

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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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.

SCHOOL.

MRS. COZENS proposes to open a school in this village, on Monday, 30th inst. (in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Fox) in which will be taught the several branches of an English education.

Terms of tuition.—For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, History, and Composition, one dollar per month. Extra for higher branches.

Charlotte, March 24th, 1835. 2w

A good Notice.

All persons indebted to me, by Note or Book Account, are notified, that unless they are paid on or before our Court in May next, they will be put out for collection. Necessity alone compels us to this course.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, March 20th, 1835.

Strayed or Stolen

ON Sunday night last, from the Stable of the subscriber, two miles west of Charlotte, a large bay horse, eight or nine years old, long mane and tail, one white hind foot and be is in good order. A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for his delivery to me, or any information, so that I can get him again.

GEORGE G. PATTERSON.

March 24, 1835. 2w

ATTENTION! GREYDIERS.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual parade ground, on the 11th of April next, in Summer Uniform, with six rounds of blank cartridges, at 10 o'clock. Delinquents would do well to attend at that time.

I. F. ALEXANDER, Capt.

March 24, 1835.

B. COY for Sale,
BY MORRISONS & McKEE, at 12 1/2 cents.
Feb. 24, 1835. 4t

The thorough bred Horse,



RIOTT,

HAS now commenced his season, at the stable of Wm. Slade, in Lincolnton, North Carolina, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of six dollars the single leap; twelve dollars the season; or twenty dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money for the season, payable 1st July next; and the insurance, whenever the fact is ascertained or the property changed, and fifty cents in each case to the groom. Mares fed if required at a moderate price. Every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents, but no liability for them.

PEDIGREE.

RIOTT'S sire was old Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer and breeder has never been equalled in the United States except by his sire, imported Diomedes; his dam, now the property of Wm. R. Johnson and David Branch of Virginia, was gotten by Sir Francis Burdett, grand dam by the imported horse Redford, g. grand dam by Redfordist, and half sister to Jolly Friar (Hammings) g. g. grand-dam by the imported horse Old James; g. g. g. grand-dam by the imported Jolly Roger. Burdett was gotten by Potomac, his dam, by the imported Citizen, grand-dam by the imported horse Monstrous, she out of a Selm from a Potomac out of a Jolly Roger, and she out of Mary Gray. Riott was bred by the Hon. Andrew H. Goran, late of Northampton County, N. C. who gave the above pedigree, as the certificates of Col. Wood, J. Hamblin, of Halifax, and the said Goran, now in my possession, will show. Riott is a beautiful bay, now 6 years old and measures five feet four inches high.

R. H. BURTON.

March 24th, 1835. 345w

Late Treasures Found.—Some time ago a broker in Wall street, New York, was notified by the cashier of one of the banks, that a considerable amount of stock of the bank was standing to his credit on the books, and had been standing for so long a time without the dividends being called for, that it was presumed the owner of the stock had forgotten this portion of his property. The broker having ascertained dates and other circumstances from the books of the bank, turned to his own records, and found that at that time he had been furnished with money by an acquaintance to buy a quantity of the stock. It turned out that this was the very stock. The person of whom it was bought, by mistake transferred it to the broker instead of the real purchaser, and the real purchaser, just at that time sickened and died, leaving a widow and a large family with very slender means of support. The stock has been sold, and the proceeds of it, together with twenty semi-annual dividends, amounting in all to \$2500, paid over to the widow and her family, making their hearts glad, as it has also the hearts of all who have been made acquainted with the story.

Journal of Com.

AMERICAN STONE.—A newly discovered

Cement.—Longinus never made a truer remark than when he said a "democracy was the cradle of science." The unfettered mind, expanding to its utmost power of extension, under free laws and institutions, develops powers that lie dormant and repressed beneath the chains of a monarchy and despotism. Discoveries and inventions are created in the combinations of thought, which seem almost magical and supernatural compared with the results of intellectual operations in governments of force. Our own country has demonstrated the truth of these remarks in her Franklin, her Fulton, Whitney, and many others, and in the astonishing rapidity with which she has applied and improved upon almost every useful art.

