

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 24, 1831.

NO. 26.

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 61 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 have expired, and those who have not paid for their subscription, will be expected to comply with our terms, that is, \$3 if not paid within six months from No. 1.

The following are our authorized Agents to receive subscription money and grant receipts, viz: D. Stokes, P. M. Conard; J. C. Blum, Esq. Salem; B. D. Rounsaville, Lexington; James Millar, Fayetteville. The following gentlemen will confer a favor by acting as Agents at their respective locations:—Col. A. Alexander, Mt. Seir; J. Dawsey, P. M. Hickory Grove; S. Cox, P. M. White Hall.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

NATHAN B. CARREL tenders 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. & E. CARREL.
N. B. All kinds of Job Painting neatly executed, and at short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1831. 21

MY HOUSE. (The Post-office) on the Cross street, a few yards north-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.
19th B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

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 north-east 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 descriptions, 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, 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 Alfred Hafner, on the most extensive scale, in all its various branches, and on terms as moderate as any Smith in the place. By the public's humble servant,
NATHAN BROWN.
Charlotte, March 1, 1831. 1032

HOUSE & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have connected themselves as partners in the above line of business, and pledge themselves to execute all kinds of work in their line in a handsome style, equal if not superior to any heretofore executed in this place. Their prices will be moderate, and their attention prompt, to all who may favor them with their custom.

All kinds of **Japanning** made and repaired on short notice.

Glass and China Ware repaired in a durable manner.

HENRY E. SPENCER, NEWELL BYRD.
Charlotte, March 8, 1831. 325

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

OWING to present directions of the Postmaster 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 neglected 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.
WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER.

W. M. HUNTER & CO. have just received from Charleston a fresh supply of new articles, among which are—

Coffee, Sugar, and Tea;
French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wine;
London Porter, in bottles;
Goshen Cheese, first quality;
Northern Twist Tobacco.
Also, **CHAMPAIGN WINE**; an assortment of French Cordials; Lemon Syrup;
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds; Red Herring; No. 2 & 3 MACKEREL, by the bbl. or retail;
RICE, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. FLOUR, put up in whole and half barrels, first quality, for sale.

March 20th, 1831.

TO LET—A very comfortable House, for the term of six or seven months, situated at the lower and south end of Main-street. There is an excellent garden spot, part of it sowed and planted. For terms, apply to **JOHN HAYES.**

NOTICE—I hereby give notice, that **Wm. Cunningham**, Esq., has posted on my Stray Book a **ROAN A. REE**, about 9 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, with a white face, two white legs, with a long tail. The said Cunningham living west of Providence Meeting-House, on the waters of Sugar Creek.

JNO. DAVIS, Ranger.
Mecklenburg Co. Feb. 4, 1831. 21

NOTICE—I WANT to purchase Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Turkey, Onions, Butter, &c. &c. **J. D. BOYD.**
Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1831. 17

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Isaac Price, and others, vs. Thos. Greer's heirs, & Robert Irwin's heirs.

IN this case it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the **Miners' and Farmers' Journal**, giving notice to James Greer, Alexander Greer, Andrew Herron, Samuel Roach and Mary his wife, James Moore, Robt. Moore, John Moore, William Moore, James Moore, Jr. Graves Moore, Dickson and Jane his wife, John Anderson, Minerva Anderson, Robt. Irwin, James Irwin, the heirs at law and representatives of Thomas Greer and Robert Irwin, who are made parties to this suit, and who reside beyond the limits of this State, that they come forward and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1831, and then and there answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, &c. By order,
D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
62nd

PROSPECTUS.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE
NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL,
For Patria et Legibus,
IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY
T. L. HYBART & W. F. STRANGE.

