

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

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

OL. II.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1832.

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THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL
Printed and published every Wednesday morning at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, 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. If no advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until paid, and charged accordingly.
All communications to the Editors must come by post, or they may not be attended to.

NEW-YORK CASH STORE.
The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have removed to the Storehouse used by William Carson, recently occupied by J. Lindsay & Hoskins, one door south of L. Dinkins. They take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine their present stock, which consists of a large and general assortment.
N. B. Daily expected, a large supply of Coffee.
J. & J. WOODRUFF.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1832.

Wanted.
500 BUSHELS of Corn, for which the highest market price will be paid in Goods, at cash prices.
J. & J. WOODRUFF.
Jan. 10, 1832.

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. Boers, where he will keep constantly on hand every article suitable for the back country trade.
FRANCIS WILSON.
Charter, Oct. 18, 1831.

William Hunter & Co.
HAVE NOW FOR SALE AT THEIR
Grocery and Spirit Store,
(NORTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE)
Sugar and Coffee, Tea and Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Cognac Brandy (first and second quality), Holland Gin, northern do, Jamaica & N. E. Rum; Champagne, Frontignac, Claret, & WINES, Madeira, Teneriffe & Malaga, &c.
A good assortment of French Cordons;
Philadelphia Beer, Porter on draft and in Bottles; Newark double boiled Cider;
A choice and fresh assortment of Candies; Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Tamarinds, &c. Vermorel, Macaroni, Pearl Barley and Rice; Spanish and common Cigars;
Barnett's Virginia Smoking Tobacco;
Small Northern Twist Chewing do. common do. Scotch and Macaboy Snuff.
—TOGETHER WITH—
No. 2 & 3 Macaboy, by wholesale or retail, (inspected in Sept. 1831.)
Pickled Salmon, Herring, Cheese and Crackers; Table and common Salt; West-India Pickles; Durham Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, in bottles; Citron, Nutmegs and Cloves;
Cologne Water and Perfumed Hair Oil;
Flour, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Soap;
Winter strained Sperm Oil; with a good assortment of STONE WARE.
All the above articles are warranted good, and will be sold as low as at any other store in Charlotte.
We have also received an Assortment of
Fresh Garden Seeds,
WARRANTED OF THE GROWTH OF 1831.
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:
Early York Cabbage
Sugar Loaf do.
Early Dutch do.
Savoy (new kind) do.
Limehead do.
Late Dutch do.
Red do.
Large English Savoy.
Scotch Kale
Pickled Spinnage
Round Spinnage
Carrot Parsely
Asparagus
Sage
Summer Bush Squash
Mammoth do.
Crocket-neck Cucumber
(superior to any of the
squash kind for table
use, & will keep good
during the winter.)
Early Spring Turnip
Yellow Russian do.
Ruta Baga do.
Flat Dutch do.
Large Norfolk field do.
Sir John Sinclair's do.
(a superior kind.)
Early Turnip Root
Blood Red do.
French or Sugar do.
Swelling Parsnip
Guernsey do.
Long Green Cucumber
Early do.
do. White do. (a
very prolific kind.)
Squash Pepper (fine for
pickles.)
Orange Carrot
Blood Red do.
Long blk. winter Radish
Fine Salmon do.
Long Scarlet do.
Scarlet short top do.
Early curl head Lettuce
Cabbage head do.
White do.
Magnum bonum do.
(a choice kind.)
Early Clariton Peas
do. June do.
do. Washington do.
White Marrowfat do.
Strawberry or prolific do.
China March Beans
Yellow Dwarf do.
White kidney pole do.
Glove Artichoke
Winter Coleworts
Pearly Gherkin, (fine
for pickles, and will
flourish in dry weather,
and bear till
frost.)

N. B. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and care taken to pack up the seeds according to order.
Charlotte, Jan. 24, 1832.

