

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

I WILL TEACH YOU TO PERCEIVE 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. II.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1831.

NO. 56.

THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

Is printed and published every Wednesday 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 forbad, and charged accordingly.

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

The and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

J. SUMNER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that they have commenced the above Business at the old stand formerly occupied by E. M. Broinson, and recently by Capt. Thos. A. Mera as a grocery, on Main street, a short distance north-east from the Court-House, where they intend to keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, and expect to be able to supply at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, all who may favor them with their custom.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in their line done at short notice. A Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business; one who can come well recommended, will receive suitable encouragement.

Charlotte & Camden Stages.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Charlotte and Camden every Sunday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—and arrives in Charlotte and Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.—meeting the Northern stages at Charlotte, and the Charleston and Columbia stages in Camden.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every exertion for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He has prepared a six-passenger Coach to run on the line, and a stage, with steady and careful drivers. For seats, application can be made at Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte; D. Hagen; Lewis Gill, Lancasterville; Fletcher's; and at McAdams, Camden. Fare, 61 cents per mile, or the passenger paying in advance, 5 cents per mile for going and returning.

THOS. BOYD, Contractor.

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.

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

LAND SALES.

By virtue of orders from the Court of Equity. On the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following tracts of LAND will be exposed to public auction, viz:

One tract belonging to the heirs of the Rev. John C. Caldwell, dec'd., joining the lands of Maj. Thos. Alexander, Geo. Ross, Mrs. Susan Alexander, and others, known by the Robinson Plantation, containing 260 acres, more or less, on a credit of one and two years. One called the Orr Plantation, joining Dr. Jo. Alexander, Albert Wilson and others: One called the Henderson Place, joining Levi Parks, the lands of Wm. Lucky and others. Terms of the two last made known on the day of sale.

Sundry tracts belonging to the heirs and devisees of Daniel Gallant, dec'd. viz: One called the Smith tract, joining the lands of Hartwell Glover, Frederick Dinkins, dec'd., and others, containing 100 acres. One called the White-Hall Plantation, on which said Daniel Gallant formerly lived, containing 164 acres, more or less: One other called the Bryant tract, joining the White-Hall plantation, the lands of Andw. Hoyl, Saml. Cox, and others, containing 105 acres: One called the Green tract, joining the lands of Geo. Thos. G. Polk, Jo. and Robt. Porter, and others, containing 360 or 370 acres: One other tract near Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Mason, Caruthers, and others, containing 130 acres. All of which will be sold on a credit of 12 and 18 months, subject to the widow's dower.

Also, one small undivided interest in the Plantation on which Gen. Geo. Graham formerly lived, on a credit of 12 months.

In every instance, bonds and approved securities will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

William Black, Ex'r. of John Black, vs. In Equity. Adam A. Springs, George Hampton, May term, Jonas Clark & Harriet M. Brydie. 1831.

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Harriet McBrady, one of the defendants in this case, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that unless said Harriet McBrady appear at our next Court of Equity to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and there answer, judgment will be taken ex parte against her.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Constitution of No. Carolina, AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North-Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence. Price, 25 cts.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 19th October, at the late dwelling-house of the Rev. J. McKnight, dec'd. the following property, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep; Wheat, Rye, Oats, and a large quantity of Corn, Fodder and Hay; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a large and well selected LIBRARY; and various other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and terms will be made known on that day, by the subscribers. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold, &c.

JOHN SLOAN & Co. Admrs.

JAMES SLOAN, 3156

Sept. 26, 1831. N. B. Any person having any of said Books, are requested to return them to the subscribers on or before that day, without fail; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make settlement immediately, &c.

JOHN SLOAN & JAMES SLOAN.

THOMAS A. MERA

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the house recently occupied by Gibson & Henry as a Dry-Good Store, next door north of the Sheriff's Office, where he is now opening a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A good and general assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING;

Liverpool, Crockery, China and Glass WARE, daily expected.

A general assortment of WINES and Foreign SPIRITS, wholesale and retail; Flour, Bacon & Lard, by retail.

THO. A. MERA.

Oct. 3, 1831. 540f

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of NEGROES, without any limit, during the next six months. Any person having such property for sale, would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in cash.

ROBERT WATSON.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually as if application were made in person.

Charlotte, Sept. 17, 1831. 6m176

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining

In the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. Carolina, October 1, 1831.