It is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description, including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are separable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS—The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable in advance, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year. And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for **Fifty Cents** a square, for the first, and **Twenty-five Cents** for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

The ridiculous fashion of wearing mustachios, which quite lately seemed to be confined to a few boys and dandies, is on the increase in this city, and one now, in the course of a walk in Broadway of a pleasant afternoon, will meet quite a number of young men who, but for the hairy argument in the negative upon their upper lips, might be mistaken for rather sensible looking persons. We cannot account for this growing fashion, unless the dandies, tired of being called smooth-checked and effeminate, are determined, in compliance with Hamlet's advice, to

"Assume a virtue if they have it not," and put on a show of manhood, instead of the "goose-look" which was lately the mode. This is an old fetch, and was well understood in Shakespeare's day, who tells us, "There is no vice so simple, but assumes Some mark of virtue on his outward parts. As stars, that seem of heaven, are but vile clods; As flowers, that seem of sweet, are but vile weeds; As birds, that seem of heaven, are but vile fowls; As men, that seem of heaven, are but vile men; And these assume but value's execrable, To render them ridiculous."

It would not perhaps be fair to inquire how many of the younger ones of those who display their whiskers and mustachios in Broadway, wear

"The dowry of a second head, The skull that bred them in the sepulchre."
N. Y. E. Post.

In the morning, think on what you are to do in the day, and at night think on what you have done.

Tobacco Smokers—A decree from the crown of Bavaria has recently been issued in the Rhenish States, for the purpose of prohibiting the smoking of tobacco by young persons and boys.

The excessive use of tobacco is universally reprehended by physicians. They say it predisposes the human system to disease, and in some cases poisons, and produces highly pernicious consequences. We are not of the number of those who deem it criminal to smoke a cigar, or of those who would entirely interdict its use, because it may in some few instances be pursued to excess. A fine flavoured cigar, at particular times, is a pleasing and satisfactory gratification, and one which we should be unwilling to give up.

Old bachelors, too, are generally fond of smoking. One half of all the substantial comforts they enjoy, in this miserable world of sin and sorrow, is derived from the fumes of tobacco! Poor souls! it would be an unpardonable offence to diminish the little comfort which falls to their share. We trust our government will never enact any law to prevent bachelors from pulling away their troubles in smoke and ashes.

But, to be serious—smoking is carried to excess in our country, and in our own city. Not generally by young and middle aged men, but by children and boys. Go where you will, in almost any street in the city, especially on evenings, you will see cigars in the mouths of children, perhaps not ten years old. They puff and spit, and smoke, like old veterans from Switzerland, and employ all their spare money for this noxious weed. Chewing tobacco, likewise, is pursued by boys; and the ejection of a superannuated cigar, gives place to a quid of pig-tail. Smoking is fashionable among boys, and no one pretends to lay any claim to be a man who cannot smoke and chew with facility. It is an indispensable requirement to fit one to be ushered into company.

We believe that the most serious consequences may and do arise, from boys thus early imbibing this pernicious habit. In addition to injuring their health, it tends directly to make them disgusting. Physicians say that a large portion of *saliva* is necessary for the proper digestion of food, and a wholesome state of the body; and that where it is wasted, a morbid state of the system, dyspepsia, &c. &c. will invariably be the consequence. Parents and masters by exercising their authority, might prevent much evil by interdicting the use of tobacco. If using it is attended with no injurious consequences to children, it is wrong, for it soon becomes a habit which is not easily broken.

[Philadelphia Sat. Eve. Post.

DIALOGUE ON NEWSPAPERS.

A.—How does it happen neighbor B. that your children have made so much greater progress in their learning and knowledge of the world than mine? They attend the same school, and for aught I know they enjoy the same advantages.

B.—Do you take the newspapers, neighbor A?

A.—No sir, I do not take them myself; but now and then borrow one, just to read. Pray, sir, what have newspapers to do with the education of children?

B.—Why, sir, they have a vast deal to do with it, I assure you. I should as soon think of keeping them home from school as to withhold from them the newspapers. Indeed a newspaper is a little school of itself. Being new every week, it attracts their attention, and they are sure to peruse it. Thus while they are storing their minds with useful knowledge, they are at the same time acquiring the art of reading, &c. I have often been surprised that men of understanding should overlook the importance of a newspaper in a family.

