

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY THOMAS J. 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.

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

[BY REQUEST.]

### DENTAL SURGERY.—No. 1.

The teeth, in the human subject, may be defined distinct organs, of a long structure, attached to the maxillary bones, and formed not only for the purpose of dividing and comminuting the food preparatory to digestion, but also to assist in the articulation of languages, to determine to some extent the expression of the features, and add dignity and beauty to the countenance.

Dental Surgery is that branch of the medical science which treats of the disease of the teeth, and of the parts connected with them; the method of preserving and, when lost, of restoring their health and beauty; including also the judicious remedial treatment of defects or loss of parts injurious to health, general appearance, and to the power of distinct articulation.

The importance of this branch of surgery may be deduced from the beauty and uses of the teeth, the sufferings of mankind in consequence of their diseases, and the disadvantages under which persons labor for the want of them.

1. They are useful in mastication. Under what disadvantages do persons in cutting labor for the want of teeth? Instead of its being a pleasure, it is a pain, to sit down even to the most delicious meal. Nor are the evils confined to the time of eating. For the want of proper and thorough mastication, the food is taken into the stomach in a state fitly prepared for digestion. Greater exertions of the stomach are required to carry it through the process of chymification. This over-exertion, long continued and often repeated, will debilitate and destroy the tone of the stomach. Dyspepsia is the consequence. It is not pretended, however, that the cause of this disease is always to be attributed to an unhealthy condition of the teeth. Gangrene of the teeth is sometimes the effect, instead of the cause, of this distressing complaint. This is produced sometimes thro' the medium of the nervous system. Sometimes through the medium of the nervous system. Sometimes by acidity. But there are three ways in which diseased teeth and gums may produce dyspepsia. First, by preventing a proper mastication of the food; secondly, by the putrid and ulcerated matter which passes from the teeth and gums along with the aliment of the stomach; and, thirdly, the irritation of a diseased tooth being so great as to disturb the healthy functions of the system generally, and of the stomach in particular. There are many other diseases of the general system which are sometimes the cause, sometimes the effect, and sometimes are simultaneous with diseases of the teeth: such as pain in the ear, and formation of puss in that organ, ophthalmia, epilepsy, hysteria, hypochondriasis, rheumatic affections, tie deouloureux, nervous head-ache, &c. &c.

2. Teeth are important in enunciation, and the incisive teeth are essential for expressing certain letters. Hence infants do not speak before they have them, and toothless persons are unable to pronounce such letters as T and R where the tongue presses against the front teeth. The loss of these teeth also infuses the fullness of the voice, (according to Galenus,) so that the speech becomes slower, less articulate, and attended with effort. I once knew a gentleman who told me he was cured of the consumption by having several front teeth inserted.

3. Teeth are a great ornament, especially when they are beautiful and healthy.—Among the Hebrews, many phenomena, connected with the teeth, were well understood; and their regularity and healthy state considered as peculiarly necessary to the perfection of beauty.—Solomon, in complimenting an illustrious woman, and in admiration of those charms conferred by a beautiful set of teeth, says: "your teeth are like a flock of sheep, that are even shorn, which come up from washing; whereof every one bears twins, and none are barren among them." (Solomon's Songs, chap. 4, v. 2.) At once conveying to us an idea of a full and perfect set of regular, even and clean teeth, by a figure as delicate, chaste, and lovely, as any that the customs or peculiarities of that pastoral people could afford. He was also aware that the loss of the teeth often occurred in old age; for, in mentioning the characteristics of the de-

cline of life, among others, he says: "The grinders cease because they are few."

The poets of India occasionally delight to refer to the beauty and cleanliness of the teeth, in most pleasing images, as—

"The cunda blossom yields to the whiteness of the teeth; speak but one mild word, and the rays of thy sparkling teeth will dispel the gloom of my fears."

Speaking of the beauty of the teeth of a female, and of their effect in modulating her musical voice, and in enabling her to pronounce distinctly, by borrowing a figure from the gliding of a rivulet over the pebbles, a modern poet says:

"I love the limpid brook that o'er white marble curls— I love the rosy smile when shined on beauty's pearls."

