

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY THOMAS J. HOLTON...CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

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THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal

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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.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noticed on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Look Out!!!

I HAVE now received a fresh supply of GROCERIES at Motina's Mine, on the Indian Road leading to the Tuckasee Ford, where I will be now at my post, ready to accommodate those who may call on me in place of going to Charlotte. I have plenty of the necessaries for family use, such as

Sugar, Coffee, Cheese, &c. &c. and something to quench the thirst of the weary and tired Miner after the toils and labor of the day.

Motina's Mine, near Capp's Hill, April 7th 1835.

Wanted Immediately,

A SADDLER and a HARNESS MAKER of steady habits. Such may expect liberal wages, steady work and punctual payment, by applying to

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Charlotte, April 6, 1834.

Wanted,

A WORKMAN at the TINNING BUSINESS in the village of Lancaster, S. C. where constant employment and good wages will be given by

D. SIZER & CO. April 7, 1835.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Charlotte, on the last day of April, 1835.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A | John S. Means |
| Mrs. Anabella Alexander | John McQuay |
| H. D. W. Alexander | Andrew Montgomery |
| Grs. Wm. Allen | Elizabeth McQuay |
| Rich'd. H. Alexander | Mrs. Harriet E. McGinn |
| Azariah Alexander | James D. Martin |
| Joseph Alexander | Abigail Miller |
| Samuel Alexander | James Maitland |
| Almon Alexander | Michael McLeary |
| Jeremiah Alderson | Mrs. Martha McCammon |
| E. L. Alexander | Mrs. Benj. Morrow |
| N. W. Alexander | William Martin |
| Sau. P. Alexander | John McDonald |
| B | Robt. B. Morrow |
| John Bird | Wm. R. Morrison |
| Mrs. Levisa Brown | N |
| Charles Buckhanzon | Miss Mary S. Noel |
| Sam. Berryhill | O |
| David B. Bunloy | Silas Orr |
| Joe. C. Barr | H. C. Owens |
| Joe. Berryhill | Nathan Orr |
| Miss Lucy J. Bissell | P |
| John Brown, 2 | Thos. Park |
| Thomas Boyd | John Pryor |
| William Bowden | Patrick Parker, 2 |
| Hugh Berry | Wm. Phillips |
| Wm. P. Berry | John C. Pharr |
| Wm. N. Brown | William Patton |
| C | Q |
| Gilbert Coates | Henderson H. Query, 2 |
| Wm. Cooper | A. B. Quimby |
| John Cagle | R |
| Alexander Cooper | William Roberts |
| George R. Cox | C. A. Rupert |
| Mathew Cathcart | John Robertson |
| David Couth | Dr. J. Ross |
| John Comb | Capt. John Rowo |
| John A. Craven | William Reeves |
| Jannet Carrel | Andrew Ryburn |
| E. J. Cannon | Thaxter Russell |
| D | R. W. Reed |
| Col. J. H. Davidson | Edmond Rich |
| Andrew B. Dunn | Mrs. Abigail Rudisill |
| Robert I. Dinkins | Joseph Rodgers |
| Mrs. Henrietta Duess, 2 | Upton Rodden |
| Jonathan Duess | James Reed |
| M. W. Davis | Mrs. Margaret Rudisill |
| Wm. L. Davidson | John Y. Reed |
| Aaron Davis | Chev. de Rivivoli |
| George W. Davis | S |
| Dr. M. Daugherty | Stork & Carson |
| Miss Sarah Davidson | William Stone |
| Allen W. Davis | Henry Storer |
| H. R. Dusenberry | Wm. Stewart |
| E | John N. Spears, 2 |
| John Earvan | Nancy Sloan |
| E. Eina | Asa Stephens |
| F | Alexander Springs |
| Derias Folsom | Morris Shepley, 2 |
| John E. Flanagan, 2 | Abner C. Shelton |
| James G. Flanagan | Wm. & Burton Smith |
| W. Flinn, 2 | Miss Ann Spratt |
| Gabriel Ferrell | Mrs. Susan Smartt |
| G | Hugh Smith |
| John Grier | James S. Seerist |
| Anna Gillet | Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley |
| H | George S. Snow |
| Hezekiah Hunt | J. P. Smith |
| Allen Ferron | Dunkin Sinkler |
| Jaac. S. Henderson | Silas N. Stillwell |
| Addison Harris | Mrs. Martha Sammons |
| Thomas J. Holton | T |
| Wm. Harris | Barlarie Throckmorton |
| Valentine Hipp | Samuel Taylor |
| Anthony Hartis | Robert Todd |
| I & J | Mrs. Nancy Taylor |
| John Irwin | Thomas Trotter |
| John Jones | Amelia Tarlton |
| Martin Ieshour | Wm. L. Todd |
| Wm. Janison | V |
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| L | David Went |
| Wm. Lucky | Lewis Wilson |
| Miss Mary Laughlan | James W. Wilson |
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Notice.

