

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 CAVEENS 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, NOVEMBER 30, 1831.

NO. 62.

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 81 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.

Wm. Hunter & Co.

HAVE Just received at their Grocery Establishment, the following fresh articles, which will be sold low—viz:
Champaign, Muscatel, Claret, Wines, Tenerife and Malaga.
A good assortment of French Cordials; Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, and other Liqueurs;
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, and Chocolate;
Raisins, Almonds, Brazil, Cocoa, and other Nuts;
A fresh and good assortment of CANDIES;
Oranges and Lemons; Cheese and Crackers;
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, and Snuff;
Herrings, Mackerel, and Pickled Salmon;
Together with a good assortment of *Stove Ware*, such as large cream Jars, pickling Pots, various sizes, Jugs, Pitchers, &c. &c.
Charlotte, Nov. 15, 1831. 60

The sale of the following Property will take place on **Tuesday, 6th of December.**

Corn and Pork Sale.

THERE will be sold at public sale, (at the dwelling house of the subscriber) on **Thursday the 6th of December next,**
400 bushels of **Corn**, several stacks of **Fodder**, 2,000 wt. of **neat Pork**, several **Horses**, **Cattle**, &c.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale by
J. P. SMITH.
November 14th, 1831. 161

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 8th December next, at the late residence of John Patterson, vendee of the following property:
Two Tracts of Land: One Negro Girl; a quantity of Cotton, Corn, Fodder, Horses, Cattle, &c. &c.
Terms will be made known on the day of sale by the executors.
LEWIS DINKINS.
Nov. 9, 1831. 162

Wanted.

A Journeyman **Tin Plate Worker**—To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by
J. SUMNER & CO.
Charlotte, Nov. 15, 1831. 615

NOTICE.—All those indebted to me as the Executor of Sally Carson, dec'd, can settle with me any time between this date and February Court next, without cost, but not afterwards.
ISAAC FRESHER, Ex'r.
Nov. 1st, 1831. 4183

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the Store nearly opposite R. C. Hattaway, formerly occupied by J. Biers, where he will keep constantly on hand every article suitable for the back country trade.
FRANCIS WILSON.
Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1831. 57

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.

Apprentices wanted.

THE Subscriber will take two boys between 16 and 17 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, as Apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, if application be made immediately.
PETER M. BROWN.
Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1831. 55

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.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase a large number of NEGROES, without any limit, such he best six months. Any persons having the subsidy for sale, would do well to apply to me first, before they make a sale, for they prices in cash that he will pay the most liberal.
N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber were made in person, or by application.
Charlotte, Sept. 17. 61478

Administrative Notice.

AND OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR Sale at this Office, a **PAUSET**, containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence. Price 10 CENTS.
SHERIFF'S DEEDS.
FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Vendition Exponeas—for sale at this Office.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.