A. Silas Alexander, jr. (2) Maj. A. C. Labatt
Francis M. Alexander Henry Long
Moses Alexander Lancaster & Marsh
Dr. J. M. Nitt Alexander Rev. Jno. Lawson
E. W. Alexander John D. Little.
Joseph Anderson M.

B. Nathan Berry John M. Dwyer
Samuel Berryhill Hugh M. Dowell
James Byram Joseph McGinnis
Anthony Bale Andrew or John Mont
Dr. Henry Burrows gomerly
Mrs. Anne Boyd James Murry
Samuel or James Blair Thos. Matly
William Berrian Wm. M. Clure
Hardy Bryant (2) James Moore
Miss Sarah A. Beatty Joseph M. Rumm
Wm. Barton John M. Loughlin
Garner Barnett Andrew, John, William,
Silas Post Jas. or Jos. M. Cain
Wm. Berryhill Jno. M. Kay

C. John T. Clark Wm. Moonith
Anderson S. Cowan (2) Hannah Martin
Jane Cushman Henry Massey, Esq.
Mrs. Mary P. Cox Wm. Moor.
Dr. David T. Caldwell N.
John S. Cheek John Neely.
Wm. Cook O.
Robert M. Cochran Capt. John R. Orr
Calop Croker (2) Milton Osborne
Miss Jane C. Campbell 2 James N. Osborne, Esq.

D. G. W. Day Nimrod Presler
James Davis Ellen W. Parks
James Delbert, Esq. Wm. S. Parks
Thomas Dunn Wm. Patterson,
Wm. Davis John A. Polk
Nelson Polk
Reuben Freeman Hastin B. Poe
Morgan Flanagan Thos. J. Phillips
Thos. Finney George Patterson (2)
H. S. Foreman Rev. Walter S. Pharr (2)
Margaret Gillespie Roford Porter
James Gallett Andrew D. Parks
John Gallant Moses D. Paxton.

E. F. M. Ross Hugh Rodgers
William Glass Sarah Richardson
Dr. James T. Gilmer Joseph Reed
Miss Celestia A. Gonerly Layna Richmond
Thos. M. Grier Maty Ross and sisters.
John C. Garrison S.

H. John Houghland John Stevens
John Hart, Esq. John Sirey
Mrs. Evelina E. Harris Arthur Smith
Cyrus Hutchinson Dennis Seely
Thomas H. Hampton Adam A. Springs
Mrs. Ediza Holfenau 2 M. Schale
George W. Houston Wm. Smith
Wm. R. Hemphill Jesse Stilwell
Col. Henry Hoover Joel Sims
Jno. M. Harris Dr. Lewis G. Slaughter
John Hunter, sen. Joseph Smith
Alfred Haffner 2 Elizabeth Sharply
Mr. Hastin Robert M. Sterling
Henry B. Helly Hugh Smith
Jno. F. Hunter Mr. Simpson.
Thomas Hux W.

I. Geo. Winsten Wm. H. Whodbee
Thos. Warshaw Wm. Walker.
Hugh Waughen (2) Francis Walker
Wm. Walker, Tailor Wm. Wilson
John Williamson Albert Wilson
Thos. Winchester John G. Wilson
Edward Keen Joseph Williamson
John Kerr Roswell King 2 Hugh Walker
Mrs. Mart. Kirkpatrick Godfrey Williams
Samuel or Jos. Wier.

WILLIAM SMITH, P. M.

TO GOLD-MINERS.—The highest price will be paid in cash, by William Morris, Watch-maker, for GOLD BULLION, in large or small quantities, at No. 206 King-street, Charleston, S. C.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MY Boy JACOB run off on the 1st day of August last. He was raised in the lower end of this county, and has a wife at Andrew Springs, 16 miles north of Charlotte, and it is not known whether he is lurking about those neighborhoods, or whether he has left the State. Jacob is a low thick built fellow, about five feet high, 21 or 22 years old, of a light black complexion, with quite an impudent and ill look, and has a large scar on the back of one hand. I will pay ten dollars for the delivery of him if taken in this State, or 20 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, 8 miles south-east of Charlotte.

WILLIAM LEE.
Sept. 19, 1831. 7558

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has repaired his machine with new cards and has it now in operation. Any person wishing to favor me with their custom and will put their wool in good order, I think I can do work that will satisfy them.

Any person wishing to purchase a good wool carding machine can have one on good terms, and now would be the best time to judge it when in operation.

DAN ALEXANDER.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831.

