,333 74
" 1817	123,491,265 16
" 1818	103,466,633 83
" 1819	95,529,648 28
" 1820	91,925,500 15
" 1821	89,987,427 66
" 1822	93,546,676 98
" 1823	90,875,877 22
" 1824	90,269,777 77
" 1825	83,768,432 71
" 1826	81,054,059 99
" 1827	79,987,357 20
" 1828	67,475,043 87
" 1829	58,411,413 67
" 1830	48,550,534 22
" 1831	38,082,401 88
" 1832	24,292,870 24
" 1833	7,001,698 83
" 1834	4,722,260 29
" 1835	0,000,000 00

Only nine years ago, our National Debt was \$81,000,000. In 1816 the interest alone amounted to \$7,157,500 42. In 1826, to almost \$4,000,000. Since the beginning of that year, we have paid off, including interest, very nearly a hundred millions of dollars, over and above our current expenses, almost without feeling it.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, containing little of importance save the ordinary annual statistics, we will for the present content ourselves with a brief account of its contents. The Navy consists of:

Now building, six ships of the line and 7 frigates.

In ordinary, 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 6 sloops of war.

In commission, one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war and six schooners.

Total, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and 6 schooners.

To complete those building, and repair those out of order \$2,889,640 will be required.

In addition to these, it appears that we may commence the building of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war and two schooners!

Our vessels in commission during the past year have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean. Our naval force, consists of commissioned and warranted officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to

the number of 1,253; making a total of 7,355.

The report informs us that the Dry Docks at Boston and Norfolk are fully successful, and recommends one at New York. It also recommends the construction of several steam batteries for experiments; the increase of the salaries of Commanders on foreign stations; and the removal of the marine barracks out of the Navy Yards. It gives a statement of the Navy pension fund, its disbursements and the number of pensioners; it informs us that the surveys of the coast have been delayed by the transfer of that duty to the navy department, and asks an appropriation of \$30,000 for its prosecution; it states that the experiments on the safety of steam engines, directed by Congress have not been made, and mentions that the scite of the Naval Asylum in this county has been ceded to the General Government by this Commonwealth.

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Hawkins, from the select Committee on the expenditure of the Capitol, to whom was referred the bill, to make an appropriation for completing the Capitol in the city of Raleigh, reported the bill without amendment, and recommended its passage.—[It appropriates the sum of \$75,000.] After ineffectual motions to amend and to lay the bill on the table, it passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed. On the second and third reading, the yeas and nays were taken as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Arrington, Barco, Bateman, Beard, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dowd, Edwards of Pitt, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flowers, Harrison, Hawkins, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, Lockart, McQueen, McWilliams, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Moye of Green, Phelps, Sawyer, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Wilson, Whitaker, Wyche—34.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Brittain, Caldwell, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Fairly, Flynt, Gavin, Hogan, Holmes, Howell, Kendall, Little, Lowry, McCormick, McWilliams, Martin Mast, Parker, Sherrard, Staley, Shipp, Welborne, Whitehurst—25.

The following engrossed bills from the other House, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled: To quiet the titles to certain lands in this State; and to amend the Charter of the Cape Fear Bank.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Edmonston, to authorize a subscription on the part of the State to the Capitol Stock, of the Oconally Turnpike Company. By Mr. Beard, to incorporate the Pioneer Mills Gold Mining Company, in the county of Cabarrus. These bills were read the first time.

Thursday, Jan. 1.

The following bills were read and rejected: The engrossed bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of N. Carolina—33 to 23; the bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed to vest the right of electing sheriffs in the free white men of the State.

The following engrossed bills from the other House passed their last reading and were ordered to be enrolled: To incorporate the Spring Vale Academy in Sampson county; to incorporate the Tuckaleechee Smokey Mountain Turnpike Company; to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company; to incorporate Mallard Creek Classical School, in the county of Mecklenburg; to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of Lower Little River, in Iredell county.

Friday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Beard, from the joint select committee to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the outrage committed on American citizens at Nassau, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following resolutions, which were read three times, unanimously passed and ordered to be engrossed:

Resolved, That the forcible detention, by the authorities of the British Island of New Providence, of the property of American citizens, thrown upon that Island by shipwreck, was a breach of the rites of hospitality, and an infraction of the laws of nations.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina will not recognize any distinction in principle between property in person (as known to the Constitution of the United States) and property in things.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina has full confidence in the good faith of the respective members of the Union, in regard to all those rights guaranteed to each by the Federal Compact, and doubt not that the General Government, as the common agent of the States, will take such measures, at the present juncture, as may be wise and expedient.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this report and these Resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Executive of each of the States, and to the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in the Congress of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Moye of Pitt, the Senate agreed to re-consider the vote on the rejection of the bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved for the State in the capital stock of