THE AGENCY of the BANK of the STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, at Charlotte, is now open for business.

The regular Discount Day every Wednesday. All NOTES, BILLS, &c. offered for Discount must be lodged with the Agent, on or before 5 o'clock, P. M. of the day preceding the regular discount day.

The Check or Order of the principal of a Note discounted, will be required to draw the proceeds. The Notes at 88 days, to be paid off at four equal instalments, of 88 days each; and six month Notes, the whole when due.

Hours of doing business, from 9 to 1 o'clock of each and every day in the week, Sundays excepted. THOMAS T. HOGG, Agent. Charlotte, 26th March, 1835.

The following is a copy of the Note used:

Eighty-eight days after Principal and Securities, promise to pay to THOMAS T. HOGG, Agent, &c. or order, Dollars, Cents, for value received, negotiable and payable at the Agency of the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, at Charlotte.

Valuable PLANTATION For Sale.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the west, offers for sale, a VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying on the waters of Little Sugar Creek, six miles south of Charlotte, containing about 300 acres, on which there is a large two story Dwelling House, Doctor Shop, and other necessary buildings in good repair. There is an excellent Well and a number of springs, a good young Orchard, and a quantity of good meadow ground. It is considered an excellent stand for a Physician. For terms apply to the subscriber.

A. A. ALEXANDER. March 30, 1835.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 22d inst. a bound colored man, by the name of ROBERT HANKS. The said Hanks came to me last Spring and bound himself to me for three years, to learn the Plastering Business. This notice is to forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, as I am determined to enforce the law against every person who may do so. The said Hanks was raised on the South Fork of the Catawba river, in Lincoln county. Any one giving me information shall be satisfied for their trouble.

SAM'L TAYLOR. Charlotte, March 30, 1835.

Tecumseh, THE CELEBRATED JACK,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the following places, to wit: at Joseph Weir's on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and at James H. Kennedy's the balance of the week; and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of Two Dollars the single leap; Four Dollars the season; and Six Dollars to insure, the money to be due when the Mare is considered with foal. Trauing the Mare forfeits the insurance. The season to commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of July.

E. R. HARRIS. March 26, 1835.

Sleigh-riding Extraordinary.—Narrow Escape.

This morning, about 11 o'clock, a young spirited horse, attached to a country sleigh or ping, standing near Fanest Hall, became frightened, and ran through Dock Square, narrowly escaping several carriages, in which a number of ladies were seated, yet without doing the least injury. The furious animal continued his course, at the top of his speed, up Union street, without meeting with any thing to impede his progress, till within a few feet of Hanover street, where he sheered on to the side-walk to avoid a carriage. A gentleman and lady passing at the time, were struck by the sleigh, and both fell backwards into the vehicle, in a manner unceremonious in the extreme. The horse still pursued his course, regardless of the increase of burthen. The gentleman, finding his quarters rather uncomfortable, took occasion to "pop out" into the street. The lady, less fortunate, was carried onward as far as Charleston street, where the sleigh struck against the corner of Mr. Potter's soap-stone factory with so much violence as to discover the body from the runners, spilling the lady in the street. The affrighted steed, still "going ahead," crossed the Warren bridge, and was brought up in Charlestown square, without having received any injury. The lady crawled from beneath the "ruins," and was taken into the counting-room of the factory. In a few moments she recovered from her alarm, and was conveyed home. The names of the individuals were Wadleigh—mother and son. Both escaped unhurt.—Boston Trans.

A common case.—A gentleman travelling with his lady, arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina, a few days since, from Fayetteville, on his way south. At Fayetteville he objected to taking his seat in the stage, on account of its being lumbered up with mail bags, and insisted upon other means of conveyance being furnished. The contractors, or some one connected with the line, informed him if he would take his seat and proceed a short distance, he should be provided with better accommodations. The gentleman consented, and the driver shortly stopped the stage, took the mail bags out left them at a private house, and proceeded on his journey.—Charleston Cour.

ANECDOTE.—A Fact.

A young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable—again the people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it.—Then for the first time, the reproach was felt!—Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America.—Baltimore paper.

ANECDOTE.—on time.

Two brothers, named Josiah and William, full grown boys, happened in at a store one evening, where the attention of the company was somewhat attracted by a very long watch-chain dangling at the forequarters of Josiah. One of the company asked, "What's the time, Josiah?" With no small ceremony, Josiah drew out his watch, and after examining it sometime, referred to his brother, and said "Brother William, is this figure 9 or figure 7 even?" William after a few minute's deliberation, declared it to be "figure seven." "Well then," replied Josiah, "it lacks about half an inch of eight."

THE ELECTRICAL EEL.