Elijah Sibley Org. Att.—levied in the hands of John M. Ingram, and him summoned as garnishee.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the Miners' & Farmers' Journal 6 weeks, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. Witness Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1831.

Test, ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6157—pr. adv. 52.

1832.

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC for 1832.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, by the grocer, half-grocer, dealer, or single, at the publishers prices—10 cents single, 75 per dozen, \$4 half-grocer, and \$7 per grocer.

[From the Boston Courier.]

THE SOWER.

I'm a father of ploughmen, a sower of the soil, And my life never tires, for my pleasure is toil—There are worse stains to bear than the sweat on the brow, And worse things to follow, my friend, than the plough.

What is sorrow? I think such a matter there is but to me it showed never its disagreeable phiz: What is want? To be idle, to stand, and to lie—And sickness? The doctor can tell but not I.

I suppose I must come to the scratch, though, at last, For Time hatha saythe that would cut down a man; Though now on the borders of three score and ten, Your corners I've cut, and can do it again.

If the best of you, willing to try with me, feels, Let him strip to the cotton, and look to his heels; Through the clover and timothy, look at my swath, Like the wake of a frigate—stand out of my path!

DIVERSITY.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

The delivery of letters at the Post Office in Philadelphia, looks singular, from being in the open street. This will be remedied when the new Exchange is built. But the affairs of the office must be well attended to from the fact of having a great number of penny posts employed, who deliver letters to all parts of the city as soon as received in the office. The writer of this had a perfect knowledge of this fact a few days since—he wanted to see a friend living in what are called the Liberties; the street was a new one, and after spending an hour in vain, gave it up—dropped a line into the P. O. about dark, and the next morning it was handed to the person by the penny post—about a mile and a half from the office.

The city of Philadelphia is of an oblong square of four miles and two deep. A most beautiful view can be had from the State House, by ascending 150 feet. It may well be called the city of "brotherly love," as the inhabitants are civil and polite to strangers, unassuming and engaging in their manners, and win the confidence of all.

The bell rang at the Declaration of Independence, is still in good order, and was made by Messrs. Pass and Snow of Philadelphia, in the year 1755. It is some pleasure to see the window where the Declaration was promulgated to the people; at that time there was a balcony, which is now taken away. The room where the declaration was prepared, also creates pleasing sensations. It is now undergoing repairs, in order to restore it to its original form.

Persons visiting Philadelphia should not fail of going to see the "big ship," on the stocks at the Navy Yard. The distance from Market street is about a mile and a half. She is undoubtedly the largest vessel

in the world, and much labour must be done on her before she can be launched. Indeed she now appears in somewhat of a dilapidated state, as it must have been many years since any work has been done on her. We should advise government to have her completed for launching forthwith, as there is a chance, from her great weight of settling on the stocks. The Navy Yard appears neat and in good order.

A visit to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, ought not to be neglected. Respectable strangers can gain admittance without any formality, as the officers are polite and attentive. The melting, rolling, drawing and stamping rooms, are worth examination. The latter room had three hands employed, and stamp eleven thousand half dollars in a day; they appear to go through the mill as fast as you can count; go in smooth, and by one process, come out a perfect coin. The labour is great—and if it costs so much hard work to make money, people ought to be careful how they spend it!

Butter is a great article among the Philadelphians. It readily brings 28 to 31 cents a pound. It is of very fine flavor, and each lump is done up with much care, and incased in a clean linen wrapper. In some parts of the year, it is as high as 40 and 50 cents.

The United States Bank, at Philadelphia, is a noble pile, and is an ornament to the city. It is customary for strangers with their ladies to go inside, accompanied by a citizen of the city. Ladies, you know, are privileged beings.—Boston Gazette.

Noticing a public frolic that took place lately on the Thames, the London Morning Herald says:

"On public occasions, during the late war, when the flags of different nations in amity with this country were displayed, it frequently happened that we had very few of these friendly colors to exhibit; and at one time, during the operation of Napoleon's exclusive system, we could muster only five or six—two of these belonging to the piratical States of Barbary, which, for obvious reasons, were not often unfurled. What a contrast to the display of Monday last, when the colors of almost every commercial State in the world, floated on the bosom of father Thames. Of the foreign flags, the most numerous appeared to be those of the United States, and the French tri-color. We counted more than one hundred of the former between London Bridge and Somerset House, and it was curious to mark the testimony which they afforded of the progressive growth of brother Jonathan, from his period of adolescence, when he counted only thirteen stars in his blue field, to his present age of manhood, when he is scarcely content with double the number."