J. J. WOODRUFF
HAVE the pleasure to notify their friends and the public, that they are receiving a large supply of
New Goods,
For their Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHOES, HATS, SADDLERY, Crockery & Glass Ware, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.** Which makes their assortment very extensive.—They are enabled to sell many articles much lower than the last Spring prices. The following articles are a part of their present Stock:
Staple and Fancy Goods.
Extra super. blue, black, green, olive, brown and mixt Cloths; super. brown, drab and mixt Cashmere; fancy silk Valencia & Mercedese Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; fine Satinets; Beaver-felts, Corduroy, Linseys, Flannels, Baize; Ross, Duflin and Point Blankets; Tartan Plaids; large Counterpanes; Furniture and Chamber Dimity; Irish Linings; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; French super. Merino Cloths and Circassians; blk. Bombazines and Bombazettes; extra white, black and scarlet Merino Shawls, Lupa's manufacture, (warranted all wool); Thibet wool and Cashmere Handkerchiefs; Silk and Fancy do.; super. blk. Italian Linings; Sinehwa and Sarson Silks; Gros de Nap. and Gros de Berlin do.; fig'd changeable do. changeable & colored Graps de Naples; cold Florence and Satins; black Mohr, cold Datisse, cold French Crapes, 4-4 & 6-4; Bobinet Lace, thread and Bobinet Edgings and Insertings, white and blk. Lace Veils, Lace & Muslin Collars & Capes, Ladies' super fancy Mohair and Bead Reticules; Bonnet Ribbons, gauze, satin & plain taffety do., rich gauze, cap and fancy Belt Ribbons; super Flagg Hdkfs.; Gentlemen's fine Linen Fronts & Collars; Bombazine and Silk Stocks; Gloves, Hosiery, Silk Braids and Bobbins; silver Thimbles, silver Spectacles, self-sharpening Pencils, Beddies, Necklaces, Cologne Water, cotton and silk Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Ready-made Clothing.
Blue, black, brown and mixt dress Coats; brown Frocs do.; blue, black, brown and mixt Cloth Pantalons; Cloth, Velvet and Valencia Vests; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks; also a general assortment of coarse Clothing.
Hardware and Cutlery.
A large assortment of Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives; Razors, Strogs, Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Scissors, Shears, Lancets, Shoemakers' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Shovels and Tongs, Spades, ditching Shovels, Locks of all kinds, Table and Tea Spoons, Tea Trays, Toilet Glasses, Hoop, Steelyards, Hinges, Trace Chains, wire and hair Seives, Cotton and Wood Casts, Door Latches and Bolts, Shot Guns, Rifle Locks, Pocket Pistols, Flint, Patent Augurs, wrought Nails, plated and Iron Candlesticks, Spurs, German Harps, &c. &c.
Groceries, Wines & Liqueurs.
Loaf and lump Sugar, Molasses, ground and bloom Salt, premium Table Salt, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Rice, Bar Soap, Spum and tallow Candles; Spanish and American Segars; English Powder in canisters, Shot; Lamp Oil, Castor Oil; Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cheese, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Starch, Tea, Chocolate, Patent Cocoa, Chalk, Logwood, Brimstone, Nutmegs, Mace, Olives, Cassia, Pearls, Lemon Syrup, Sallad Oil, Slaughter's Bitters, Opodeldoc.
10 bags Coffee, Peppermint Cordials.
6 bids. St. Croix Sugar, Perfect Love do.
6 " N. Orleans do. Late of Mau do.
6 bids. N. E. Rum, Cherry do.
10 boxes bloom Muscatel, Temperance do.
Raisins, Raspberry do.
10 half boxes do. Noyau do.
10 cases Malaga Wine, Rose do.
1 " Madeira do. Cinnamon do.
2 " Tenerife do. Seventy-Six do.
1 " Old Port do. Annussee do.
2 boxes Champagne, Lemon do.
5 bids. Gin, Sweet Shrub; also, a general assortment of
2 " Holland do. Fruits, Nuts,
4 " French Brandy, Almonds, &c. &c.
6 " Jamaica Rum.

Crockery & Glass Ware.
A general assortment of Liverpool, blue, brown, purple and enamelled Ware; cut and plain Decanters; cut and plain Tumblers and Wineglasses; Glass Lamps, Fruit Dishes, &c.

Bonnets, Hats and Caps.
Leghorn Dunstables and Cottage Bonnets; Naturo and plain Straw do.; Gentlemen's fine Beaver Hats; Wool do.; fashionable Fur and Cloth Travelling Caps; Leather and Seal do.

Boots and Shoes.
Ladies' Garter Boots; Morocco do.; cold Prunello Shoes; Morocco & Leather do.; Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots; Buckskin do.; fine Morocco and Seal Dancing Pumps; a large quantity of fine and coarse Brogans and low Shoes.

Saddlery.
A general assortment of Men's and Women's Saddles; Saddle Bags; Saddle Cloths; Saddle & Curb Bridles; Gig Harness; Carriage and Wagon Whips; Horse Collars, Girths, Circingles, Wagon Bridles, &c.
Charlotte, Nov. 14, 1831. 60

25 Dollars Reward.
IS AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th of April last, a Negro Girl about 27 years of age, of yellow complexion, with a scar above her eye. Said girl has an only female child in Chatham county, belonging to a gentleman by the name of Hiram Clarke.—She is in the habit of passing herself under the appellation of *free Louisa*. She will no doubt endeavor to get into the neighborhood of her daughter, if she is not under the direction of some white person, which is more than probable, as there are circumstances which induce me to believe so. The above reward will be given to any person who shall return the said girl to me, or lodge her in any jail so that I get her; and fifty dollars will be given to any one who shall detect the person harboring her, so that he may be brought to justice.
LEWIS GILL.
Wenesterville, S. C. Oct. 1831. 5182

The editor of the Western Carolinian will be glad to receive free times, and forward his next number for payment. L. GILL.

