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OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

With a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers we yesterday listened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful Report, to the Senate, from its Committee of Foreign Affairs, on so much of the Annual Message of the President of the United States as concerns our Relations with France. We were completely taken by surprise by it, or we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other House upon the subject. We listened to it with not the less interest, however, on that account; and we were glad, we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document, in every respect worthy of its distinguished author, the Chairman of the Committee. We rejoiced on finding in this Report so much to confirm the general views which the Editors of the National Intelligencer have thought it their duty to take in this very important question, because, if we could have doubted their correctness before, it would be impossible to doubt after hearing or reading this very important State Paper.

The reading of the Report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only our hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal report of its contents, but will endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it. The Report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the Committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which the Treaty between the United States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of Nations, and of our neutral Rights, for which the President alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the Government of the United States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the United States. The selection between the two alternatives, by which another Nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from inability to the injuries received from France, but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the United States had not yet resolved to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done to them; but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in by every Administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of those claims the fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the Committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion that the amount awarded by the Treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of our citizens, including damages. The Treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but, more than all, for the reason, that the People of the United States saw in it the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country and a Nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them. It had not been for a moment supposed that a Treaty between the two countries, bearing on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c.—and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the Treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the Treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first installment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of non-execution of the Treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of intimacy or etiquette some exception might be taken; but the Committee are unanimously of opinion that the mode adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the Treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the Committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the Executive and of the country, as to the execution of the Treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the Treaty, can only be for a moment entertained. The United States can never abandon their rights under it. When negotiation for procuring the execution of the Treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the United States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opinion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize Reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of Reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of waiting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a continued measure, which, in its confidence, may possibly lead to war. As to the late course, if the ability, inclinations, and interest of this People are opposed to war, when not unavoidable, with what added force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the People of the United States, entertain the kindest

sentiments! Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the Committee extended their inquiry, first, into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the Treaty, showing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the U. S. and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Minister had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the Committee did not advert to justify the omission of the French Government to carry into effect the Treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their Government, and not between them and our own government. But the Committee had referred to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the Treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French Government, but impolitic, and unwise as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what has transpired since the ratification of the Treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The Committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the United States and Mr. Livingston in their entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c., as expressed in several of the letters of our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this Government should await the further action of the French Chambers before taking any other step, the Committee proceeded to examine into what ground the President now recommends action without waiting. They review the correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the proposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convention of the Chambers. The Committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of an expectation on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time), but they do not find that expectation to have been resorted to by the French Minister; or, if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c. &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the Report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his Message; nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if the Committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions, before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the United States. The opposition to the execution of the Treaty had not proceeded from the King or France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whose these exertions are making by the French Government, the policy of this Government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair them.

The refusal of one branch of a Government, it is true, says the report, to execute a Treaty may be regarded as the refusal of its whole Government; but when the head of the Government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French Government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called upon to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The Committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the Treaty into full effect.

We have not finished our account of this Report, but we have followed it out far enough to disclose to the reader its general character, being prevented by the lateness of the hour from adding more.

The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this Report is manifested by the order of the Senate to print twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hands of every freeman in the country.

The total number of arrivals at New-York in 1834, from foreign countries, was 1,936, of which 1,489 were American, 304 English, 27 French, 18 Spanish 23 Dutch, Bremen, and Hamburg, 27 Swedish, 11 Danish, 7 Austrian, 3 Colombian, 3 Prussian, 3 Portuguese, 3 Sicilian, Neapolitan, 1 Mexican, 1 Russian, 1 Brazilian, 1 Sardinian, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Central American.

Total number of passengers arrived at New-York 1834, 48,203; in 1833, 41,752.

We have been now a great many years resident in Canada, and we believe never before experienced so many successive days of really severe weather.

[Montreal Herald, Dec. 20.]

From the North-Carolina Standard.

NORTH-CAROLINA BANKS.

An Exhibit, showing the situation of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, 23d Nov. 1834.

