

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY NOBLE & HOLTON, CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PIERCE THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH AND BRING OUT FROM THE CAVERNS OF THE MOUNTAINS METALS WHICH WILL GIVE STRENGTH TO OUR HANDS AND SUBJECT ALL NATURE TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1831.

NO. 25.

## TERMS.

THE MINERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL is printed and published every Thursday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars a year, if not paid until after the expiration of six months.

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 noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

Subscribers who commenced with the first No. of the Journal, are informed that the first 6 months are nearly expired, and after that time, those who have not paid for their subscription, will be expected to comply with our terms, that is, \$3 if not paid in the specified time. The following are our authorized Agents to receive subscription money and grant receipts, viz: D. Storke, P. M. Concord; J. C. Blum, Esq. Salem; B. D. Rounsaville, Lexington; James Miller, Fayetteville. The following gentlemen will confer a favor by acting as Agents at their respective locations.—Col. A. Alexander, Mt. Seir; J. Dawcose, P. M. Hickory Grove; S. Cox, P. M. White Hall.

## HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

**Paper-Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.**  
NATHAN B. CARREL, tender his thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement they have given him in his line of business since he came to this place, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he has connected himself in business with his brother, The business in future will be carried on by N. B. & E. Carrel, who tender their services in the above branches of business to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country and villages. They flatter themselves, from their long experience in business, that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage them. They have in their employ several hands, which will enable them to dispatch large jobs of painting at short notice. Their prices are as low as any other professional workmen of the Branch. They will furnish Paints, Oil, &c. and do work as low as they can possibly afford, if required to do so by their employers. As they have determined to locate themselves in Charlotte, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. &amp; E. CARREL.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1831.

**MY HOUSE.** (the Post-office) on the Cross street, a few yards south-west of the Court-House, in Lexington, N.C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

**NOTICE.**—The Co-partnership of Bissell & Barker has expired this day.

J. H. BISSELL,

S. G. BARKER.

Charlotte, January 24, 1831.

**NOTICE.**—I WANT to purchase Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Turkeys, Onions, Butter, &c. &c.

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1831.

**FOR SALE.**—A very large and well approved JACK, eight years old, from the best stock in the United States. The Jack is \$150, the Jinneys \$120 each. Any person wishing to purchase, are requested to make application (early) to Col. Maurice Smith, of Granville, N. Carolina, who has the disposing of said property, and can show Mules got by said Jack, four feet ten and eleven inches high, that are under three years old.

5x25

## POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

OWING to present directions of the Post-master General, respecting newspaper postage, and the general neglect of the community in paying the same, I am compelled to avail myself of the law in that respect to have the postage in advance; and the present ragged state of small change in circulation, makes it necessary for me to require all sums under one dollar to be paid in specie.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

## MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

In abundance in Market.

TO OWNERS OF GOLD MINES, PLANTATIONS, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing whole or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of Gold-mining companies, or would loan or invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest and advance their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same: therefore, those who wish to sell or mortgage property, or get cash partners, would do well to apply to the subscriber, per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction, accompanied with an advance retaining office fee, of five or ten dollars—postage in every instance to be paid.

GEO. W. EVERITT,

Real Estate, Brokers, Attorneys &amp; General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth-st. Philadelphia.

The South and North Carolina and Georgia papers will publish the above one month, and send in their bills. Feb. 17.—1m



**VICTOR G. BLANDIN,**  
MANUFACTURER OF JEWELRY, &c.  
ONE DOOR ABOVE THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately commenced the manufacture of JEWELRY, from North-Carolina Gold, in the French fashions, at the most moderate prices.

## NEW FURNACE.

He has also erected a new FURNACE, for melting Gold, by which no particle of metal can be lost, even if a crucible happens to break. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, March 2, 1831.  
**TAINAGE, VAN PELT & MILLER,**  
Grocers & Commission Merchants,  
NO. 48, WATER-STREET,  
NEW-YORK.

**HAVE** CONSTANTLY on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES**, suitable for the Southern Market, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, and at the lowest market prices; and also offer facilities to their customers and other merchants, in the sale of any produce committed to their care.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1831. JEM

**NATHAN BROWN,**  
CARRIAGE MAKER.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public at large, that his Carriage Manufactory, on the main street, a few hundred yards northeast of the Court-House, is now in complete operation; his Shops are fitted up convenient for the purpose, and he is prepared to execute new work of all description, to order, on short notice, and at the most reasonable prices,—with some degree at least of beauty, certain durability and despatch.