A.—In truth, neighbor B., I frequently think I should like to take them, but I cannot well afford the expense.

B.—Can't afford the expense? What, let me ask, is three or even ten dollars a year, in comparison with the advantages to be derived from a well conducted newspaper? As poor as I am, I would not for fifty dollars a year, deprive myself of the happiness I enjoy in reading and hearing my children read, and talk about what they have read in the papers. And then the reflection that they are growing up intelligent and useful members of society. O, don't mention the expense! Pay it in advance every year, and you will think no more of it.

A.—I believe you are right, neighbor B. I now begin to see my folly. I will go home and order the printer to send me his paper immediately.

When you meet with great and unexpected offers of friendship, receive them respectfully, but with a moderate degree of caution; endeavour to discover whether they flow from a warm heart and a silly head, or from a designing head and a cold heart; knavery and folly are often hardly to be distinguished.

Columbus.—A Correspondent of the **Maccon Telegraph**, who writes from Havana, thus describes the tomb of Columbus:

"My first pilgrimage has been made to the Tomb of Columbus. I need not say it is the most splendid I have ever seen, for I have never seen any thing which can be placed in comparison with it. It stands within the walls, and under one of the most splendid domes of the Cathedral; its form is that of a temple surrounded by pillars standing on a massive basement or pedestal, in front of which there is a small portal between four miniature columns, within which the box containing his remains is said to be deposited—within the temple is a statue about three feet in height. The material of the whole temple is of the most beautiful Indian marble; and is said, by travellers who have visited Italy, that they have never seen so beautiful a piece of sculpture there or elsewhere: it was made entirely in Italy, and brought ready to be set up here. The morning I attended mass, at the Cathedral, the tomb of Columbus was surrounded with candlesticks, I should think nearly three feet in height, of massive gold, while every thing around corresponded in style and richness of ornament.

"The Cathedral itself far surpasses any thing I had ever seen or hardly imagined, in the beauty and style of its architecture—of its length, breadth, width or height, I will not undertake to form what I would call a correct opinion; for the eye and mind of the visitor is so deeply impressed with the awe and solemnity of such a scene, as to be wholly unprepared to make estimates of measurement. Its high towering domes—its massive columns and arches—its beautiful statuary and paintings all strike the eye with wonder, in which the mind is lost in thought. Add to this the impressive solemnity of the rites and ceremonies, which were constantly going on at the shrines and confessionals, which were so distant, that the priests were out of reach of each other's voices, you will not be surprised that I was impressed with feelings beyond description."

From the **Abbe Raynal.**

Friendly motions for America.—People of America! let the example of all the nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country, instruct you! Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury the corruption of manners, and contempt of laws! Be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches which shows a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery, whence arises the indolence of the one, and servility of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquility of the empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms for your defence, but none for offence. Seek ease and health in labors, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in knowledge and virtue. Make sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children. It is from public schools, be assured, that skillful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let LIBERTY have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitution; and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish not legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is every where innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted. And may your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world.

EXTRACT.
Were I to form a picture of happy society, it would be a town consisting of a due mixture of hills, valleys and streams of water: The land well fenced and cultivated; the roads and bridges in good repair; a decent inn for the refreshment of travellers, and for public entertainments: The inhabitants mostly husbandmen; their wives and daughters domestic manufacturers; a suitable proportion of handicraft workmen, and two or three traders; a physician and lawyer, each of whom should have a farm for his support. A clergyman of any denomination, which should be agreeable to the majority, a man of good understanding, of a candid disposition and exemplary morals; not a metaphysical nor a polemic, but a serious and practical preacher. A schoolmaster who should understand his business and teach his pupils to govern themselves. A social library, annually increasing, and under good regulation. A club of sensible men, seeking mutual improvement. A decent musical society. No intriguing politician, horse jockey, gambler or sot; but all such characters treated with contempt. Such a situation may be considered the most favorable to social happiness of any which this world can afford. [Belknap's History of New Hampshire, vol. 3, page 251.