The electrical eel attains to a considerable size and sometimes kills a horse that is wading the streams: when he comes in contact with the chest of the horse about the region of the heart the power of his stroke knocks him down and kills him. A man attempting to lift a small one carefully, has been knocked down by it. It kills frogs and fish instantaneously. It is of a dull leaden colour with small torid eyes; it sails with as much facility backwards as forwards. The electricity is not permanent, nor the power always at its command; when hungry the power is at its greatest intensity.—Webster's Narrative to a Voyage to the Southern Ocean.

A Canada mail bag recently lost, was found in the possession of a man living near Ogdensburgh. Exchange to the amount of £11,000, and part of the money have been recovered. The Montreal Herald says:

"The man and woman in whose possession the mail bag was found, are now in jail. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular. The man found the bag, and, like a good husband, carried it home to his wife. The worthy woman not knowing what to do with so many epistles, burned most of them having previously secured a good deal of their pecuniary contents. The husband prudently expended the money on useful commodities, such as a span of horses, &c. It never rains but it pours. The worthy man soon experienced the truth of the proverb. The reward of 200l was within his reach. He informed against himself, and, such is the generosity of the law, got a gratuitous lodging, but not the expected bonus."

Mourning.—In Europe, black is generally used because it represents darkness, unto which death is like, as it is a privation of life. In China, white is used, because they hope the dead are in heaven, the place of purity. In Egypt, yellow is used, because it represents the decaying of trees, and flowers which become yellow as they die away. In Ethiopia, brown is used because it denotes the color of the earth from whence we came and to which we return. In some parts of Turkey blue is used because it represents the sky, where they hope the dead are gone; but in other parts purple and violet, because being a mixture of black and blue, it represents, as it were, sorrow on one side, and hope on the other.

A paper published at Printer's Retreat, Indiana, states that William Brewer, of Franklin county, Kentucky, aged one hundred and two years, recently visited that place to see an acquaintance. "This veteran," adds the Indiana paper, "was born on the north branch of Potomac, in Hardy co. Va. and is apparently as active as most men at fifty, and travelled thirty miles a day in the coldest weather, with little fatigue. He enjoys good health, and retains all his faculties in a wonderful degree—he pronounces the past season and winter as the most remarkable for drought, light crops, and cold, within his remembrance."

AN EXTRACT

From the Circular of the Hon. J. Graham's Circular, to the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District in North-Carolina.

"A question of deep and abiding importance to the people of all the States, arises now with regard to the future disposition of the Public Lands. The public debt is paid, and the money arising from the sales of public lands, being upwards of four million of dollars annually, is no longer needed in the Treasury, which is now full, and running over, from duties on foreign importations. One proposition is to give the new States all the public lands within each of their limits. Another is to reduce the price of the public lands for a time, and then give the unsold lands to the new States. This proposition has the outside of a sale, but the inside of a gift: for to that it aims and comes at last. That we may understandingly decide these propositions, and all others of kindred character, let us take a brief retrospect of the ways and means by which the United States acquired title and right to the public domain. After the revolutionary war was over, and peace restored to the American States, liberty had won a glorious victory, but incurred a heavy debt in the arduous struggle. The public Treasury was empty, and the resources of the country were exhausted. In this critical and embarrassing situation, North Carolina, ever true to that independence which she had first proclaimed and sternly sustained, generously ceded all that valuable and extensive territory (now the State of Tennessee) to the General Government, 'as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States.' Virginia, and some of the other States, made similar bestowments. Georgia, at a subsequent period, sold her wild lands to the United States for one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The United States have repeatedly purchased and paid large sums of money to the different Indian tribes for extensive tracts of territory. They have likewise purchased and paid large sums of money to France for Louisiana, and to Spain for Florida. The whole of the purchase money for all these public lands amounts to about fifty million of dollars. North Carolina has always paid her full proportion. Notwithstanding you have contributed so long and so liberally, it is now proposed by a party of politicians to give away all this vast landed estate, costing us so many millions, to a few of the new States, to the exclusion of the old States; and thereby, those who have paid least will get most. Against this left-handed policy and rank inequality I decidedly protest. I cannot approve such legislation. No. Equality is equity; and the people of every State in the family-fold of this republican Union should have a child's part: share and share alike—equal distribution. I hold the proposition too clear to be controverted, that the public lands are just as much the common property of us all as the public money in the common treasury.