W. M. HUNTER & CO. have just received the following addition to their first list of GARDEN SEEDS, viz:
Nasturtium, Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster;
Georgia Water-Melon, superior;
Red Onion; White do.
Purple Egg Plant; Early Broccoli;
Red and White Cypress, or Indian Creeper— is very ornamental, and will run 50 feet or more.
Early China Dwarf Beans,
Early Mohawk do.
White Kidney Pole Beans,
Superior White Dwarf Beans,
Speckled Craberry do.

BEANS.
Warranted Deals for sale Office.

Piano for Sale.
I HAVE a first rate London PIANO, which I will sell low for cash. It can be seen at my house at any time, 6 miles west of Charlotte.
WM. N. PARKS.
Feb. 17, 1832. 5178

DISSOLUTION.
THE Co-partnership of Trotter & Huntington is dissolved by consent. Those having claims against the concern, will present them for settlement; and those indebted to the concern are informed that their books are placed in the hands of Pearsall Thompson, Esq. with instructions to close them by cash as speedily as possible.
THOS. TROTTER,
JOHN HUNTINGTON.
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Queen's Washer.
THE subscribers having become the purchasers of the Patent Right for using and constructing a Washing Machine called the Queen's Washer, for the counties of Mecklenburg and Lincoln, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand and will continue to keep a supply of the above Machine, which they will dispose of at the moderate price of \$10 each. As the above Machine has been in use in this place for some time, it is not necessary for us to speak in their favor, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Machine and enquire of those who have been using them as to their usefulness.
The subscribers also forewarn all persons who are not authorized, from using or constructing such Machines under the penalty prescribed by law.
All orders from the country punctually attended to.
NECHOLS & PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, Feb. 21, 1832. 744
N. B. An apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken if early application be made to the subscribers. N. & P.

NOTICE.
ON the 17th day of February, 1832, Books will be opened in the town of Charlotte, N. Carolina, to receive subscriptions for the Capital Stock of the Catawba Gold-Mining Company, and will be kept open for ninety days, there ensuing.
A. F. CALDWELL,
W. J. ALEXANDER,
P. CALDWELL.
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FREE TRADE!
No Combination.

Earthen-ware, Glass, China, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
IMPORTERS, NO. 88 WATER-STREET, NEW-YORK.
HAVING made extensive connections with one of the largest and most approved Pottery in England, are enabled to offer one of the most extensive stocks in market, consisting of every variety of Earthen-ware, China, Glass and Looking-Glasses, either repacked to order, or in the original packages, at uncommonly low rates for Cash or City acceptances. The very liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, under the most trying circumstances, calls for our warmest thanks. We have survived thus far in the struggle with a body of men who have combined all their efforts to effect our destruction, simply because we would not join them in combining to compel the country Merchant to pay an exorbitant profit on his purchases in this line. We can only reiterate further assurances of using every exertion to promote the interest of our mercantile friends, in the extent and variety of our stock, the lowness of our prices, and the skill and care of our packers—depending upon a free trade as the only system which can give stability to the mutual interest of city and country merchants.
THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
88 Water-st. New-York.
January 25. 6176

COACH MAKING.



REMOVAL.

A. R. WOLFINGTON & CO.
Have purchased the House, Shop and Lot of Mr. Nathan Brown, opposite the jail, where they will carry on the above Business in all its various branches. They have on hand a general assortment of work of all description and quantities, which they will sell on accommodating terms.—All new work manufactured by them is warranted twelve months, excepting accidents of all kinds. The best of timber and materials made use of in their work. REPAIRING of all description in their line will be executed with punctuality and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as any in the State. The Blacksmithing Business will be carried on in all its various branches.
The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, hoping by a strict attention to business they will be entitled to and receive the same. We return our sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and hope we shall still merit a small share of the business in and about this place.
A. R. WOLFINGTON & CO.
One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above Business, from 16 to 18 years of age, if well recommended and of good and steady habits.
Charlotte, Jan. 17, 1832. 30181

Committed
TO the Jail of Charlotte, N. C. on the 12th of January last, a negro man who calls himself Job, and says he belongs to the estate of Nat. Noblett, of Lunenburg co. Va. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg, N. C.