The Greek and Latin poets speak of artificial teeth as a common occurrence, and likewise mention their effects upon the countenance, and upon the appearance and address of the individual. Thus Ovid recommends, as a remedy against love, "to make her smile who has bad teeth." Palladius, joking a superannuated coquette, said to her, that, "for the price of her hair, with that of her paint, her wax, her honey and her teeth, she might have bought an entire mask."

From the importance of the teeth, one would be led to conclude that every person who had respect for his health, his appearance and comfort, would use every means in his power to preserve their health and beauty; and if, notwithstanding all his efforts, they should become diseased, that he would embrace the earliest opportunity of having their disease remedied by a scientific Dentist. But the fact is otherwise. Too few seem to care any thing about their teeth.—And many who have applied to the profession, instead of deriving a benefit from their operations, have had their teeth materially injured. I myself have seen many teeth ruined from injudicious operations; such as filing or separating teeth which were entirely healthy; scraping the enamel all away because it was discolored, leaving the bony and soft parts of the teeth perfectly naked and exposed to the action of acids and other deleterious substances, by means of which the organization was destroyed, and they of course became gangrenous.—But persons frequently injure their own teeth by negligence, and the use of improper diet. Any thing, for instance, either very cold or hot, taken into the mouth, will injure the teeth, by checking or accelerating the circulation through them, thus producing either direct or indirect debility, either of which, in the teeth, is certain to terminate in gangrene. Physicians, in administering acids to their patients, should always direct them to be taken through a tube (a quill for instance) extended beyond the teeth, so that in swallowing them, they would not come into contact with the teeth. Acids will decompose the enamel as well as the bony structure of the teeth. Even the removal of the polish of the enamel is an injury to them. This is often done even by mild acids, as may be known by the rough feel of the teeth after using them.—Persons frequently loose their teeth after a spell of sickness, the fever for instance, and attribute their loss to the use of calomel, &c. when, in fact, it was the disease of the general system operating upon the teeth as well as other parts. But the teeth, on account of their compact structure, and the languor of the circulation through them, were never able to recover their healthy action.

It might not be amiss to remark here, that calomel never can produce any deleterious effects on the teeth by coming into contact with them; and persons need not be afraid of taking it into the mouth in any form, on this account. The only way in which calomel, or mercury in any form, can injure the teeth, is through the medium of the absorbent system. It may stimulate the glands of the mouth so much as to produce inflammation and thickening of the contiguous parts, such as the investing membrane of the teeth, and cause them to be loose for a short time. But they will almost invariably become tight on the subsidence of the disease, unless ptyalism has been carried so far as to produce sloughing of the gums and absorption of the alveolar processes. Then the teeth become loose and fall out, though perfectly sound.

Persons often injure their teeth by the use of improper dentrifices, such as washes of tartar and charcoal in them.—The former acts chemically on the teeth like other acids—the latter mechanically. Both are injurious.

One decayed tooth will disease others adjoining it. They the next, and so on, until the mouth is like the Mississippi river—full of snags.—Whereas, if the one first decayed had been extracted, the others might not have become diseased. It is astonishing that many persons will suffer the pain of tooth-ache for weeks together, rather than have a tooth extracted. They suffer infinitely more in one hour with the tooth-ache, than they would in having the tooth removed. Besides, by having one removed, the

rest might have been saved. It often happens, that, from one decayed tooth, the disease is communicated to half a dozen, which all ache in turn, produce gum-bells, alveolar abscesses, &c. and perhaps all have to be removed at last, to save the patient from some nervous disease which is already beginning to prey upon the system. How much better would it have been to have the original cause removed when all this might have been prevented. I do sincerely pity persons who have the tooth-ache; but I pity their attendants more.

Diseased teeth produce a fetor of the breath too intolerable to be borne. It is enough to sicken any one whose olfactory nerves are not paralyzed, to engage in close conversation with a person whose teeth are in a state of gangrene. When urging to married persons the importance of having a bad breath removed, I have often heard them say, their fortune was made any how, and it made no difference. But I have always thought, if they had much regard for their companions, they would at least in some degree, consult their happiness and comfort. Perhaps, when they married, their teeth were good and their breath pleasant. This may have been one cause of their first being admired by those who are now their companions. Persons should be cautious lest their effect should cease on the removal of the cause.

