

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

VOL. V.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1835.

NO. 246.

THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal

is printed and published every Thursday morning at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance; 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.—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.

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From the Western Carolinian.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF JUDGE WHITE, IN HIS NATIVE COUNTY.

A highly respectable and numerous meeting of the friends of Judge White was held in the Court House in Statesville, on Tuesday the 12th of May. The meeting consisted of at least 350 or 400, collected promiscuously from all parts of the County.—Upon motion of James A. King, Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Col. Milton Campbell appointed Secretary of the meeting; after which the Chairman, in a very brief and forcible address, explained the objects of the meeting. Upon motion of James A. King, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair announced the following persons as composing this Committee: James A. King, George Flowers, Esq., Col. John McRee, John M. Young, and William King, Esq. The Committee, after retiring for a short time, reported, through their Chairman, James A. King, the following Resolutions, and the question upon their adoption being put, they were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting repudiate the doctrine now attempted to be enforced, that a corps of disciplined partisans, Office-holders, and Office-seekers, are to control and direct public opinion, under the specious but deceptive authority of a National Convention.

Resolved, That the Convention which is to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 29th of this month, will present a case of gross dictation, defiance to the voice of the people, and arrogant assumption of power, which ought to be resisted by all patriotic men.

Resolved, That, under our form of government, the people alone can legitimately nominate candidates for the Presidency; and that in them alone resides the power—and that the course of Judge White, and his friends, in refusing to submit his pretensions to the Baltimore Caucus of political dependants and mercenary partisans, deserves our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That we deprecate the interference of the Executive in the election of his successor. That it is a direct assault upon the freedom of elections, assails the virtue of the people, and, in effect, "oppose their right to govern."

Resolved, That the political course of Martin Van Buren has been so versatile, subversive, and contradictory, that no one can predicate the principles upon which he would administer the government, except that he would wield the patronage of the government, with a view of perpetuating power in his own hands, and for the purpose of appointing his successor "the spoils belong to the victor."

Resolved, That any politician who has uttered the slavish sentiments, "to have served under such a chief, and to have won confidence is glory enough for me," is wholly destitute of any claims to the suffrage of freemen; a sentiment which asserts, in effect, executive infidelity, and postpones every consideration of wise and constitutional legislation by bending every thing to the will of the executive.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course pursued by the majority of the Senate, in our last Legislature, in refusing to consider and pass certain resolutions asserting the claims of North Carolina to her share of the public domain; That the majority of that body evinced a readiness to surrender the best and dearest interests of the State, because their party required it. And that it was an instance of tame submission to party dictation which is at once scandalous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the proceedings of the last Legislature, in passing resolutions instructing the Hon. Willie P. Mangum to vote for expunging certain resolutions from the Journals of the Senate of the United States; that the resolution adopted by the Legislature were both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and that they were disgraceful, inasmuch as they required our Senator to become the instrument of his own personal degradation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, in refusing to obey these instructions.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the exalted patriotism, ability, and purity of purpose of the Hon. Hugh L. White, a native of this County, and now a Senator

in Congress from the State of Tennessee. And that we recommend him to the American people as a candidate for the next Presidency, believing that if he should be elected he will administer the government for the benefit of our Country, and not for the benefit of a party.

Resolved, that the following persons be appointed a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to collect and distribute information on the subject of the next Presidency, and urge the claims of Judge White on our Fellow Citizens, as a suitable person to fill that office.