An Apprentice.
TO learn the Printing Business, will be taken at this Office, if application be made immediately. To a boy from 14 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits, with a common English education, suitable encouragement will be given.

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.
FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Vendition Exponas—for sale at this Office.

From the Camden Journal.

Stephen Girard's will, among other magnificent bequests, gives a princely sum for the establishment of an institution for the education of orphan boys; and annexes the condition that no priest, missionary, or preacher of any denomination shall have any thing to do with its management, or even be permitted to enter its walls as a visitor. This provision of the will has encountered a great quantity of obfuscation, and, as we think, quite unecessarily. Mr. Girard had an undoubted right to make such disposition of his wealth as he pleased, and in making the noble provision which he has for the foundation of a college, he certainly had the right to annex his own conditions; nor do we see in this condition, any thing to be objected to. He expressly disclaims any feeling of disrespect for religion or for its ministers. But he had seen, as every man had seen, so much of religious bigotry and intolerance—so much of partisan zeal and sectarian uncharitableness in that portion of the community calling itself religious, and professing to teach the only way to heaven, while each sect endeavors to inculcate the idea that its own way alone is the right one, that he meant to guard against the disorders consequent upon rival efforts to operate upon the institution. We think the testator entirely right. He did not intend to found a religious institution. He contemplated an establishment for the secular education of orphan children—and to that object alone has he devoted an immense bequest. He has fixed no restriction upon the religious feelings of the beneficiaries. They may all attend the church they choose for aught that appears in the will, and every teacher employed in the institution may be a religious man; but Mr. Girard had no idea of suffering the clergy of any denomination to get a foothold there—to make it the nursery of sectarian systems. We have no idea that he wished to provide recruits for missions to the further and hither India, or the Sandwich Islands, while thousands and hundreds of thousands were left in "Heathenism" at home. His bequest was specific—his object single and direct. The word "visitor," upon which so much stress has been laid, was, it appears to us, used by the testator, technically. Legal men know that visitor in legal parlance means an official functionary. A man clothed with authority to overlook, advise, and sometimes direct the concerns of the establishment which he is appointed to "visit." In England there are ex-officio visitors, and in some cases, the visitatorial power is hereditary. The Virginia University has its official visitors, and the whole common school system in New-England is under the general supervision and control of a board called "visitors." It appears from the will that Mr. Girard's will intended only to exclude the interference of individuals acting in this technical sense of the word. We may be wrong, but we do not believe he contemplated the interdiction of clergymen in contradistinction to any other respectable men, from visiting the school from mere ordinary motives of interest or curiosity.—If he did, however, we have no right to find fault with it. The interdiction may savour of eccentricity—perhaps capriciousness, but we are not at liberty to call it irreligious—since the testator tells us that it arises from no want of reverence for religion. We are bound not only to a strict compliance with the provisions of the testament, but to feel a gratitude as lasting as the benefits it has bestowed.

The following is the postscript to Sir Walter Scott's last production "Count Robert of Paris." It will be read with feelings of respect and sympathy for the worthy author.
The gentle reader is acquainted, that these are in all probability, the last tales it will be the lot of the author to submit to the public.
He is now on the eve of visiting foreign parts; a ship of war is commissioned by its Royal Master to carry the author of Waverley to climates, in which he may possibly obtain such a restoration of health as may serve him to spin his thread to an end in his own country.
Had he continued to prosecute his usual literary labors, it seems indeed probable, that at the term of years he has already attained, the bowl, to use the pathetic language of the Scripture, would have been broken at the fountain; and little can one, who has enjoyed, on the whole, an uncommon share of the most inestimable of worldly blessings, be entitled to complain that life, advancing to its period, should be attended with its usual proportions of shadows and storms. They have not affected him at least in a more painful manner than is inseparable from the discharge of his part of the debt of humanity.