English and American Newspapers.—At a meeting lately held by the London Literary and Scientific Institution, on the subject of the restrictions on the British Press, it was stated in debate that in America, where newspapers are not taxed, 1,555,416 advertisements were inserted in eight newspapers in New-York, where 400 English and Irish papers contained, in the same space of time, only 1,105,000—that the twelve New-York daily papers contain more advertisements than all the newspapers of England and Ireland—that the numbers issued annually in America is 10,000,000, while in Great Britain it is less than one tenth of that number. Advertisements which in England cost \$17, are inserted in America for about \$1 50; and an article which costs annually for advertising in the United States, \$28, is liable in England to a charge of \$900.—Boston Telegraph.

The FARMER.—Happiness seems to have fixed her seat in rural scenes. The spacious hall, the lighted assembly, the splendid equipage, and the pomp of courts, do not sooth and entertain the mind of man in any degree, like the verdant plain, the enamelled mead, the fragrant grove, the melodious birds, the sportive beasts, the azure sky, and the starry heavens.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that in proportion to our population, too many leave the occupation of the Agriculturist, for other employments. If this arise from its being considered that the employment of the husbandman is not respectable, it is a very great mistake. Every thing is honorable, which is useful and virtuous. This is an employment instituted by God himself, and by him peculiarly owned and blessed. It is that on which every thing depends. True, it is laborious; but, then, labor brings health, and health is the fountain of enjoyment and happiness. The condition of the farmer is the condition of independence. His little domain is his own, his comforts are his own, and he is not at the mercy of the public whim or caprice. It is not necessarily the case, in this happy country especially, that the farmer must be a stupid, ignorant man. He is taught in his youth, the first

rudiments of education, and he has many spare hours to read. In the heat of summer's noon, and by the long winter's evening fire, he has much time for his newspapers and his books, and in this country, they are placed within the reach of all.

Tooth Ach.—Dr. Ryan, a physician of great respectability and extensive practice, gives in the Medical Journal for July, the following interesting statement. A gentleman who attends my lectures (Mr. Myers, of Newington-cause-way,) frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth-ach, though three years have now elapsed. During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while labouring under the most intense pain from tooth-ach. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was induced. I have since used it in numerous cases, and invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days or weeks, and in others not for months. The best mode of employing it is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application is required before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and the cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased flag remains, and the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or filling teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supercede a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all the diseases of the teeth and gums, though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of tooth-ach. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons, and pregnant women. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied.

PRESSURE OF SAND AGAINST WALLS.

Loose sand, enclosed between two walls, acts as a wedge, and will ultimately force out the weaker wall of the two. A hink-kiln was built some few years ago, at a seaport town, and in order to prevent an ornamental edifice of calcareous stone from being affected by the heat, a double wall was contrived, having a space of four inches in the centre, filled with sand. The shaking occasioned by the carts passing near, caused a gradual settlement of the sand, and before long the external wall gave way in all directions. Loose earth produces the same effect, but in a less degree; and it is observable, that walls built against banks of earth, though they resist the pressure perfectly well at first, yield to it by degrees, and ultimately fail, whenever the earth is of a crumbly nature. The formula for calculating the necessary thickness of such walls, does not take into account this singular wedge-like property; indeed, it might be difficult to assign any force equivalent to so extraordinary a pressure, where dry loose sand is the substance of the soil.

Ancient Houses.—The building now standing at the corner of Ann and Union streets was built in 1680—the figures 1680 were impressed into the rough cast to show the year of its erection and are now perfectly legible. There is also a house in Marshall street erected in the year 1701—also, one in Washington street about the same age; but at the north part of the city there is the large house at the corner of Salem and Charter streets built by Sir Wm. Phipps in 1688, now occupied for the asylum for boys—the iron figures are still over the front door—the flight of free-stone steps, leading through the front walks to the door, appear never to have been drest. There is a house just above built in 1690—another near by, built in 1696; indeed from appearances at this early settled part of the city, one would judge there were hundreds such buildings. They are, however, very fast yielding to the many improvements now going on in that quarter. Within a very few years, north of the Mill Creek, between five and six hundred handsome three story brick houses have been erected, together with many fine ranges of brick and stone stores, besides eight or nine wharves extending into deep waters, and from which vessels may take their departure for sea at low tide.

Boston Centinel.