Col. John McRee, James Campbell, Esq., Col. Thomas A. Allison, James A. King, Joseph Davidson, Thomas L. Tucker, Thomas A. Bell, Isaac Shinn, Scarlot Glascock, Sen'r, James A. Hill, David Waddle, Henderson Forsyth, Esq., James B. Gracey, Henry Steel, Esq., Elias Lazenby, John Lazenby, John Tomlinson, Sr., Miles Bailey, John Grattner, Esq., Shadrack Claywell, Allen Gill, Am Johnson, Samuel King, Esq., Amos Sharpe, Perry Tomlinson, A. B. Blackburne, Esq., John M. Young, Wm. Harbin, Esq., Samson Ball, L. R. White, Esq., Percival Campbell, Esq., John Howard, Esq., Hosea, Rodman, Esq., Wm. Allen, Esq., James McHargue, Esq., Theophilus Campbell, Theophilus Williams, Col. Milton Campbell, Robert Allen, Esq., Col. Isaac McCurdy, Eli C. Lowrance, Col. Sol. Lowdermilk, Joseph M. Bogle, Esq., George Flowers, Esq., Cion Arrington, Esq., Dault Little, Esq., Moses Alexander, Esq., Thomas Miller, John Fenister, Capt. Andrew N. Adams, James Milligan, Thomas Hill, Brevard Thomas, John Moore, Esq., Capt. Woodson Howard, James M. Morrison, Wm. McEwen, Sr., John Davidson, James Clarke, Samuel Houston, Alexander Torrence, Esq., Andrew Caldwell, Wm. G. White, James Donaldson, George L. Davidson, Howell L. Alvey, Wm. Knox, Esq., Col. James Sloan, Wm. Emmers, G. Gracey Templeton, Rufus Reed, Hiram T. Sloan, John W. Gray, Rufus Ramsey, Capt. Neal Braily, Wm. King, Esq., Col. David Ramsy, Joseph Chambers, Wm. McKay, Hugh Jones.

J. P. CALDWELL, Chairman.
MILTON CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Like a multitude of the other sayings of Poor Richard the Scribe, or, in other words of Franklin the Philosopher, the simple maxim we have quoted contains an important truth, capable of an almost every day application. One half of the evils of life, its misfortunes and its vexations, spring from causes trifling in themselves, and which a moment's attention at the first might have prevented. Suppose some of the ways in which we farmers manage are tested by the rule, and see what is the result.

My neighbor complains to me that one quarter of his wheat crop is in chaff, and he excuses himself for the result by believing in the absurdity that wheat turns to chaff. Ask him whether his seed was clean, and he will admit that there might have been a little chaff, and perhaps some cockle in it; but then "chaff never grows," and on the whole it was good seed. To show what many people call good clean seed let me state a fact. I sent, this year, twenty males after my seed wheat, experience having proved that great profit is derived from such a change of seed. The wheat purchased was pronounced the clean stuff, genuine wheat, the real "Simon Pure." From twenty bushels of this clean wheat I separated with my hand screen nearly half a bushel of worm eaten defective seed, and chaff, and stem krait, enough to stock the whole farm. Let the farmer who washes clean wheat remember that in preparing seed wheat, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a half a day spent in cleaning seed is better than a month of weeding, pulling and digging in your fields before harvest.

Another farmer, says, I don't know what I shall do with my wheat; it is so smutty that it is not fit to use or to sell without washing; and to wash three hundred bushels of wheat is no trifling job. Was there any smut in your seed? Yes, a little, but not enough, I imagine to injure it. Did you roll it in lime before sowing? No; I afterwards remembered that I had heard that rolling in lime would prevent smut, but I was careless, and the fact had slipped from my memory. You should never trust such things entirely to your memory. Place on your shelves some good agricultural journal, and you would not be so apt to forget, farmers as well as others, require to have their minds occasionally "stirred up by way of remembrance." Never sow wheat until the downy ends of the kernel be examined. If they are dark and discolored although no smut kernels may be present, roll it in lime, and if you do not get your pay in the prevention of smut, you will, most assuredly, in the increase of your crop of wheat. It may be set down as a maxim in the culture of this grain, "no lime no wheat."

STATE CONVENTION.

[FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.]
Raleigh, Thursday, June 4, 1835.

