VOL. V.

* THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1835.

THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal

Ja printed and published every Thursday morning at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in udvance; 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 \$1 for three weeks, for one square-week-or \$1 for three weeks, for one square-A liberal di-runt will be made to those who advertise by the year. I.T. On all advertisements advertise by the communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the mar in of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

. All cummunications to the Editor must com co pustage, or they may not be attended to

SOUTHERN PEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE character and course of Study in thi Seminary being now sufficiently known, it is seary only to give notice that its next acission commence on Monday, the 2d of March enammence on Monday, the 2d of March en-All pupils should be present at that time; he are allowed to dissolve their connexion with the school except at the close of ses the school except at the common English Branches, for the common English Branches, to this will be added, for the English Branches 80, and for the Languages,

ner rench or Italian St. For residents in the midy, Beard, including washing, and tuition in the Enclish studies, \$65 per session. No desion for absences except from sickness. retion for absences except from sacaness.

The above charges are due at the entrance of the mils, and hereafter, interest will be required on anpaid tils from that time. Necessity requires It must be manifest to our patrons, that in ect to compensation we have ever been suffi-ly accommodating; and we trust therefore necessary arrangement, which is com-

A. J. LEAVENWORTH. Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 12, 1835. 132

R. A. WALLACE, M. D.

H AVING located permanently in Charlotte, will attend to the prac Medicine & Surgery,

a di their collateral branches. He may be condited at all times unless professionally absent, at
so office, first door above Maj. M'Comb's. Comcuteations for him when absent left at Dr. Boyd's
latel, n.ill be promotely attended to.
Capriotte, Frb. 14, 1835.

Removal.

S J ULLAIN informs the Publi is friends that he has moved his Shop interson's house lately occupied by N where he intends to carry on the White

Suith Business in general, isted and finished. Also, Patterns made Turning in Iron, Brass, Wood, &c. alratice and moderate terms. N. B. Gold fluxed at any time. Charlotte Feb. 10, 1835. 132

WILL expose to Public Sale, on Thursday the 12th of March next, at the Dwellin use of the late James Young, deed, the follow property, viz: The

PLANTATION

2 NEGROES.

Wheat, Corn. Oats, Hay, Fodder, likely Stallion of the Archy blood, Good Horses, 1 Road Wayon, Gig and Harness, Blacksmith Tools, Cook, Hogs, Sheep, H weehold and Kitchen Furniture,

Farming Viensils, Sec. Se.

sof Siles 12 months credit, the purchaers

WILSON PARKS, Executor.

George A. Gray

Mr. Joseph M'Gionis, is now prepared Mr. Joseph M'Ginnis, is now prepared loca of may description. His stock of large and of the best kind. His workgood and initial and he will warrant all side at his shop to stand well. He hopes friends and neighbors will extend to him: Regaining of all kinds done on the shortest

2 w

Attention! Cavalry.

dered to parade at the Court.House lotte, so the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock dequipt as the law directs, for drill coduce of the members is request ments may expect the law to be

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J. N. LEE, Captain.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Charlotte, February 17, 1835.

THE Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians attached to the first Regiment of N.C. Volunteers, (residing within the County of Mechlenburg) will part us in Charlotte, on Friday and Saturday, the 27th and 28th of March next, equipt according to law, for Drilling in the Manual Exercise and Field Ma-numering. To parade on Friday the 27th at 11 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

Cuptains of Companies will be re-nired to make their annual returns By order of D. Coleman, Col. WM. W. LONG, Adjt.

mes' Defence of N. Carolina

Tentee Deeds for sale at this Office. ernor was directed to issue bonds on the lands, consisting of several hundred millions opponent he would not, if elected, lend the

My apology for addressing you in a circular letter on some of the proceedings of the last session of the General Assembly arises in consequence of my being unable. from ill health, to communicate otherwise as freely with you on the subject as I have usually done heretofore.