He has in his employ good workmen, together with his own unremitting, assiduous and most strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to render general satisfaction to all those that may favor him with their patronage. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

REPAIRING of every kind done on the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

The Blacksmithing Business is carried on by any Smith in the place. By the public's humble servant,  
**NATHAN BROWN.**  
Charlotte, March 1, 1831. 10:32

[From the National Gazette.]

## BOLIVAR'S WILL.

We have received the Gazette de Carthage of Dec. 26th, containing among other things the principal articles of Bolivar's Will. The following are some of them:

1. I leave that I possess no other property but the lands and mines of Arica, situated in the Province of Carabobo, and some furniture, as specified in the inventory which may be found among my papers in the charge of Juan de Francisco Martin, a citizen of Carthage.
2. It is my desire that the medal presented me by the Congress of Bolivia, in the name of that people, may be restored in my own name, as a pledge of the true affection which I retain for that Republic even in my last moments.
3. It is my desire that the two works sent me by my friend General Wilson, and which formerly belonged to the Library of Napoleon, entitled the Social Compact by Rousseau, and the Art of War by Montecuculi, may be presented to the University of Caracas.
4. It is my desire, that after my decease, my remains may be deposited in the city of Caracas, my native place.
5. The sword given me by the grand Marshal of Ayacucho (Gen. Sucre) I direct my Executors to restore to his widow, that she may preserve it as a proof of the love to him which I have always professed.
6. I direct my Executors to render thanks to Gen. Robert Wilson for the good conduct of his son, Col. Bedford Wilson, who has so faithfully accompanied me to the last moments of my life (Col. Wilson was one of his Aids).

The persons named by Bolivar as Executors, are Gen. P. Briceño Mendez, Juan de Francisco Martin, Prefect of Magdalena, and Dr. Jose Vargas. The Editors of the Gazette, in commenting upon the Will, thus express themselves: "The sensibility of our readers cannot fail to be excited, on beholding the generous disinterestedness of this truly great man. Born in opulence, and heir to a considerable fortune, he has nothing left but the lands and mines of Arica, which he inherited from his ancestors, and some furniture, the most valuable of which he returned to those who by it had expressed their esteem and gratitude. The founder of 3 nations, in which he could have acquired immense wealth, distributed with in the same intentions, the gifts which their gratitude prompted, and is only able to leave to his brothers and nephews, whom he makes his heirs, the residue of the patrimony which he had already divided among his kindred. No less admirable is the direction that his mortal remains should be conveyed to Caracas, his native country, and that this legacy of love should be conferred on a place where reside the implacable enemies who are aiming their thrusts at his Excellency, and loading him with calumny, by attributing to him designs sub-

versive of liberty,—and where originated the disorders which now afflict the Republic, out of hatred to its Liberator and Father. Yet such is the love which binds him to the soil of his birth! Animated by this love in his last moments, the Liberator yields himself to its influence, and entrusts the precious deposit of his venerable remains to a town which gives shelter to those who a few days ago solicited his expulsion from the country.

The Eclipse of 1806 was total in New England, and attended with circumstances which have left an abiding impression upon all who saw it. The following eloquent description of it is extracted from a private letter written by the Rev. Dr. Norr, of Schenectady, N. Y.

"At the instant the last direct ray was intercepted, and the obscuracion became total, a tremulous, undulating shadow, a kind of indescribable alternate prevalence and intermixture of light and shade struck the earth, and played on its surface, which gave to the most stable objects the appearance of agitation. It appeared as if the moon rode unsteadily in her orbit, and the earth seemed to tremble on its axis. The deception was so complete, that I felt instinctively and in spite of the dictates of my reason to the contrary, a tottering sensation.—Some who were present, I observed catching hold of whatever was near them for support; while others suddenly leaped forward, and insensibly threw themselves into an attitude which indicated that they found it difficult to stand. It was indeed, an awful moment: every voice was hushed in silence; and every mind was absorbed in the grandeur of the scene.

At the commencement of this singular phenomenon, and while the surface of the earth appeared to be violently agitated, the light and shade were irregularly intermixed, and each seemed struggling for victory. In about five seconds the darkness prevailed. The light and shade suddenly separated into alternate and distinct arches. Instantly the arches of shade began to force the arches of light towards the horizon; The motion was at first very rapid. The alternate arches were narrow, and followed each other in close succession. The motion gradually diminished; the streaks of light became less and less distinct, for a gloom ensued. The air became sensibly damp and cool; the swallows descended to the earth; the night birds began their flight; and the pale stars looked forth through the yellow and sickly shades.