We now come to record another remarkable invention, which has before been slightly alluded to, but of which we can now, from our own personal observation of the specimens, and from further information obtained from the inventor, speak in more positive terms.—Mr. Obadiah Parker, a native of New Hampshire, and for many years past a respectable resident in Onondaga county, in our state, and now in this city, has, after numerous experiments, discovered a composition stucco or cement—which, from a state of liquid mortar, hardens in a few days—say eight or ten—into a solid substance or stone, as impenetrable almost as granite, and susceptible of a beautiful polish. It is, apparently, chiefly of a calcareous nature, or like the hardest kind of marble. Any color may be given to it; and it not only defies, but actually acquires greater density and solidity, and less brittleness, under the changes of the atmosphere. He has obtained a series of patents—and at Catskill, recently built, as a specimen, the wall of a small edifice eight feet high, which in eight days—recalling to mind the fable of Medusa, was perfectly petrified with its door, windows, &c., all of which is testified to by the owner to us personally, and by the certificate of the judges of the county and the principal citizens of the place. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such a discovery. It surpasses, without doubt, all other cements; and the material is so cheap, that entire houses, of any shape or dimensions, fortifications, canals, aqueducts, &c. may be thus built up in a few days, which would utterly supersede brick and stone, and effect a complete revolution in architecture. What will not art yet imitate and accomplish!—*Y. N. Star.*

Another Breadth.—I am a poor man, and can just make both ends meet by cutting my coat according to the cloth. My wife is a fashionable woman and would sooner be imprisoned for life than run counter to the modern extravagance of the modern ton. In a moment of generosity about a week ago, I gave directions to purchase a six penny calico, thinking I could venture seven or eight shillings on my better half. But heaven bless me, and curse the fashion of the degenerate age. If things are permitted to go on in this way much longer, the manufacturers will be as rich as nabobs, and it will require the income of a Roman cardinal to keep a woman well dressed. Two days since I missed my wife, and after searching sometime about the house, I espied in a corner, a heap of calico, and being somewhat surprised at what I thought such an unreasonable quantity, commenced overhauling it, I had run over about twenty yards of it, when I was nearly frightened out of my wits by seeing the whole mass rise at once, form itself into two distinct divisions, either of which would cover a square rod; and to cap the climax of my surprise, there in the full tide of fashionable pride my trim little woman floated before them. She turned upon me one of her best natured smiles and said,

"How do you like it my dear?"

"Like it," said I, "why I don't like it at all."

"Well, it don't suit me exactly," she replied, "it would appear fashionable, had the sleeves another breadth?"

Green Calf Skin.—A young dandy in a neighboring town, who had about as much beard as you would find on an egg, and as much down on his chin as may be seen on a peach, went into a barber's shop some time since, and pulling off his coat and cravat, demanded to be shaved before any other person, or he would never patronize him again. He sat down forthwith in a chair, and the barber, having lathered his chin over, gently passed the back of the razor over it half a dozen times. When this was done, the young gentleman went to the glass and began to feel of his chin. "How much better a man feels when he is shaved, Mr. Leatherstrap! You've had a tough job of it with my crab orchard beard, and you've left a little feathery stuff here yet—I suppose you'll ask no more than common folks—what's to pay?" Oh! nothing, sir! I always esteem it a favor, when I can have the privilege of strapping my razor on a smooth piece of calf skin.

Claremont Eagle.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN NAVY.

Under the present aspect of our affairs with France, the following statement of the Naval strength of our ancient Ally, may not be without interest:

33 Ships of the line—of which, 8 are three deckers.

38 Frigates—of which, 13 are of the first class.

19 Corvettes—of from 20 to 32 guns,

32 Brigs of 16, 13, and 20 guns.

3 Schooners of 12 guns.

20 Steam Vessels of six guns each.

There are building, moreover, 24 Ships of the line, of which three are first rates.

26 Frigates.

2 Steam Vessels.

The Officers of the French Navy are, 3 Admirals, 12 Vice-Admirals, 22 Rear Admirals, 70 Captains of line of battle Ships, 70 Captains of Frigates, 90 Captains of Corvettes, 450 Lieutenants of line of battle Ships, 550 do. of Frigates, 315 Medical officers, 15,500 Masters, Seamen and Boys.

AMERICAN NAVY.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we ascertain the strength of our Navy—a matter worthy observation at this time:

Now building, 6 Ships of the line, and 7 Frigates.

In ordinary, 5 Ships of the line, 2 Frigates and 6 Sloops of War.

In commission, 1 Ship of the line, 4 Frigates, 8 Sloops of War, and 6 Schooners.

Total, 12 Ships of the line, 13 Frigates, 14 Sloops of War, and 6 Schooners.

To complete those building, and repair those out of order \$2,939,540 will be required.

In addition to these, it appears that we may commence the building of 5 Ships of the line, 11 Frigates 7 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, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, boatmen 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 1483.

Ominous.—We find the following in a Philadelphia paper entitled "the Democratic Herald," of Wednesday last:

Judge White—the Presidency.—The present attitude of Judge White, of Tennessee, appears rather calculated to produce an impression of division in the Democratic ranks of a serious character. But this danger will vanish, when we reflect, that if it should appear formidable when the National Convention meet, that body will dissipate it in a few minutes by the NOMINATION OF ANDREW JACKSON FOR A THIRD TERM; a measure every way calculated to avert the defeat of the Democratic party by the Whigs—and more than justifiable by every principle involved in the contest of the party, who are fighting for popular rights and Democratic Government.