The Delegates elected to the Convention, called to amend the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina, pursuant to an Act of the last General Assembly, assembled at the Government House, this day at 3 o'clock, P. M. A quorum appearing, by request, CHARLES MANLY, Esq. Principal Clerk of the House of Commons, called the Delegates to order. The Counties being called in alphabetical order, certificates of the election of the following Delegates were handed in to the Clerk, viz:—

Anson—William A. Morris, Joseph W. White, Ashe—George Bower, Alex. R. McMillan, Beaufort—Joshua Taylor, Richard Bonner, Bertie—David Outlaw, J. B. G. Roulhac, Bladen—John Owen, Sam'l B. Andrus, Brunswick—F. J. Hill, W. R. Hill, Burke—Sam'l P. Carson, Burgess S. Gaither, Cabarrus—Gov. D. L. Swain, James Gidger, Caldwell—Daniel M. Barringer, C. Melcher, Caswell—Willie McPherson, George Ferber, Carteret—William A. Lee, Calvin C. Carter, Chatham—Hugh McQueen, Joseph Ramsey, Columbus—S. T. Sawyer, J. B. Skinner, Currituck—Alexander Troy, Absalom Powell, Currituck—J. D. Towner, Arch'd McDiarmid, Davidson—G. C. Marchant, Isaac Baxter, Davidson—John A. Hogan, John L. Hargrave, Duplin—Jere. Pearsall, John E. Hussey, Edgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, Phelanston S. Sarg, Franklin—H. J. G. Ruffin, Wm. F. Williams, Gates—Whitell Stallings, Reddick Gating, Greenville—K. B. Williams, Josiah Crookup, Greene—Jesse Speight, Thomas Hooder, Guilford—John M. Morehead, Jona. Park, Halifax—John Branch, Joseph J. Dandell, Haywood—Wm. Welch, Joseph Cathey, Hertford—Isaac Fipkin, Godwin C. Moore, Hyde—Wilson B. Hodges, Alex. F. Gaston, Iredell—Samuel King, John Young, Johnston—Hilary Winder, Jesse Adams, Jones—William Huggins, James W. Howard, Lenoir—Amos Wooten, James Cox, Lincoln—Henry C. Siler, Bartlett Shopp, Macon—J. S. Britton, Jas. W. Gowan, Mecklenburg—J. M. Hutchinson, Isaac Grier, Montgomery—John B. Martin, James L. Gaines, Moore—Charles Chambers, John B. Kelly, Nash—John Arrington, W. W. Bouldin, New Hanover—Owen Holman, L. H. Marshall, Northampton—Rodrick B. Gary, Sam'l Calvert, Onslow—John A. Averitt, David W. Saunders, Orange—William Montgomery, James Smith, Pasquotank—J. L. Bell, Richard B. Ramsey, Perquimans—Jesse Wilson, John H. Jarcock, Person—Simon Chambers, John Wilkerson, Pitt—Robert Williams, Sen. John Jayner, Randolph—Alexander Gray, Benjamin Elliott, Richmond—Alfred Bosker, H. W. Harrington, Robeson—John W. French, Richard C. Haining, Rowan—John Gray, Charles Fisher, Rockingham—R. Rudolph, T. L. Lassour, Rutherford—J. McD. Carson, Eben F. Eitchell, Sampson—Thomas I. Farson, Wm. B. Meares, Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, Emanuel Shober, Surry—Wm. P. Dabson, Emaline Franklin, Transylvania—Joseph Baber, Benjamin J. Spauld, Wake—Richardson Jones, Henry Seawell, Warren—Nathan M. Mason, Weldon S. Edwards, Washington—Joseph Collins, Joe. M. Norcross, Wayne—Gustavus Sherard, L. H. Whitfield, Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James Walborn, Yancey—Abner Jarvis, B. L. Smith.

Of the foregoing Delegates, all appeared except the following, viz: Samuel P. Carson, Joseph B. Skinner, Samuel T. Sawyer, Reddick Gating, Whitmel J. Stallings, O. Holmes, Samuel Calvert, Josiah Collins, jr. B. S. Smith, Isaac Greer and A. Jarvis.

The Clerk having finished the registration of the Delegates' names, and called on the Representation from Anson (the first county on the Roll) to come forward and take the prescribed Oath.