NEW GOODS.

H. & J. LINDSAY & HOSKINS
ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter supplies. Our assortment being very general, we hope to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage; and for the encouragement heretofore received we return our sincere thanks.
Our present Stock, in part, consists of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liqueurs, Wines, &c. Saddlery of every description in abundance. Superior assortment of Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.
Ready-made up clothing, &c. &c. &c.
We think it unnecessary to give a list of all our Goods.—In short, our assortment we believe cannot fail to please, both in price and quality.
Charlotte, Oct. 24th, 1831. 602

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 gross, half gross, dozen, or single, at the publishers prices—10 cents single, 75 per dozen, \$4 half gross, and \$7 per gross.

FROM TULLISON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

KATY VAT LIES ON DE BLAIN.
Ain—'Jeannie, the Flower of Dunblaine.'
De em vas gone down doost behind de pine mountains.

Und left de tark night to come on us again, Ven I stumbl'd along, amongst de schwaaps and de fontains.

To see vance mine Katy vat life on de blain, How sweet is de life, mit its brown yellow plesant!

Und so in de meadow, ad color'd mit green; Put mitting's so briny, und sticks in mine pousen; Like schweet little Katy vat life on de blain.

She's pashful's any, shoot like her aunt Chimney; She's neider high land, nor yet foolish nor fair; Und lo's a great fillam, midout any feeling.

Deet would hurt mine schweet Katy vat life on de blain. Sing on, you schweet bird; mit your song for de night.

It's so nice ven de hills sings your song vance again, Soech choy to mine heart und soech monstrous taight.

Pring schweet little Katy vat life on de blain. My tays vas like testing diff I met mit mine Katy; 'All dem things in de town dey vas nonsense and fair.

I didn't see a pail I could call "my tear lady," 'Till I met little Katy vat life on de blain. I don't care how high I might get in de garden, Und mit it was nutting to have a great station, Ven I couldn't have Katy vat life on de blain.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

THE COUNTRY FARMER.—From the N. Y. Farmer.

Mr. Fleet.—Before advancing any further, let us, if you please, enter into an examination of the various and important duties and employments, mental and bodily, of the actual Farmer, the Huskardman, or of a Household of Husbandry. Few are they, of the inhabitants of large towns, or cities, or even of professional men, or men of any other business, though residing around them, who have any just conception of the mind, and talents, and various information, with constant care, that is required in the direction of such an establishment. In general terms, every body knows, that the business of the farmer, is, to make a living by the cultivation of the earth. He is to raise vegetables, according to the soil, climate, and the demand, or market, for the support of his family, and, by prudence and economy, to increase in substance. Such is the brief outline. Farmers, also, who will, who do increase in substance, are obliged to practice the habits of economy—to live like farmers—and hence they are often regarded, by their own acquaintances, as somewhat parsimonious, 'as close as a farmer,' or perhaps, as 'saving, and stingy.' With an intention to show, by-and-by, that these very habits are a very essential, but greatly undervalued, part of the education of both sexes, in reference to usefulness, and that therefore Husbandry is entitled to the greater regard, we pass to the proposed examination of the business of Husbandry.