Of those whose relation to him in the ranks of life might have insured him of their sympathy under indisposition, many are now no more; and those who may yet follow in his wake, are entitled to expect in bearing inevitable evils, an example of firmness and patience, more especially on the

part of one who has enjoyed no small good fortune during the course of his pilgrimage.

The public have claims on his gratitude for which the author of Waverley has no adequate means of expression; but he may be permitted to hope, that the powers of his mind, such as they are, may not have a different date from his body; and that he may again meet his patronizing friends, if not exactly in his old fashion of literature, at least in some branch which may not call forth the remark, that—
Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.
Abbotsford, September, 1831.

Consequence of Giving Advice.—The friendship of two young ladies, though apparently founded upon the rock of eternal attachment, terminated in the following manner:—"My dearest Jane, I do not think your figure suited for dancing, and as a sincere friend I advise you to refrain from it in future." The other, naturally affected by such unsolicited candor, replied, "I feel very much obliged to you, my dear, for your advice; this proof of your friendship demands some return—I would as sincerely recommend you to relinquish your singing, as some of your upper notes actually resemble the squallings of the feline race." The result of this precipitancy was, that the advice of neither was followed; the one continued to sing, and the other to dance; but they never after met as friends.—*Drawing-room Scrap Sheet.*

Dress.—A London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statements:—"The Duchess of Argyll, in a dress of massive gold tissue, her raven locks, and a prodigious plume of feathers of the same color, produced a contrast with her diamonds equalled only by—"The Duchess of Bedford, whose jewelry astonished all by its glitter and glare.—The latter made a prodigious display indeed. Independently of the necklace, which cost fifty thousand guineas, (\$250,000) chains of diamonds, with amethysts in the centre, decorated her Grace's dress, from the thick velvet Spanish hat, to the girdle or cestas, below the stomacher.
"The Hon. Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng; that lady was a moving firmament, and it was said that the cost in brilliant alone in a dress of sombre magnificence (crimson) exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds! or three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars!"

This single sum, a Georgia editor states, is more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the Governors in the U. States for fifty-five years! and, if divided among the people of this country, would be about \$8 to every person, both white and black, in the State of Georgia; and nearly \$18 to every person in the city of Augusta. It is also about one sixth of the expense of our national government for a year.
A printer's widow in Germany, while a new edition of the Bible was printing at her house, one night took an opportunity of going into the office, to alter the sentence of subjection to her husband pronounced upon Eve in Genesis iii. 16. She took out the two first letters of the word Herr, and substituted Na in their place, and thus altering the sentence from "and he shall be thy lord," (Herr,) to "and he shall be thy fool," (Narr.) It is said her life paid for this intentional erratum; and that some secreted copies of this edition have been bought at enormous prices.

What is Law like?—Law is a country dance: people are led up and down in it till they are fairly or unfairly tired out. Law is like a book of surgery: there are very many terrible cases in it. Law is like a homely gentleman well dressed: very well to follow; and like a scolding wife, very bad when it follows us. Law is like a new fashion, people are bewitched to get into it; and like bad weather, most people are glad to get out of it.—*London paper.*

Connecticut folks hav'n't done inventing new "notions" for trade. The latest invention appears to be blackball made of white-wood and nicely shaped and painted. It is thought this article will drive wooden clocks, wooden nutmegs, wooden cucumber seeds, wooden hams, and horn gua flints, entirely out of the market.

Singular Circumstance.—The following curious particulars were communicated to me by Mr. Avery, a gentleman of this village, and supposing the circumstance to be rather an anomaly in the common routine of nature, you will, if you please, insert it.
Mr. A.'s brother, a short time since, in felling a large button wood tree, at or near Hamford's landing, discovered growing in the hollow of the tree, at the apparent altitude of eighty feet, two gooseberry bushes, very thrifty, and about three feet in height, the roots enclosed in decayed matter, probably leaves, &c. decomposed. He has repented them to observe what varieties they may prove to be.