From a list of the acts passed and reso lutions adopted, you will perceive that business of an unimportant character and generally affecting individuals with whom you have little or no connection, occupied the largest portion of our time. The session was thus extended to the usual length, and the result of our labours but poorly compensates the people for the money expended, if we except the act for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. This measure has finally received the sanction of the Legislature, after many years of repeated efforts by the People of the Western part of the State to obtain it. It was adopted by the General Assembly because the friends of constitutional reform, generously yielded all that freemen could field, to the long cherished prejudices of our Eastern brethren. Proper steps have been taken, that the Act itself should be extensively distributed amongst you, and it is a solemn duty which we all owe to our country to examine with care all of its provisions. You will perceive that the legis lature has referred it to the people to determine by their votes in April next, whether or not a Convention shall be called, and if (as I confidently ho, ...) a majority of the people should be in its favour, the Delegates to that body, elected in pursuance of the Act will convene in June next, in the City of Raleigh. They will proceed to the discharge of the important duties assigned them under the sanction of an onth, the substance of which is, that they will not directly nor indirectly disregard the duties ir limits prescribed to them by the General Assembly. It will be the imperative duty of the Convention to reduce the number of the Senators to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty-to fix the basis of representation in that body on taxation, and for that purpose to divide the State into Senatorial districts, corresponding with the number of Senators as determined on by the Convention. It is also imperative on the Convention to reduce the number of the members of the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hunfred and twenty-to adopt as the basis of the representation of this body the federal opulation of the State, (which is ascertained by adding to the free people of the State, actuding those bound to service for a term if years and excluding Indians not taxed. hire fifths of all other persons.)—but to provide that each County shall have at least one member. The Convention is further bound to provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the

Constitution. Many discretionary powers are given to the Convention, among which, the two mest important are the one to provide for the c ection of the Governor by the people, and the other to provide for the meeting of the General Assembly but once in two years.

The friends of Convention although confident that a majority of the freemen of the State would prefer one of more enlarged powers and in which the people would be more equally represented, yet chose in a spirit of conciliation to begin this great work, so as ultimately to obtain the important benefit to be derived from an amend ment of the Constitution, and at the same time to insure hereafter to our public councals that harmony so essential to the prosperity of our State. If the Convention spirit with which they were submitted to by the Constitution not only to be independent. them by the General Assembly, then may every patriot feel assured that our State is about to assume that proud attitude among her sister republics, to which her moral worth and physical advantages so eminently entitle ber.

From my situation in the House of Commons, being permitted but rarely to vote, I tion for this alleged offence, then will be escontaining the evidence of my sentiments fatal maxim which is so popular in the monor may subject, still I claim the liberty, and archy of England, when applied to their I feel it my duty, to give you my opinion on every important subject which was submitted to the consideration of that body.

State of North Carolina, with a capital of their political course. It would be a very one million five bundred thousand dollars, it is provided that the State shall be at liberty to take two thirds of the Capital ism to guide him and who, not looking to his Stock at any time within two years from the passage of the act. The other part of stock being taken by individuals, and was introduced into the House of Commons and passed (which was rejected in the Senate) to authorize the Governor to borrow five hundred thousand dollars to pay for the balance of the Stock reserved for the State

To the Citizens of Mecklenburg County.

faith of the State payable in 1860, bearing of acres, were acquired by Congress in two aid of his station to elevate to the next ways, by cession from the States to Congress in two an interest of five per cent. per annum, which he could not dispose of at less than gress shortly after the Revolutionary War and office seekers are now so anxious, for their nominal value. I was in favour of 000, in consequence of the premium above its par value, while at the same time it would have received therefrom an annual income above the interest on the money borrowed of from 5 to \$10,000. If this Bill had passed and gone into operation, the State would thereby have retained a controlling influence over this institution, in which the people have a doep interest and the Bank would have been enabled at this time to have furnished us with a sound currency of our own, commensurate with our wants. The charter of the Bank expiring when the bonds of the State become due, we could pay the money so borrowed, from the repayment of the Capitol Stock subscribed expenditures of the General Government do operated upon by no motive but your inter-

by the State. I was opposed to the political Resolutions lions of dollars. The revenue accruing to introduced into the Heuse of Commons by Doctor Potts. By adopting these Resolutions, the General Assembly assumed the right to instruct and did instruct, our Senaors in Congress to expunge from the Journals of the Senate, the Resolution passed by that body, condemning the removal of yield annually about four million of dollars. the Public Deposites from the Bank of the It was thought by a majority of the House United States by the President, as being in derogation of the Laws and Constitution of the United States. These Resolutions were discussed to the exclusion of almost every other business for eight days in the House of Commons, and for more than two weeks in the Senate, and were finally adopted at the cost to the People of this State of near y ten thousand dollars. Permit me now to ask you, what great principle did they assert, or how was the interest or dignity of North Carolina, invaded or impaired, by the course of the Senate of the United States? I disapproved of the act of the President in removing the Deposites; but even if I were wrong in this opinion, the unifority of the General Assembly cannot be justified in adopting these Resolutions. If Not one cont!! The Committe that the conduct of the President as described by the Resolutions of the Senate being imeachable and that body being the Constitutional Court to try the Offence, ought not to have projudged the case, I suswer that the responsibility in removing the Deposites, was by law referred to the consideration of If they had meanly shrunk from the eserved the execuation and contempt of every honest man. Crime cannot exist without improper motives and those of the Presient were not impeached in the Resolution if the Senate.