Bear and Blaine not what you cannot change.

A Trial of Memory.—A person was boasting, in Foote's presence, of the extraordinary facility with which he could commit any thing to memory, when the modern Aristophanes said he would write down a dozen lines in prose which he would not be able to repeat, from memory, in as many minutes. A wager was instantly laid, and Foote produced the following: "So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great she bear coming up the street, pops its head into the shop. What no soap? So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Pickininnies, and the Jolibies, and the Garyulies, and the grand Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at the top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch as catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots." Such a mass of unconnected nonsense defied memory, and the wit won his wager.

The following is copied from the **Portland Courier**, where it is published as original:—

Some years since a farmer, not a thousand miles from this place, was applied to by a limb of the law to purchase a cow. It was agreed that the lawyer should have the choice of all the farmer's cows for twenty dollars. On the day appointed, the lawyer came to make a selection; and, entering the barn yard, began to examine his cows with the air of one deeply versed in cow flesh. His cogitations were soon interrupted by the entry of Hodge's wife, "What are you about, Jethro?" says she. "Why, I've agreed to let Squire Milvus have one of our cows for 20 dollars, and he's to take his choice." "That's a good one now! do you mean to sell that brindle cow for twenty dollars? What do you suppose we should do for butter and cheese? Why you're the greatest fool I ever knew! sell that cow for twenty dollars? no, no! Old Brindle shan't go so, I'll set up my authority against that," at the same time driving into the barn an animal apparently of Pharaoh's lean kine. "Now, Jethro," said the good dame, as she retired to the house, "don't you offer to take out that cow, or sell her to any body; do you mind me now. I expect you'll sell yourself for a ninnepence, if you go on at this rate!"

Milvus' thoughts now turned wholly towards the cow in the barn. "Well, sir, what are you going to do?" "Why, Squire, I don't know; I didn't think you'd find that cow out; I wish my wife had been in Jericho; I expect she'll make a noise if Brindle goes away." "There was a fair bargain betwixt us, I believe, sir, about the cow." "I suppose there was, but it seems as tho' I ought to have rather more than twenty dollars." "There were witnesses to the bargain, sir; I believe you will be holden to let me have my choice at the price agreed on." "Well, I suppose you must; but it seems hard."

Milvus' mind was so bewildered by the visions of butter and cheese, that he entirely disregarded the testimony of his senses respecting his purchase, and drove off Brindle with all the pleasure attendant on the consciousness of having made a good bargain. As the farmer returned to the house, he was accosted by his wife, "Well, which cow did the Squire take?" "O he took Brindle." "Lack a day; I guess he'll have to buy butter now, for that cow hasn't afforded a pound this whole summer."

A writer in the **United States Gazette**, gives an account of a sect of Christians in Philadelphia who allow themselves to eat no animal food. He says:—

"They are denominated **BIBLE CHRISTIANS**, and have a church in North-Third st. near its junction with the Germantown Road, where they meet for public worship, morning and evening, every Sabbath day, at the usual hours.

"The opinion that 'the soul' suffers a partial annihilation by the repudiation of any member of the body, is *incorrectly* attributed to them; they hold no such opinions; neither do they believe in the Metempsychosis of the Pythagoreans. They have higher and more rational motives for adopting the system of abstinence. They derive their views on the subject from the testimony of the Bible; and from comparative anatomy, and they find in the organization of man a corroboration of their views of the scripture testimony. Hence from conscientious motives they have long discontinued the very prevalent habit of feeding on butchered animals, and have confined themselves wholly to vegetable productions. Nor do they stop here. They have also discarded the allurements of the *intoxicating bowl*, and have been contented to satisfy their thirst from the *limpid stream*; in other words, they are water-drinkers. These habits of temperance secure to them the enjoyment of general good health."

The Magnolia.—This pride of the American forests was named in honor of Pierre Magnol, Professor of Medicine, and Prefect of the Botanic Garden at Montpellier.