### PHILANTHROPIST.

From the Raleigh Star.

Post-Offices.—The following list embraces such Post-Offices in this State as have been established and discontinued, and those whose names have been changed during the six months ending on 1st July:

| Counties.   | Offices Established.               |
|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Bladen      | Mallett's Mills                    |
| do          | Robinson                           |
| Puncombe    | Sulphur Springs                    |
| Burke       | Catawba View                       |
| do          | Janesville                         |
| do          | Harper's Store                     |
| do          | Military Grove                     |
| do          | Whitekand                          |
| do          | Youngs                             |
| Chatham     | Grove                              |
| do          | Ramsay's Mills                     |
| do          | Trade's Mill                       |
| Cumberland  | Johnsenville                       |
| do          | Harrington's Mills                 |
| do          | Monroe                             |
| Currituck   | Compeck                            |
| Davidson    | Dobson's Store                     |
| do          | Midway                             |
| do          | Mount Lebanon                      |
| Edgecomb    | Roundtree Bridge                   |
| Granville   | Aylen                              |
| Haywood     | Scott's Church                     |
| Hyde        | Lake Landing                       |
| Iredell     | Smith's Cross Roads                |
| Johnston    | Fine Grove                         |
| Lincoln     | Berry's                            |
| do          | Catawba Springs                    |
| do          | Mount Airy                         |
| do          | Solemn Grove                       |
| Northampton | Green Plains                       |
| Orange      | Round Hill                         |
| Person      | Cameron's Mills                    |
| Pitt        | Pactolus                           |
| Randolph    | Lanesville                         |
| do          | Walker's Mills                     |
| do          | Davis                              |
| Robeson     | Tuton's                            |
| do          | Wattsburgh                         |
| Rockingham  | Brushy Creek                       |
| Rutherford  | Harrisville                        |
| do          | Sandy Plains                       |
| do          | Bethabara                          |
| do          | Henry's                            |
| do          | Tou's Creek.                       |
| do          | DISCONTINUED.                      |
| Bertie      | Mount Guild                        |
| Chatham     | Prince's Bridge                    |
| Franklin    | Hayesville                         |
| Iredell     | Alisons                            |
| Lincoln     | Mount Welcome                      |
| Rutherford  | Beaverdam                          |
| do          | Chimney Rock                       |
| do          | CHANGED.                           |
| Anson       | Taylor's Store to Jenkin's Store   |
| Ashe        | Cove Creek to Mast's               |
| Granville   | Wilton to Ford Creek               |
| Rockingham  | Troublesome Iron Works to Monroeta |
| Stokes      | Dobson's Cross Roads               |
| do          | Kerner's Cross Roads.              |

Use of a pair of Tongues.—An unwonted use for this ingenious instrument, is described by M. Segrais in his memoirs and anecdotes. He relates that a certain preacher, making a panegyric on Louis XIII, and praising his chastity, gave the following example, with all the emphasis of exaggeration: "This prince," said he, "playing one day at shuttlecock, with one of the ladies belonging to the court, and the shuttlecock having fallen into her bosom, she desired that his majesty would come and take it out himself. But what did this chaste prince? To avoid the snare laid for him, he took the tongues from the chimney corner, and by means of that instrument, prevented the danger to which he might have otherwise been exposed from such a temptation."

### FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The new Tariff act goes into effect on the 31 of March next, and provision is made, that any original packages of merchandise imported before the 3d of March, and remaining under the Custom House control on that day, shall pay only the reduced duties, and shall be entitled to the re-payment of sums exceeding the new rates, which may have been previously paid on them.

By the present (old) Tariff, Wool pays a specific duty of four cents per pound, in addition to an ad valorem duty of fifty per cent.

By the new Tariff wool costing under eight cents a pound is free of duty, over eight cents it is to pay a specific duty of four cents and forty per cent. ad valorem.