Specie	\$117,375 16
Bills of Exchange	155,100 50
Notes of other Banks	133,272 00
Due from other Banks, viz:	
Bank U. States, Phila.	\$128,726 00
Do New-York	211,050 00
Do Fayetteville	32,998 75
Do Norfolk	3,564 31
Do Washington	1,721 50
Bank of Va. Petersburg	64,000 79
Farmers' Bank of Va. do.	9,853 24
Bank of C. Fear, Fayetteville	37,457 68
	490,323 06

Due for Bills and Notes discounted, viz: By Stockholders 28,800 00 Directors 1,421 00 Individuals 496,629 79

Real Estate 520,220 79 15,332 89 \$1,462,624 49

Capital Stock 700,000 00 Notes in circulation, viz: Issued at Newbern \$15,905 00 at Tarborough 42,115 00 at Raleigh 262,580 00 370,600 00

Due to other Banks, viz: State Bank N. Carolina 184,341 31 Bank of C. Fear, Wilmington 120 00 Bank Newbern, Raleigh 12,518 33

Due for Deposits 116,661 48 General Profit and Loss—net gain 7,228 50 Bills and Checks in Transit 4,175 26 \$1,462,624 49

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

An Exhibit, showing the situation of the State Bank of North-Carolina, 23d Nov. 1834.

Specie	\$17,661 04
Notes of other Banks and Bills Exchange	47,479 49
Bank Credits	7,228 50
Bank Stock taken for debt	9,240 71
Due for Notes discounted	477,279 98
Real Estate	92,806 04
	838,395 76

Capital Stock \$344,000 00 Notes in circulation 245,664 75 Profits reserved to cover bad debts and loss on real estate 124,689 28

Due for deposits and unpaid dividends 36,736 65 Due to other Banks 4,354 24 Internal Bills and Checks 34,069 28 \$838,395 76

D. W. STONE, Cashier.

State of the Bank of Cape Fear as the morning of the 1st December, 1834.

Specie and Notes Bank U. States	\$108,296
Deposits in Foreign Banks	3,642 21
Due by Banks in North-Carolina	63
Notes of other Banks on hand	12,356
Real Estate	74,716
Debt, including "notes discounted" and "Bills of Exchange in suit"	919,604
	\$1,108,417

Capital Stock 500,000 00 Notes of this Bank in circulation 507,291 Deposits 114,360 Dividends unpaid 2,478 Due to Banks 6,662 Profit and Loss 295,495 \$1,402,426

Directors' Debt included in the above: At Wilmington \$4,563 00 At Fayetteville 20,641 23 At Hillsborough 15,700 00 JOHN BELL, Cashier.

State of the Bank of Newbern, taken on Saturday, 23d November, 1834.

Amount of Bills receivable,	197,755
Do Real Estate,	22,000
Do due from St. Haywood's Estate,	11,038
Due from Foreign Banks,	50,354
Do Bills of Exchange,	44,429
Amount in Specie,	12,321
Do Foreign Notes,	27,204
Balance, (loss on 792 shares)	139,775
	\$505,956

Capital Stock of the Bank, \$507,291 Amount of Deposits, 39,022 Due to Foreign Banks, 2,460 Do Dividends of Profit, 345 Do do do capital, 20,575 Do Notes in circulation, 114,284 \$505,956

To Wm. S. MILES, Esq. Pub. Treasr.

Sir: The above exhibit of the Bank of Newbern which I have the honor to forward you, represents only such debts as are deemed to be good; and it is presumed a sufficient allowance is made for the depreciation of the Real Estate.

Very respectfully, your obedt servant, JNO. W. GUDON, Cashier.