It appeared as if the sun in the midst of his noontide splendors had been suddenly extinguished, and was to be rekindled no more.—Many of the inhabitants here were seized with horror; some broke forth in supplication: some fainted, and some were thrown into convulsions.

During the total obscuracion, and whilst every other part of the hemisphere appeared dimly opaque, a glory showed itself in diverging rays from behind the moon on the eastern side, almost instantly encompassing its whole orb, and brightening continually on the west side of it—till suddenly the sun in his majesty broke forth, literally chasing away the darkness, and restoring brilliant light, and life, and beauty to the world. But the contrast was too awful, and the transition too sudden, to be enjoyed.—The solemnity and fearfulness of the one, unfitted the mind for the brilliancy and cheerfulness of the other: and the awe which was at first impressed on the countenance, seemed to linger even after the scene had changed.

The solemnities of this scene led me to reflect on the situation of Adam and the feelings which he must have had, when, for the first time, he saw the sun sink beneath the horizon, and night ensue—a night never before experienced, and of which the duration was utterly unknown.

But what are all these phenomena which now interest and astonish us, compared with the closing scene, the final catastrophe of nature, when the sun shall be darkened, and the moon turned into blood, and the stars of heaven fall as a figtree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken by a mighty wind!

**Matrimony.**—A bill for altering the modes of uniting parties in wedlock, is before the Massachusetts Legislature. The bill proposes the alteration of the present mode, so far as to do away the necessity of posting the parties at the Church door. In a speech delivered by Mr. FARNUM of Adams, that gentleman stated, that the young ladies of his town were so averse to the practice of posting, that they all went to Vermont or New-York, to get married, and, from an estimate which he made, he arrived at the fact, that in consequence of the existence of the posting system, Massachusetts paid Vermont and New-York, yearly, about \$15,000, (which was thus lost to the treasury,) merely for uniting the sons and daughters of Massachusetts in wedlock.

**Qualifications of Jurors.**—Great difficulty is always experienced in this State, in obtaining a Jury in the trial of Capital cases, on account of the great latitude which is allowed in questions propounded to Jurors touching their fitness. It is usual to ask a Juror before tendering him to a prisoner, if he has formed or expressed an opinion, as to his guilt or innocence, and if he answers in the affirmative, he is deemed incompetent. Now, but few persons, if any, hear the thousand rumors which are always afloat when a crime has been perpetrated, more especially, when that crime is homicide, without forming some opinion on the merits of the case and as a matter of course expressing it. It will be easily seen therefore, how very difficult it must be, under such circumstances, to collect the requisite number of Jurors. An Act was passed by the Legislature of Alabama at its recent session, in relation to this subject, which makes a proper and obvious distinction between opinions founded on *hearsay*, and those formed from a *knowledge of facts*. This Act provides, that in the selection of Jurors to try persons charged with Capital crimes, the Court shall enquire of the juror when sworn, if he has formed or expressed an opinion, as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar. If the Juror says yes, whether such opinion is formed upon his own knowledge of the facts, or upon rumor; if upon rumor, he shall be sworn in chief, unless challenged by the prisoner, but if upon his own knowledge of facts, he shall be rejected.

[Raleigh Register.]

**Kosciusko.**—On the invasion of France by the allied troops, a party of Cossacks entered a little village called Cugny near Berville, where they pursued their usual course of spoliation and plunder. They reached a rural habitation, and having broken down the fence which enclosed the grounds, they marched towards the house. At the door they were met by an old man, who endeavored to point out to them the injustice and cruelty of their unsoldierlike conduct. But the lawless horde brandishing their spears over his head, declared their determination to pillage the cottage.—"Soldiers," said the old man, uncovering his bosom, which was scarred by wounds, "you respect the dwelling of a soldier, or dishonor yourselves by a crime." "Who some to dishonor his name?" "Cossacks, so!" On hearing that name, which is synonymous with glory and virtue, the savage soldiers threw themselves at the hero's feet, and implored his pardon.

**Anecdote of Lafayette.**—During the trial of the ex-ministers, General Lafayette had repeatedly rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighboring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people as on the previous day generally cheered their champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws; and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me—on the 29th of July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades."