On woollens the present minimum system is abolished. Under the new law, plains costing 35 cents, pay five per cent. or less than two cents a yard; under the old duty they came under the 50 cent. minimum, and paid 45 per cent. or 22½ cents a yard.—Plains under 33½ cents, pay by the present (old) Tariff 14 cents per yard; under the new, five cent ad valorem, or not exceeding 1½ cents. Under the present (old) Tariff, woollens are rated under a complicated system of minimums, which make it tedious to form a complete comparison. The following table will show the alteration made on all goods costing between one dollar and two dollars and fifty cents the yard. The first column contains the cost, the second the rate of duty under the new act, and the third the amount of alteration. Under the present (old) system, all this range comes under the \$2 50 minimum, and pays 1 12½ a yard.

| Cost  | New duty | Decrease | Cost  | New duty | Decrease  |
|-------|----------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| 91.05 | 52½      | 60 cts.  | 81.85 | 32½      | 20 cts.   |
| 1.10  | 55       | 57½      | 1.90  | 35       | 17½       |
| 1.15  | 57½      | 55       | 1.95  | 37½      | 15        |
| 1.20  | 60       | 52½      | 2.00  | 40       | 12½       |
| 1.25  | 62½      | 50       | 2.05  | 42½      | 10        |
| 1.30  | 65       | 47½      | 2.10  | 45       | 7½        |
| 1.35  | 67½      | 45       | 2.15  | 47½      | 5         |
| 1.40  | 70       | 42½      | 2.20  | 50       | 2½        |
| 1.45  | 72½      | 40       | 2.25  | 52½      | equal.    |
| 1.50  | 75       | 37½      | 2.30  | 55       | increase. |
| 1.55  | 77½      | 35       | 2.35  | 57½      | 2½ cts.   |
| 1.60  | 80       | 32½      | 2.40  | 60       | 5         |
| 1.65  | 82½      | 30       | 2.45  | 62½      | 7½        |
| 1.70  | 85       | 27½      | 2.50  | 65       | 10        |
| 1.75  | 87½      | 25       | 2.55  | 67½      | 12½       |
| 1.80  | 90       | 22½      | 2.60  | 70       | 15        |

It will be seen that the new duty regularly decreases from the cost of \$2.20 per yard, when it is equal under both Tariffs, down to the cost of \$1.05 per yard, in which the duty is more than fifty per cent. less. Beyond the cost of \$2.50, the same effect is produced, the new duty being 35 cents per yard less than the old one, at the cost of \$2.55, and increasing up to the cost of \$3.20 where the duties are again equal. The effect of the alteration is to reduce the duties on all cheaper cloths, and retain them on the higher.

Flannels and Bazes are reduced from 22½ to 16 cents the square yard.

Brussels and Wilton Carpeting from 70 to 63 cents per square yard.

Venitian do. from 40 to 35 cents per square yard.

Cotton Goods under the old Tariff pay 25 per cent upon a minimum of 35 cents the yard. Under the new, plain cottons pay 25 per cent on a minimum of 30 cents, and colored &c. the same as before.

Cotton bagging is reduced from 5 cents to 3½ per yard.

Silk Goods from 30 to 10 per cent.

Irish Linens from 25 to 15 per cent.

Sugar (brown) from 3 cents to 1½ cents per pound. White from 4 to 3½ cents.

Tea from India and China free; from places other than beyond the Cape of Good Hope, ten cents per pound. Coffee free.

Salt is to pay ten cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Hemp is reduced from \$60 per ton to \$40.

Bar and Bolt Iron not rolled pay now 1 cent per pound. Under the new tariff 4-5 of a cent.

The same, rolled, now pay \$37 per ton. New duty \$30.

Pig Iron is reduced from 62½ cents to 50 cents per cwt.

Sheet and hoop do. from 3½ cents to 3 cents per lb.

French wines in casks, (red) from 10 to 6 cents per gallon.

Do do do (white) from 15 to 10.

To be reduced one half after 3d March 1834.

The alteration in the duty on window glass consists in the abolishing of the highest minimum (\$5 per sq. feet.)

An officer now on the expedition against the Indians, after describing the awful effects of the Cholera among the troops, observes— "thus we see, that this part of the expedition is strewed like chaff, by a blast of the pestilence. It is an illustration of the displeasure of the Almighty at our treatment of that poor starved race of beings, whom injustice drives to madness."