The seeds were doubtless deposited there by birds, as we think old Boreas could have had no agency in this alliance. At all events the liaison is an obliquity, and the "match," however fruitless it might prove, is but an "ill assorted" one. The poet says:—
"How will the rose agree
With the dead hyacinth!—or the honey woodbine,
Circling a withered brier."
L.
Gennessee Farmer.

Cloudy Weather.—It is a great blessing if, when the weather is foul without, we can find or make fair weather within. To do this at all times, requires not only favorable circumstances, but a great deal of good humour, and much ingenuity. The clouds in the heavens are very apt to cast their shadows, and shed their influences around the domestic fireside. It requires at least one truly great and happy intellect, to prevent, at all times, a result so likely to happen.—Perhaps, even for such a one, it is sometimes impossible. Then, when gloom deforms the sky, and darkens the parlour, the mind that can rise above it, and avoid its influence, must indeed be
"Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Though round its breast the gathering clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."
American Spectator.

Retort.—A lady who was blessed with a son, noted for his fickle-mindedness, was one day lecturing him upon that failing, and advising him to settle down to some active pursuit, and give up changing from one vocation to another. "Remember," said she, quoting the old adage, "that a rolling stone gathers no moss." "Very true, mother," replied he, "but does not the bee that sips continually at one flower, stand a poor chance of obtaining honey?"

We find the following in a late Ohio paper:—
The two-legged puppy who had the impudence to persevere in escorting a young lady home from singing school, the other evening, after she had politely informed him that she was provided with company, may rest assured that should he repeat the like offence, he shall be compelled to breakfast the next morning on the tail of one of Simon Snyder's toughest crowskins.
"Cornstalks twist his hair,
Mortar pestals pound him;
Cartwheel smash his bones,
And leave him where they find him."
SIMON OXGAD.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.
On what day should the Anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON be celebrated?
Mr. Editor:—A correspondent in your paper of Friday, last calls for an explanation of the calendar, having particular reference to the OLD STYLE and NEW STYLE. This subject seems to have occupied a number of your correspondents in regard particularly to the day on which the centenary celebration of Washington's Birth Day should be held. An explanation of the principles of arrangement of the calendar is attempted in the following paragraphs.
The length of the solar (tropical) year is determined by the interval which elapses between two consecutive returns of the sun to the same point in its orbit; for instance to one of the points in which his path crosses the equator. The year is of the average length of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49.7 seconds by the most accurate determinations.
The solar year, then, is not composed of a whole number of days, there being a surplus of 5 hours 49 minutes, (nearly) over 365 days.
To make the civil year coincide always with the solar year would be extremely inconvenient. Thus if the year began at midnight on the 31st of December of one year, the succeeding year would commence at 49 minutes past 5 on the 1st of January, the next at 38 minutes past 11, and so forward through the different hours of the day, and through the different days of the year.
To avoid so inconvenient an arrangement, the most natural mode would be to adopt a civil year of 365 days. Such was the Egyptian year. This year would be shorter than the solar year by five hours and forty-nine minutes (nearly); hence if one year the sun crossed the equator on the 21st of March, the next succeeding year would have commenced five hours and 49 minutes before the sun had returned to the same point. When the sun passes from the south to the north of the equator, his influence begins more and more to be felt in the northern hemisphere; winter gradually gives place to spring and spring passes into summer. The beginning of spring may be dated, by a northern nation, from the passage of the sun from the south to the north of the equator. According to the statement made, above, of the effect of a civil year of 365 days, the year will have expired before spring has a second time commenced. If we date the commencement of spring at the 21st of March on any year, it will not have begun until five hours and forty-nine minutes of the 21st on the next succeeding year; not until eleven hours thirty-eight minutes on the 21st of the next year; not until seventeen hours twenty-seven minutes on the 21st of