The cause of temperance has zealous friends in New-York. We learn from the New-York American that the following gentlemen have agreed to contribute the sums set opposite to their respective names, towards the support of the press, the efficient agent under Divine Providence, in the great cause of Temperance to disseminate more and more widely through the land their admirable exhortations and rebukes:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, | \$1000 |
| Henry Dwight, Geneva, | 1000 |
| A. Champion, Rochester, | 1000 |
| E. Canine, Albany, | 1000 |
| Samuel Ward, New York, | 1000 |
| Brown, Brothers & Co. do, | 1000 |
| Peter Koussens, do, | 1000 |
| Boroman & Johnston, do, | 1000 |
| John Jacob Astor, do, | 1000 |
| P. G. Snyvesant, do, | 1000 |
| J. W. Leavitt, do, | 1000 |
| Charles Hoyt, Brooklyn, | 1000 |
| Anson Blake, New York, | 1000 |
| A. Friend, | 1000 |
| E. C. Delevan, Albany, | 1000 |
| | \$15,000 |

From the Florida Herald.

FLORIDA COFFEE.

Mr. Editor,—I have brought under cultivation a species of Coffee which grows wild in Cuba, and has found its way to the City of St. Augustine, supposed to have been brought there many years since by the Spanish people. It is completely naturalized to our climate and will grow in any of the cotton growing States. I recommend the cultivation of it, particularly to the planters, as another staple of our country of immense value, which will realize more than any other staple of our country now under cultivation, even if we obtain not more than half the price of West India Coffee. It is made use of in the interior of Cuba, by the inhabitants as coffee. It also grows wild on the banks of the Mississippi, around New Orleans, where it is collected by the French people and made use of as coffee.

I have made use of it in my family for three months, and find it superior to the green Cuba Coffee. It improves from age; being equal to the best of coffee in 3 months after it is collected. Those who are peculiarly fond of the taste of the green Cuba coffee, can obtain it by mixing at the rate of one pound of the green Cuba coffee with four pounds of Florida coffee.

It is an annual plant and must be cultivated in the same manner as cotton, leaving the plants at a greater distance, as it grows more luxuriantly from ten to twelve feet high on good land. It will grow on the poorest land which has been exhausted from cultivation, and will produce a good crop. Plant it at the same time that cotton is planted, on beds five feet apart. On good land, plant your seeds five feet apart, dropping ten or twelve seeds, cover it lightly, when the plants are sufficiently grown, thin them out, leaving a single plant at the distance of five feet; poor lands may be planted nearer; two pounds of seeds will plant an acre of land, one acre will produce from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds of Coffee; it blooms from early in July until late in October, ripens from early in August until frost, or early in November; the seed are about the size of a grain of wheat, of an olive color, each pod containing from forty to sixty grains of coffee; the pods must be collected as fast as they ripen, and when threshed, which is performed with common sticks, from the woods, it must be done in a close room with a tight floor, and after it is winnowed it is then fit for use; neither horses, cattle or hogs will eat of the plant; it is not destroyed by caterpillars or any insects, it returns more foliage to the land than any highland cultivation; it is also a great acquisition to the rearing of Bees as pure honey rises on the stem of each stalk of the leaves, which is sought after by the bees and ants.

The Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, and all Editors in the cotton growing States will please insert the above for the public benefit. I am yours respectfully, &c. ABRAHAM DUPONT. Matanzas, East Florida, Nov. 25th, 1834.

Seeds may be obtained by applying to Messrs. J. & C. Lawton, Charleston, S. C. and of Col. Francis Cue, of St. Augustine, E. F.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston "Atlas" has the following paragraph:—

"The following rumor was in very general circulation to day. Ten days before the appearance of the message, the French minister called upon the secretary of state, and urged upon him the expediency of adopting a pacific tone towards France.—Mr. Forsyth assured him that nothing of a belligerent character would be recommended. Upon the strength of this assurance, the French Minister wrote to his government, pressing upon it the necessity of carrying the treaty into effect and making the requisite appropriations. Upon the appearance of the message, with its hostile and menacing language towards France, M. Serrurier, as may be supposed, was much chagrined and disappointed; and he immediately sent off another despatch upon the heels of his former one, recommending his government to take no concern about making the appropriation; indeed not to pay a sous marce. The truth of this report is well vouched for. It is very certain that the French Minister has had some deep cause for offence; and his late refusal to dine with the President is an evidence that some rupture has taken place. He has declared unreservedly that were he a member of the chamber of deputies, however disposed he might previously have been in regard to satisfying the claims of our citizens, he would not consent to make the appropriations after reading General Jackson's message.