"The new States now receive five per cent. on all the moneys arising from the sales of public lands in their boundaries, for internal improvements. They are also allowed every sixteenth section of public land, for common schools. Besides, some of the new States have received from the General Government liberal and valuable donations of public lands, for education; yet, four hundred thousand acres at a gift, worth at least one million of dollars. These very liberal extra allowances so far from satisfying them, has only animated their importunities, and increased their unjust demands. When did North Carolina receive such a boon from the General Government? Never, never! Such appropriations and grants of public land, given to improve our public roads and educate the poor children, would raise the drooping head and gladden the heart of many a fond parent, and develop fine native talents, now growing to waste, and buried in obscurity, for the want of cultivation. So far, fellow-citizens, from obtaining good gifts, we are denied the fair participation in our just and equal rights. Contributions are levied, and taxes are collected from us, to buy public land, but we are not permitted to reap the harvest we have sown, and to enjoy the fruits of our own industry; we pay money to buy land for other people, and that is the key which unlocks the secret why the old States are impoverished, while the new ones are enriched. The people of North Carolina, upon a fair division of the moneys proceeding from the sales of the public lands, would receive upwards of three hundred thousand dollar every year. That amount of money, judiciously applied and expended annually in making public roads and educating the poor children, or constructing such necessary buildings as public justice might require, (thereby lessening the burthens and increasing the blessings of the people,) would spread abroad in the State a redeeming spirit, and rescue us from that exhaustion and impoverishment which we too often behold in the decaying tenements and roofless houses, the deserted farms and old waste fields, disfigured with deep scars.

Disgraceful Riot.—In consequence of public notice, a meeting of the New-Protestant Association would be held for the purpose of debating the question—"Is Popery compatible with civil liberty," a very large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen attended on Friday evening at Broadway Hall. After the meeting was organized, the Rev. Mr. Finley rose for the purpose of delivering an introductory prayer, and while so engaged, a gang of ruffians, amounting to between one and two hundred, burst open the door, and commenced a most violent and indiscriminate attack upon the audience. The Rev. Mr. Brownlee and several other clergymen in vain attempted, by remonstrance, to quell the outrage. The infuriated ruffians assaulted the reverend gentlemen, who were at length compelled to flee for the safety of their lives. The work of destruction then commenced; the mob tore up the benches, and entirely destroyed the furniture of the room by splitting it into a thousand fragments. Having driven out the congregation, and perpetrated all the mischief that lay in their power, the rioters left the scene of mischief unmolested. Courier & Enquirer, March 13.

Death of a family.—The last Arkansas Gazette notices the death of an entire family, consisting of six adult persons, in the short space of nine days. They resided in Crawford county, and bore the name of Hixon. The father and mother, three brothers and a sister, died. The disease was the influenza, or cold plague, as it is frequently called.

The Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER and lady arrived from the South last evening. In his way home from the Seat of Government he visited Lancaster and Harrisburg, having been invited to do so by the citizens of those places, several months since. The compliment of a public dinner was pressed upon him successively at York, Lancaster, and Harrisburg—all of which were declined. N. Y. Con. Advertiser.

These saddening scenes admonish us there is something wrong in the policy pursued towards us; and I invoke every friend of equal rights to reflect seriously upon this great subject which is hereafter to occupy so large a share of public attention.

"The Post Office Department is in great confusion. The committee appointed by the House of Representatives have unanimously reported there are great abuses in its administration. The facts embodied in that document disclose malpractices and fraudulent transactions not to be tolerated. The committee state that the 'finances of this Department have hitherto been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate utility.' Their records present no true account of receipts and expenditures. 'The mail contract books are so much obscured by interlineations and marginal notes, that knowledge (if acquired) is to be obtained rather from those who keep the books than the books themselves.' The consequence is, you get what you can, and they withhold what they may. 'The practice of granting extra allowances has, at various dates, in the history of this Department, run into wild excess; some illegitimate, and, therefore, without any apology; and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed, without hazard of error, much of the embarrassment of the Department. Some dark corner of a contract, or loose scrap of paper, is commonly the only official evidence of the order for large disbursements of money, under the name of extra-allowances.' The law requires all mail contracts to be accurately advertised, and separately let, in single contracts, to the lowest bidder. The practice has been to make contracts in gross, embracing several routes, differing in modes of conveyance and frequency, thereby favoring capitalists and wealthy companies, to the exclusion of bidders in moderate circumstances. The consequence has been, if individuals of small property got contracts, they took them, not from the Government, but from large contractors who had monopolized many contracts in one bid, and then sold out to sub-contractors. This unlawful mode of proceeding stifles all fair competition; it is detrimental to the Government, and unjust to that class of bidders whose means are limited. Another pernicious practice has crept into this Department with regard to bids. A bidder sends two proposals for the same route; one very low, for the route as advertised; a second very high, proposing improvements on the same line, which have not been advertised. The Department, setting at naught all legal bids, accepts the bid proposing improvements, thereby precluding all fair competition for the contract. The committee have very justly denominated this unauthorized practice as 'an empty name, or a bitter mockery.' This is indeed keeping the word of promise to the ear, and breaking it to the sense. Sufficient has been shown to account for the sudden curtailment of our mail facilities, and to satisfy impartial intelligence that there is something wrong (to say no more) in this Department."

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H. B. WILLIAM, P. M.