The following *unutterably* curious sentence is frequently used in schools for the correction of stammering:—

"Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles; and if Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted a sieve full of unsifted thistles, where's the sieve full of sifted thistles that Theopolis Thistle the thistle sifter sifted!"

It is hardly equal to the following from the famous Ben Johnson.

If a twister, a twisting, doth twist him a twist, and one twisted twist of the twister while twisting, untwist; then the twister, who, twisting, untwisted the twist, the untwisted twist must untwist."

**India Rubber.**—This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs. Ratier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent and a very delicate process, have succeeded in spinning it into threads of various sizes.—This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

## ALCHEMY.

The professors of this science asserted the opinion that the baser metals contain the same constituents as gold; contaminated, indeed, with various impurities, but capable, when these impurities were removed, or remedied, of assuming all the properties and characters of gold. They distinguished by the name *lapia philosophorum*, or philosopher's stone, the substance possessing this wonderful power; and they usually describe it as a red powder, having a peculiar smell. There are many strange, and almost incredible, stories on record, of men who had this stone in their possession. The following are related upon the authority of old writers, by Dr. Thomson, in his History of Chymistry, being No. 3 of the National Library.

"About the year 1650, an unknown Italian came to Geneva, and took lodgings at the sign of the Green Cross. After remaining there a day or two, he requested De Luc, the Landlord, to procure him a man acquainted with Italian, to accompany him through the town, and point out those things which deserved to be examined. De Luc was acquainted with M. Gros, at that time about twenty years of age, and a student in Geneva, and knowing his proficiency in the Italian language, requested him to accompany the stranger. To this proposition he willingly acceded, and attended the Italian every where, for the space of a fortnight. The stranger now began to complain of want of money, which alarmed M. Gros not a little—for at that time he was very poor—and he became apprehensive from the tenor of the stranger's observation that he intended to ask the loan of money from him. But, instead of this, the Italian asked him if he was acquainted with any goldsmith, whose bellows and other utensils they might be permitted to use, and who would not refuse to supply them with the different articles requisite for a particular process which he wanted to perform. M. Gros named a M. Bureau, to whom the Italian immediately repaired. He readily furnished crucibles, pure tin, quicksilver, and the other things required by the Italian. The goldsmith left his workshop, that the Italian might be under the less restraint, leaving M. Gros, with one of his own workmen, as an attendant. The Italian put a quantity of tin into one crucible, and a quantity of quicksilver into another. The tin, as at the same time a red powder included in wax was projected into the amalgam. An agitation took place, and a great deal of smoke was exhaled from the crucible, but this speedily subsided, and the whole being poured out, formed six heavy ingots, having the colour of gold.

"The goldsmith was called in by the Italian, and requested to make a rigid examination of the smallest of these ingots. The goldsmith, not content with the touchstone and the application of aqua fortis, exposed the metal on the cupel with lead, and fused it with antimony, but it sustained no loss. He found it possessed of the ductility and specific gravity of gold; and full of admiration, he exclaimed he had never worked before upon gold so perfectly pure. The Italian made a present of the smallest ingot as a recompense, and then, accompanied by M. Gros, he repaired to the mint, where he received from M. Bacuet, the mint master, a quantity of Spanish gold coin, equal in weight to the ingots which he had brought. To M. Gros he made a present of twenty pieces, on account of the attention that he had paid him; and after paying his bill at the inn, he added fifteen pieces more, to serve to entertain M. Gros and M. Bureau for some days, and in the mean time he ordered a supper, that he might, on his return, have the pleasure of supping with these two gentlemen. He went out, but never returned, leaving behind him the greatest regret and admiration. It is needless to add that M. Gros and M. Bureau continued to enjoy themselves at the inn till the fifteen pieces which the stranger had left, were exhausted."

"A stranger, meanly dressed, went to Mr. Boyle, and after conversing for some time about chymical processes, requested him to furnish him with antimony and some other common metallic substances which then fortunately happened to be in Mr. Boyle's laboratory. These were put in a crucible, which was then placed in a melting furnace. As soon as these metals were fused, the stranger showed a powder to the attendants, which he projected into the crucible; and instantly went out, directing the servants to allow the crucible to remain in the furnace till the fire went out of its own accord, and promising at the same time to return in a few hours. But, as he never fulfilled his promise, Boyle ordered the cover to be taken off the crucible, and found that it contained a yellow coloured metal, possessing all the properties of pure gold, and only a little lighter than the weight of the materials put into the crucible."

Miscalculation of the relative value of things, is one of the greatest errors of our moral life.