Here is a farm, of perhaps 50 to 100 acres of arable land—and most farms are too large—which is to be managed, and worked, by the family of the huskardman. If well distributed for a farm, there is woodland, probably hill and dale, ledges of rock, a brook, springs of water, soils of various qualities, as clay, sand, gravel, loam, some dry and warm, some cold and wet, rich or poor, level or uneven, and the whole is, or is to be, arranged into inclosures, or fields, by fences. In this distribution, as in the subsequent appropriations, much good sense is necessary, so as adapt the soils to proper uses, and the crops to the proper soils. We will suppose the necessary fences made, and the buildings erected, with farm-house, barn, sheds, out-houses, a garden, well selected, and found and stocked with fruit. That

what rarely happens, there is a due proportion of meadow-pasture, and arable soil, and the farmer out of debt. Now for farming, the out-door business, and by-and-by for the dairy, and household manufactures, the branches of husbandry for her of the in-door department. First, of the stock of the farm, cows, oxen, sheep, horses, geese, turkeys, ducks, and mynheer of the dunghill, all of which require some judgment, much care, and at least as much good sense as the stocks of the broker, or the merchant. Each must be in due proportion, and kept so, according to constantly varying circumstances.

Then comes the proper crops, for consideration, in which the time of the year is to be considered, the chances estimated, with those of the seasons, and the weather, ever various, as well as the market, or demand. If, by unforeseen delays, the time has elapsed, for one thing, then what next is best, emergency upon emergency, for which every real farmer must be prepared. In my last No. I spoke of the right time for doing things on a farm, in order to indicate the importance of being ready at the right time, in which very much of the true wisdom of actual farming consists, a secret not yet known to the inexperienced. The grass is to be cut, perhaps, the grain, and other things harvested; the fences must be attended to; the stock changed from field to field, silted, nursed, and even doctored; and all this must be done at the right time, or much loss is sustained. The labor of the farmer must be directed aright, in all these points; and here comes in the use of this 'Fly-wheel of the Farm,' the old man, whose eye must be upon every thing, men, boys, cows, oxen, sheep, horses, the poultry, the growing and harvested crops, fences, weeds, water, wind and weather! Besides, there is a time for marketing, as well as for every thing else, and a right time and a wrong time, which must not be lost sight of, for this kind of vigilance is also a part of good husbandry. Can all these details of business be attended to by a dunce; or, rather, can they be by any body but a man of sense? Farming is, in a greater degree than almost any other, a business of good sense, constantly in exercise. They who lack this, however much learning they may have, are unsuccessful as farmers, as well they may be. That there are bad examples of farming, I readily admit, as there are, also, in all sorts and kinds of business. There are drones even in a bee-hive, and careless members of the most careful families. To succeed in farming, great care is indispensable, with quite as much discretion, and sound practical good sense, as in any of the various business avocations of life.

If such be the facts—and for the truth of them I appeal to all the common sense of the country—why is it, that in all directions, our business is looked upon as one that may be followed by any dull fellow, without mind, or that so many such undertake to become our teachers? Even before they have found out that pigs, on paper, are very different things to manage from pigs on a farm! It is time to speak plainly. I shall do so, also, with my brother farmers, many of whom are too much inclined to run into the extravagant customs of this age of extravagance. Of all folly, that merits the severest reprehension, which would barter an honest independence, and a life of active usefulness, for the idle toys, and the mere gewgaws of the folly of fashion. To guard the young members of the families of my brother farmers against the seductions of the fashions of the age, is one purpose of these numbers. The object, I know, is a great and good one, in which the effort will be seconded by all the honest good sense of the country. Had I the fame of Washington or of Cicinnatus, or of any or all of those great men, who have gone from the plough, to distinguish themselves in the field, no uncommon occurrence, I should pride myself in using it all for this most noble and holy purpose. The career of agriculture, in our country, has much in it that is brilliant; and much, alas! of a tendency to remind us of that melancholy picture of human life, by the great Captain and master spirit of the age. (From the sublime to the ridiculous, is but a step.)

Capt. Norton's Rifle Shell.—Under this name, a London paper thus notices a new invention of a British Officer:—

We have recently had an opportunity of seeing Captain Norton repeat experiments with his rifle shell, with the success of which we are as far as our knowledge of gunnery went, were perfectly satisfied. Captain N. loaded a rifle pistol in the usual way, putting instead of a ball a shell with a peg, which should first strike the object aimed at, and being driven in, explode the shell. The principle of this project is, that the effect of the rifling upon the shell shall always keep it in the direction which is given to it on leaving the muzzle of the gun; so that it shall invariably impinge on the same point, penetrate the substance, and explode with destructive precision. The board fired at was pierced and ignited; and it appeared to us that such an engine employed against ammunition wagons, baggage, and camp equipages, must be of prodigious efficacy in war.