Mr. WILSON, from Edgecomb, rose, and observed, that supposing this the proper time to mention some difficulties which existed in his mind, and which he believed were entertained by other gentlemen, he would beg leave to state those difficulties. It was doubted by some, whether the Legislature had a right to impose the oath prescribed; some are of opinion that if the oath be taken, members will be bound to concur in all the amendments proposed to the Constitution; others suppose, that, after taking the oath, they will be at liberty to use their discretion in agreeing or disagreeing to any of the amendments. He was of opinion, that after taking the oath, he would be bound to adopt certain proposed amendments to the Constitution in relation to the reduction of the number of members, &c. though he might not be in favor of such change. If any way could be pointed out of removing this difficulty, he hoped some gentleman present would do so. He should be glad to learn the proper construction to be put upon the oath. He thought it would be best to postpone taking it for the present, and refer the matter to a Committee to make Report on the subject; and for that purpose, he moved the appointment of a Chairman *pro tem*.

Mr. WELDON N. EDWARDS nominated Governor Swain as Chairman *pro tem*.

Which motion being unanimously agreed to, he was accordingly conducted to the Chair by Mr. Edwards.

Mr. SEAVELL confessed, that he had paid but little attention to the Act for calling this Convention, having but once read it and then in a newspaper; that from the difficulties which had been suggested by the gentleman from Edgecomb, for which there appeared to be some foundation, it might be well to adjourn, and afford time for considering the subject. His present opinion

was, that a large majority of the people having determined on calling this body together to consider the propriety of adopting certain amendments to the Constitution, it was the proper business of the members now convened, to consider the policy and propriety of agreeing or disagreeing to the several propositions submitted. He did not consider the oath as binding members to do what they believed to be inexpedient. He thought the matter however required some deliberation, and he therefore moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. JESSE SPEIGHT hoped the gentleman from Wake would withdraw his motion, that members might interchange their views on this subject. He differed in opinion from that gentleman in relation to the oath prescribed. There can be no doubt that the oath binds those who take it, not to transcend the limits prescribed by the Act, and makes it imperative on them to alter the present Constitution in certain particulars. Though he approved of the plan submitted, he was of opinion that the plan had received the sanction of a majority of the people; but in giving this sanction, the people had been influenced by a variety of motives. He had it in his power to offer a much preferable plan, and one that he believed would be more acceptable to the people, both of the East and West.

If the members of this body refuse to take the Oath prescribed, the subject might be again submitted to the people; or if this body agree to make amendments to the Constitution different from those suggested in the Act of Assembly, and submit them to the people, and they agree to them, will they not be valid?

Mr. S. referred to what had been done by the Convention appointed to revise the old Confederation of the General Government, stating that tho' they were appointed only to revise the old Confederation, they transcended their limits and actually formed an entire new Constitution, and that Constitution was sanctioned by the people. And he thought if this Convention were to take a similar course, that the people would approve it.

Mr. WELBORN thought the proper way of proceeding with the business on which they were called to act, was to take up the subject agreeably to the plan suggested in the Act of Assembly, which had been submitted to and approved by the people. If the gentleman from Greene had any other plan to submit to the Convention, after it shall be legally organized, it will doubtless receive the consideration it may deserve. He hoped the present meeting would not adjourn until the Convention was legally organized. At present they were not a Convention, but merely an Assembly of private citizens, with a Chairman temporarily appointed to keep order.

Mr. EDWARDS observed, that this meeting possessed no powers but such as were given by the Act of Assembly under which it was called. Those powers were too plain to be misunderstood. [Mr. M. read the 13th section of the Act which points out the several objects which the Convention is authorized to consider.] After reading this section of the Act, said Mr. E. no member can be at a loss how to shape his course. His duties are plainly marked out, and he would conscientiously perform them.

He trusted the meeting would proceed with the organization of the Convention, as until that was done we had no authority as a body. He felt no reluctance to take the oath prescribed, and to deliberate and act upon all questions which shall come before the Convention.

Mr. GASTON said that it was with reluctance he opposed the proposition to adjourn. It was in general a popular motion, and when urged, as it is here on the ground that gentlemen wanted time for consideration, courtesy rarely permitted it to be resisted. There were reasons, however, which weighed with him and which he would take the liberty of stating, that rendered him unwilling to acquiesce in the proposed delay.