Political Movements.—Mr. JOHN POPE TROTTER has issued proposals for publishing a semi-weekly paper in Washington to be entitled "THE SEX," to advocate the election of HUGH L. WHITE, to the Presidency of the United States.

From the Raleigh Star.

"When Doctors disagree who shall decide?"—The "North Carolina Standard" has been three or four weeks striving to make out a case against the Governor's Inaugural Address—to make it appear to "conflict with the known sentiments of the Democracy of North Carolina;" but has not yet ventured to point out a single sentence that embraces the heretical doctrine—a single word that is incompatible with the soundest republican faith. In the mean time, its worthy coadjutor, the Newbern Sentinel, has the candor to come on and express its "concurrence" with the principles of the address—affirming that "the opinions divulged in the address, spring from doctrines which are very unexceptionable and republican, and will hardly receive opposition unless from those who have always advocated an extension of the powers of the Federal Government."—Which is right! Let the people judge. The Governor has nothing to learn from their decision.

The following are the remarks of the Sentinel in extenso:

"Contrary to the expectations which we had been induced to entertain, the late Inaugural of Governor Swan exhibits no high-toned party spirit, and indeed seems to avoid sedulously any expression indicative of particular party attachments, save in the single sentence wherein he congratulates himself as having been elected "against the current of political excitement." The opinions divulged in the address, spring from doctrines which are very unexceptionable and republican, and will hardly receive opposition, unless from those who have always advocated an extension of the powers of the Federal Government. Indeed we rather apprehend that the address savours of ultraism in its jealousy of those powers. The comparison instituted between the revenues collected by the general and state governments, is not conducted in a manner perfectly impartial. Every opportunity is employed with avidity to dwell upon the large amount of requisitions made by the former, while the causes of the difference are left unconsidered and unexplained. A moment's reflection will suggest to every mind, that the increase of legislative and executive expenses, the extension of the army and navy establishments, the erection and equipment of public edifices for commercial security and military defence, have caused the national revenue to increase in a ratio legitimately proportional to the expansion of our national importance. No doubt can be entertained of the propriety of expenditures for such objects as these. But if it be the scope of this portion of the address to deprecate the injurious effects produced by that political school, whose object is to open vast outlets to a ceaseless current of exactions, which drain the personal resources of the people for the purpose of swelling the grandeur of interminable Internal Improvements, and an insatiable protective system, it meets our cheerful concurrence. As far as it goes, then, the address, in its development of political principles, as distinguished from personal prejudices, will receive no opposition from the friends of that present national administration, whose constant object has been to maintain the just rights and establish the harmonious union of separate powers, upon the proper distribution of which, depends the perpetuity of our free and complicated, but not jarring system."

The South Carolina College is about to be revived. Gov. McDuffie, in his first Message to the Legislature says, "An investigation has resulted in a most thorough conviction, founded upon information derived from authentic sources in every quarter of the State, that the Faculty of the College have become so generally obnoxious to our fellow citizens on the score of the supposed religious heresies of some of them, and of the relaxation of moral and general discipline; and have so irrecoverably lost the public confidence as suitable persons to guard the morals, and mould the opinions of the rising generation, as to render a radical reform and thorough reorganization of the institution, a measure of indispensable necessity, and the only practical means of reviving its prosperity, and extending its usefulness."

The whole Faculty had, in compliance with a request from the Governor, resigned, and Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, has been elected Professor of Political Economy and History; Mr. Cogswell, Principal of the Episcopal School at Raleigh, Professor of Greek and Roman Literature; Mr. Davis, of West Point, Professor of Mathematics, &c.; Professor Nott was re-elected Professor of Logic and Belles-Lettres. The Presidency and two Professorships remain vacant.

Somewhat of an increase of value.—A plantation on the Mississippi, containing 800 arpents, which originally cost two thousand dollars, has lately been sold for one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Property in the State of Louisiana on Red River, Concordia, &c. has lately generally risen in value.