character to express its opinions on the conduct of the Executive officers of the Government never has been denied, except in violation of the Law and Constitution an unanimous vote of the Senate, was condemned in strong terms. Yet who has e if they were, he could not support them. ver questioned the right of the Senate thus to be rebuked by the Legislature and ordered to humble themselves before the nacannot point to the Journals of that body as tablished among this Republican People the King, "that the President can do no wrong; and our Members of Congress, instead of faithfully serving the people, would expect By the Act to establish the Bank of the from some popular leader instructions for convenient maxim for a political servant who has neither understanding nor patriotmaster, the People, for the reward of his head of the General Government some of

> Early in the Session of the General Assembly, a joint select committee was appointed to take into consideration so much

and by purchase from Franco and Spain. obvious reasons, to elect. this measure because the State would have The lands ceded, belonged to several of the I voted for the present Governor of the gained by taking the stock, from 25 to \$30,- Revolutionary States, and although held State, who, in the contest for that office was principally by Virginia, North Carolina opposed by the Speaker of the Senate. It and Georgia, yet were always considered will not, I trust, be offensive to the last a common property, as they were wrested named gentleman or his friends to state, that from the Crown of Great Britain by the the services rendered by Governor Swain common blood and treasure of the people of to the State of North-Carolina, his superior all the States-to which glorious struggle abilities and his sound political principles, North Carolina contributed her full portion. pre-emmently entitle him to that station. The lands purchased were bought with the common treasure of the country, and those ceded were given to pay the debts incurred by the Revolutionary War and for the common benefit of all the States.

The Public Debt of the United States has now been paid, and in what condition are not and ought not, to exceed eighteen millions of dollars. The revenue accruing to is more than twenty millions of dollars; and this, from the increased amount of importations annually, cannot be lessened until the readjustment of the Tariff in the year 1842. The Public Lands sold at the present prices of Commons that it would be better, far better, that each State should have its share of these lands according to its population, or of the annual proceeds of the sales thereof, then that it should go to swell the amount in the Treasury of the United States, to be employed by Congress in opening rivers and making roads and canals, where millions have already been improperly and unjustly expended. The New States are now claim ing the Public Lands which lie within their borders, and Congress annually makes large denations to particular States for their exclusive becent. To Ohio and Alabama each, more than a million dollars worth of this land has been given away. What has North Carolina obtained out of this common fund

The Committee, although early organized

to take under examination this subject, so ably pressed upon our consideration by the Governor, refused or neglected, to recommend any measure in regard to it. The matter was at length brought before the the act of the President, who had assumed House of Commons by resolutions, declaring in substance, that Congress ought not to give away the Public Lands to any particuboth Houses of Congress, and the Secretors for State, nor to sell them for less than the were bound to express their opinions there- present price, viz: one dollar and twenty live cents per acre; and that the Genera performance of this duty they would have Government being now out of debt and not wanting the money arising from the sales of the lands, they, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be given to all the States according to their population, or in proportion to the Senate.

The right of the Senate in its legislative | War. The course taken by certain members of the General Assembly, who were fenrial these Resolutions would not meet the approbation of the President, or that their this single instance, and a number of cases, adoption would operate injuriously upon their ought be cited to prove its frequent exer- party, affords the most melancholy proof of ise. I will only refer to the case of the the fatal influence of party spirit, which is Postmaster General, who is as well as the on record in the State. The questions with President, liable to be impeached and tried them appeared not to be—is this measure before the Senate. This officer, by mis- just? Does it comport with the honor and management, had involved the Post Office interest of North Carolina to adopt it? But Department greatly in debt and had with- what influence will it have on the next Presout the knowledge or consent of Congress idential Election? How will it operate on borrowed nearly half a million of dollars our party? During the discussion of the Resupon the faith of the Government, in palpa- clutions one of the members of the House of Commons was heard to ask another wheof the United States; and this conduct, by ther the Resolutions were opposed to Jackson's Veto on Clay's Land Bill and to say