He concurred with the gentleman from Wilkes in the opinion that as yet the Convention was not formed. The delegates elected to the Convention were about to take the preliminary measures for organizing that body, and difficulties being suggested on which an interchange of opinion was necessary, and a discussion arising, it was found expedient for the preservation of order, that one of the delegates should act as Chairman pending the discussion. But according to the plain language of the Act under which the Convention was called, there could be no Convention until the prescribed oath was taken. The 10th section declares that "no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath." If this provision were void, none of us were yet in Convention. And why should its validity be questioned? The State Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the Convention, but the People had

ratified the act of the Legislature, by choosing delegates under it. According to the theory of our Government all political power was derived from the people, and when they choose to make a grant of power, they might make a plenary or a restricted grant, might give it all or in part. The Legislature by the Act proposed to the people a Convention with the powers, restrictions and limitations set forth in the Act. It was, as it came from the Legislature, no more than a proposition or recommendation. It must originate somewhere, and with no body could it have originated with so much propriety as in that which represented the people for legislative purposes. The proposition having been sanctioned, it became an act of the people—but it has been sanctioned precisely as it was proposed. Such a Convention as is proposed in the Act of Assembly, and no other, has been called, and therefore that Act, so sanctioned, must be regarded as our power of attorney. If we transcend the limits or refuse obedience to the conditions therein provided, we are not the Convention called by the people, but a self-constituted body.

It is quite obvious, that tho'—for he had not formed this—so should that if we did not organize the Convention to-day we could not do so to-morrow; but it appeared to him that if we neglected to perform this duty we should depart from the spirit of our instructions and might give rise to doubts as to the validity of our subsequent action. In a matter of such deep concernment to the community, it was safe to adhere both to the letter and spirit of the act. The 9th section declares that the Delegates shall convene on this day "the first Thursday of June." It makes provision for an omission to convene on this day in one case, and in one case only: "provided that if a quorum does not attend on that day the delegates elect shall constitute a quorum to do business." It is ascertained that a majority of delegates is present; the case therefore in which the right is given to adjourn as delegates—as an unformed body—has not occurred. Can we be said to have convened within this meaning of the act until we are formed into a Convention? For one, he was unwilling to risk the consequences of declining to organize the Convention on the day prescribed in the Act.

He would not pursue the enquiry which had been entered into by the gentleman from Greene as to the effect of our proceedings should we throw off the limitations imposed on us, form a Constitution, submit it to the people and it should be approved by a majority of their suffrages. This would present a state of things never yet witnessed in our country. No doubt the people as a collective body—asssembled in Convention for that purpose—can adopt a Constitution and make it theirs by whomsoever and wheresoever it were drafted. But they do this, acting collectively, and not as individuals voting at the polls. It was true, as stated by that gentleman, that the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution exceeded their powers and therefore the Constitution as framed by them was regarded only as a proposition. It is said to have been submitted to the People in the several States, and when ratified by them to have become a Constitution—but how was it submitted to the People? They were not called to vote upon it as individuals. The proposed Constitution was presented to the then Congress of the U. States and by the Congress of the People were then called in each State to deliberate on the adoption or rejection of it. Adopted by the People in Convention, it became a Constitution.

He deemed it altogether irrelevant now to enquire into the effect of the oath which had been prescribed. It was enough that the people who have delegated us to act in their behalf on the grave matters submitted to them, have demanded as a prerequisite to our existence as a body, to take as individuals on oath for the faithful performance of our duties. When it shall have been taken each individual must then act according to the best dictates of his conscience, and with a solemn sense of his responsibility to that Great Being to whom he shall have made this religious appeal.

After some further desultory remarks, the Yeas and Nays were taken on the question "shall the meeting proceed to organize the Convention?" which was carried—86 votes to 22.

The members (without exception) then took the Oath prescribed, which was administered by JOHNSTON BUSBEE, Esq.

After which, Mr. BRANCH moved that the Hon. NATHANIEL MACON be appointed President of the Convention; which motion was agreed to unanimously; and Mr. MACON was conducted to the Chair by Ex-Governors BRANCH and OWEN. On taking which, he briefly addressed the meeting in terms as follows, as nearly as we could recollect— for he spoke in a low tone of voice;