Great Men.—'Isn't it our own swate Ireland that has given you all yer great men?' said a son of the Emerald Isle, at a late political gathering. 'Wasn't Patrick Henry an Irishman? Wasn't Franklin, Jefferson and Monroe, Irishmen? Aint Jackson, Webster, Clay and McDuffie, Irishmen?' By the powers, all the great Americans, and more too, are Irishmen. 'Yes,' said a person standing by, 'and Bonaparte was an Irishman.' 'Faith and he was; his name was originally Boney Patrick; but he changed it to party, to suit party purposes.

An original anecdote.—A short time since as the mail stage was going on a very dark night from Boston to Portsmouth, the driver was alarmed by the cry of "oh lordy we are kilt every soul of us!" The driver jumped off his box, and found that he had driven into a cariole, demolished it, and "spilt" an Irishman and two women. The driver somewhat enraged that the gallant Hibernian should keep the middle of the road, gave him a pretty severe lecture, and concluded by asking him if he did not see the lights on the stage? "Yes, and to be sure and I did, and I drowy right betwane them."—*Portland Ado.*

A Tall Man.—We saw a young man in town yesterday morning whose height is six feet six inches and a half! The tallest man we ever saw was 6 feet 9 inches and a half. The wonder with us is, what such men do with their feet these cold nights.—*Dunstable N. H. Telegraph.*

There is a young man in this neighborhood, scarcely of age, who is several inches taller than the one mentioned above. His "feet" are no trouble "these cold nights." When he goes to bed, he shuts himself like a jackknife.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the National Intelligencer 5th ult.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION: UNFINISHED BUSINESS: WEST POINT ACADEMY: LOSS OF THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing! and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates; the endless perplexity of the rules; contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter; but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

THE POST OFFICE REFORM BILL; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS BILL; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

THE IMPORTANT JUDICIAL BILL; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

THE BILL REGULATING THE DEPOSIT OF THE PUBLIC MONIES IN THE DEPOSIT BANKS;

THE BILL RESPECTING THE TENURE OF OFFICE, AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

THE BILL INDEMNIFYING CLAIMANTS FOR FRENCH SPECULATIONS BEFORE 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill for the relief of the Cities of the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis,) are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of more."

The fate of two of the Appropriation Bills, however, originating, as such bills always do, in the House of Representatives, is still more remarkable.

Hitherto it has been usual to make the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the same bill which contains the general appropriations for the Army. This year, an innovation was indulged. The Army Appropriation Bill was sent to the Senate with no appropriation whatever for West Point. This circumstance was noticed, at the time, in the Senate, and its attention called to it, as an extraordinary omission. A separate bill, however, containing the usual appropriations for the Academy, was brought forward in the House, but suffered to sleep. Up to the last day for sending bills from one House to the other, it had not passed. The House took no step whatever to pass the Bill, by suspending the operation of the rule, as to the time of sending bills from House to House, or in any other way. In this predicament, individuals of the House besought the Committee of the Senate to interfere, and, in some extraordinary way help to pass the ordinary appropriation through Congress. The Senate, accordingly, attached the whole Military Academy appropriation bill to the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenditures of the year, and in this form it passed into a law; and, but for the adoption of this mode, there could have been no appropriation at all, and the school would have been broken up. We may add, that when this bill for covering Civil and Diplomatic Expenses went back to the House, with amendments, the occasion was eagerly seized to add to the Senate's amendments other amendments, respecting totally different matters, thus giving the bill a tail as long as that of a comet. Thus the bill pending in the House, making provision for the repairs of the Capitol and President's House, improving the public grounds, paying the President's gardner, &c. &c. was tacked on the bill, as being among the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government!

This bill, however, and we rejoice at it, had the goodness to pass, with all its length of trail, and (thanks to the Senate, and no thanks to the House of Representatives) the West Point Academy, therefore, was kept alive.

Not so fortunate was the other of the two appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. **THE FORTIFICATION BILL IS TOTALLY LOST!** Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate, and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee. Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the Department had no further measures to recommend, the Committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments, and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendments, on Tuesday, the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them; and on that day, at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, with amendments of their own. The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the Journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following sections:

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"Sec.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized, to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same referred to in the beirs of the late Philip Swartz, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quartermaster's Department."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz.

"And be it, &c. That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the Navy: Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, any where, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, without any specific object, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might levy—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short, dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends, &c.; and to this it was replied, again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President; that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars; and here are the yeas and nays on the motion to disagree to it:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelighuyen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Suplee, Talmaidge, Tipton, Wright—19.

The bill went back to the House. The House insisted on its amendment, and again