Extract of a letter dated

JONESVILLE, (Michigan Territory,) Oct. 4.

We arrived at this place after a journey of twenty-eight miles from Wolf Lake, having been buffeted the whole day by a violent north-east storm. Drenched with rain, we took shelter in comfortable quarters, at the house of Mr. Jones. The appearance of the country from Wolf Lake westward to Benson's tavern, on the Kalamazoo, seventeen miles, presents similar features to that of the country immediately east of the Lake, though gradually becoming less and less rugged as we proceeded westward. After leaving Benson's we entered a beautiful plain, with little or no timber. From the great abundance of a head-leaved plant, called prairie dock, and other indications, I should have no hesitation in pronouncing the soil to be of a fine fertile quality. After passing this plain, we travelled through successions of oak openings and bur oak plains, occasionally interspersed with stoney ridges of timbered land. The bur oak plains are invariably considered land of an excellent quality. At this place we first struck the St. Joseph. On the whole of our route to-day, we found the land more or less stoney. The stones are of a round, hard quality. They are to be found in sufficient abundance for all the purposes to which they can be advantageously applied. From the gravelly and porous character of the land, which readily absorbs whatever water falls on its surface, I think it questionable whether the roads would be improved by paving, except indeed it might be in the swails or ravines that occasionally cross it. But if paving should even be deemed necessary, I have no doubt that stone could be found in sufficient abundance for the purpose in the vicinity of the road. Since I have commenced this letter, say 8 o'clock in the evening, there have been no less than four arrivals of parties from two to four in company, to quarter for the night, and this has been the case at most of the places where we have stopped. From this you will see that this country is all regarded as the land of promise. Emigration from all quarters is flowing. Last night, at Wolf Lake, where we lodged, was a Pennsylvania German going westward, and a Virginian returning. The German, with the characteristic economy and thrift of his nation, was travelling on foot. The Virginian was a man of immense proportions, like Falstaff, a ton of a man. He was returning home to Virginia, he said, with an intention to remain there contented. He had seen some cases of fever and ague.— He admired the country, which he compared in regard to its fertility, to the eastern shore of Maryland, where he was born, but was afraid that like that, it would be unhealthy, and wisely concluded that for a man of his kidney, as liable to melt as butter, the artificial heat of fever was a thing not to be hazarded for any worldly advantage. The German, nothing appalled by these ill omens, wended onward his toilsome way, and here, among the last arrivals, drenched and dripping with the rain, I recognize his honest face again.

The Editor of the Cincinnati Daily Advertiser (himself an able lawyer,) notices the presentation by a grand jury in North-Carolina of the publishers of the Boston Liberator, in what appears to us very appropriate terms. The course of such publishers, he says, "is that of enthusiastic fanatics, and this distribution of incendiary publications through the post office deserves no favor. But the creation of constructive offences, by statutory declaration, that an act violating no law in the State where it is perpetrated, may become a crime in another, and the perpetrator brought there for punishment, may lead to disastrous results in the progress of our Government. It is hoped it may be considered without connecting it with Jacksonism, Clayism, Nullification, or Anti-Masonry." The same Editor remarks, very justly, further, that even if the persons indicted could be amenable to the law of North-Carolina, he cannot conceive how a jury in North-Carolina could find, upon their oaths, that Garrison and Knapp were the publishers of the paper sent there through the post office. It was not enough to prove them publishers of a paper by that name—the publication of the identical paper ought to be brought home to them. Then it would be necessary to prove that they sent it to North-Carolina, and directed its publication there. We may well doubt if the jury proceeded upon legal proofs."

A fashion of long speeches is a bad one any where. John Marshall, John Jay, and Oliver Ellsworth, the three Chief Justices of the United States, seldom allowed themselves, on the most important occasions, to speak more than an hour, and rarely detained their auditory so long. A lengthy speaker almost always becomes a proser. There are exceptions to the rule. Webster's great speech on the Constitution was not a whit too long. But I would impress upon young speakers the virtues of brevity and careful preparation—and in their delivery to speak slow and distinctly.—Village Record.