They were adopted in the House of Comto condemn the Postmaster General? What mons by a vote of 82 to 32, although every will be the effect of the Resolutions of the effort which the ingenuity of political pur-General Assembly if carried into operation ! tizans could devise was used to defeat them when assembled, should act on the all im- It is to degrade the Senate of the United They were then sent to the Senate and a when assembled, should act on the air the state of the United They were then sent to the Senate and a portant questions before them, in the same States; and that body which was intended unjointy of that House refused to consider ding, by the Constitution not only to be indepen-dent of the President, but to set as a check ed these Resolutions, their influence in Conupon him, is prostrated at his feet. If our gress might have procured the desired ob Senators in Congress, for daring to differ ject, and in this manner North-Carolina in opinion from the President of the United would have received several hundred thou-States in times of high party excitement, are | sand dollars, annually, justly due to her, with which fund she would have been enabled to establish Free Schools for the eduention of her sons, improve her roads, or devote it to any other important public service, which the people themselves might hereaf ter determine best for their own interest.

There were other measures of some importance, but as they were not acted on for Allen Davis, of this town to the anniable the want of time, I deem it unnecessary to Mrs. Milly Davis, of the head of Pungo make any remarks on them.

In the election of Senator to the Congress of the United States, I voted for Thomas Settle, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts-a republican and a man of superior attainments and greater political indepenhonesty and independence, expects from the dence than the individual elected. It is a distinguishing trait of an honest republican the Bank having gone into operation, a Bill the fat offices which it is his province to to be always vigilant to repress the abuses and corruptions of the General Government. and to endeavor constantly to curb and re strain the action of that Government within the strict limits prescribed for it by the of the Governor's Message as related to the Constitution. I believed Judge Settle would and not yet paid for. By this Bill the Gov. Public Lands, of the United States. These do this and I belived further that unlike his

NO. 230.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, in as full a manner as the nature of this address would permit, given you my opinions on the different subjects which came before the legislature during its late session, and which I thought would be interesting to you. I have houestly attempted to discharge the operated upon by no motive but your interest and wishing for no reward but your approbation. I have always been deeply impressed with the honor of representing a County distinguished for its intelligence and love of independence, and assure you that I shall be ever grateful for the confidence you have so frequently bestowed on me.

I am, fellow-citizens, with due respect, Your obedient servant, WM. J. ALEXANDER. February 16th, 1835.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 2.

We learn from Cuptain Smith, at this port on Saturday from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made, in the first week of December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprize, then lying in the har-bor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposite in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated .-The investigation which immediately sucseeded the discovery showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alonguide, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger.

Commodore Renshaw was holding a court martail over the mulatte, who, it was supposed, would be executed .- American.

Reward Offered .- An English paper contuins the following paragraphs:

" An elegant and commodicus house, sitnated in Brighton, will be given to any individual who can adduce proof of his having realized a single farthing by evading payment of the King's duties, or by smuggling transactions: or to him who can bring forward testimony of his having get rich by working on the Sabbath day. Letters (post paid) addressed to the Editor of the Brighton Herald, will experience due attention, and the utmost secrecy observed.

" A handsome amounty for life will be granted to any individual who can furnish undeniable proof of his having ruined himself or injured his family by acts of benevolence. Letters (post paid) to be addressed to the Editor of the Brighton Herald."

Some time ago, two Weslvan preachers having occasion to stop in a town in Wales, determined to preach. They therefore sent for the town crier, to proclaim their intention, that a congregation might be assem-The preachers found it very difficult bled. to make the man perfect in the words ho was to use in making proclamation, but that which puzzled him most to remember, was the word Weslyan. However, he thought himself at last prepared, and sallied out with his bell in his hand; but by the time he had got into the street he had again for-Welch Lions at &c. &c. Curiosity was raised to its acmo -and almost the whole town, young and old, repaired to the appointed place, to hear the Welch Lions. Thus the preachers had tenfold the congregation they would have had if the man had announced their intentions in the proper terms.

From the Washington (N. C.) Statesman. MARKIAGE EXTRA.

Married over again, in this County, on the 7th inst., by John R. Davis, Esq. Mr. river. Some years since, this fond couple were stuck together in wedlock, by Parson, some body; but the fruil fair one, in her lord's absence, forgot her troth: for which he forsook her and sued for a divorce. But the late cold nights! who could stand them? in a word, they resolved to try it over again, and got the Squire to take another hitch upon them, for better for worse.

O Punga! bless this happy pair, Hi milly ha! hi milly ha! With a pretty bouncing heir. Hi milly ha! hi milly ha!

Wedlock is a ticklish thing, Hi milly he! hi milly he! Whether it holds, or snaps, by Jing, Hi milly he! hi milly he!