### ANTI-NULIFICATION.

At the Republican Convention lately held at Staunton, in Virginia, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the tribunal provided by the Constitution of the United States, to decide disputes between the States and the Federal Government, to wit, the Supreme Court, from the habits and duties of the Judges—arise from the mode of their election—and from the tenure of their offices, is eminently qualified to decide the disputes aforesaid in an enlightened and impartial manner.

2d. Resolved, That the Members of the Supreme Court being selected from those in the United States who are most celebrated for virtue and legal learning, not at the will of a single individual, but by the concurrent wishes of the President and Senate of the United States, they will therefore have no local prejudices and partialities, and that the tenure of their offices enables them to pronounce the sound and correct opinions they may have formed, without fear, favor, or partiality.

3d. Resolved, That the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, and which were solemnly sanctioned in the year 1810, by the unanimous concurrence of both branches of the Legislature of Virginia, meet the cordial approbation of this Convention.

4th. Resolved, That the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, upon questions of constitutional law, are binding upon the President of the United States, acting in his Executive capacity, as well as upon the other Departments of the Government.

5th. Resolved, That the people of every State in this Union are bound by the laws of Congress, which may have been passed in conformity to the Constitution of the United States—that there is no middle ground between obedience and revolution—and that the doctrine of Nullification is a dangerous political heresy.

### FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

The Doctrine of the "Veto"—Chancellor Harper, in a speech delivered at Columbia, in 1830, has carried his attachment to this pernicious doctrine so far as to recommend it to our adoption by the example of Poland—enslaved and hapless Poland.

"In Poland," says he, "every member of a numerous diet had an absolute veto, and this was not an impracticable government. I verily believe, that if every State in the Union had power to appoint a tribune having an absolute veto on the acts of the general government, no great harm would be done, or inconvenience suffered from it."

Let the following extract from the last Edinburgh Review, teach us what lesson to draw from the history of Poland:—

"Such proceedings were a natural prelude to the exercise of the *liberum veto*, which followed in 1652 the next reign. From the moment this most absurd practice was introduced, by which all legislative, and much of the executive power was at the mercy of any individual member, there was an end of all real government in Poland; she reeled on, drunken and desperate—a prey to the furious passions of her nobles, and to the devastating attacks of her foreign and domestic enemies. Scarcely an evil can be named that did not now afflict this devoted land.

Foreign invasions, a cruel war, civil strife, religious discord, triumphant Jesuits, a numerous and a pious treasury, and an unshaken Government, presented in a specter so desperate, that the unhappy King, who had in an evil moment of ambition changed his Cardinal's hat for a crown, exchanged that crown for a monk's cowl in a convent in France."

Mr. GASTON, in his excellent Address to the Youth of the University of North Carolina, holds this language:

"On you will devolve the duty which has been too long neglected, but which cannot with impunity be neglected much longer, of providing for the mitigation, and (is it too much to hope for in North Carolina?) for the ultimate extirpation of the worst evil that afflicts the Southern part of our Confederacy. Full well do you know to what I refer, or on this subject there is, with all of us, a morbid sensitiveness which gives warning even of an approach to it. Disguise the truth as we may, and throw the blame where we will, it is SLAVERY which, more than any other cause, keeps us back in the career of improvement. It stifles industry, and represses enterprise; it is fatal to economy and providence—it discourages skill—impairs our strength as a community, and poisons morals at the fountain head. How this evil is to be encountered, how subdued, is indeed a difficult and delicate inquiry, which this is not the time to examine, nor the occasion to discuss. I felt, however, that I could not discharge my duty without referring to this subject as one which ought to engage the prudence, moderation, and firmness of those who, sooner or later, must act decisively upon it."

The following article from a Canada paper shows that even those who live under monarchy, are startled at the extraordinary stretch of Executive power practised by our President in applying his veto so capriciously in opposition to the will of the people, expressed by majorities of both branches of the national Legislature:

"UNITED STATES BANK.—President Jackson transmitted a message to both Houses of Congress under date of 10th inst, giving his Veto to the Bill which has lately passed Congress for rechartering this Bank. This is the second Bill of great public importance which the present President has refused. The records of modern English legislation do not exhibit such frequent acts of arbitrary proceedings, by a monarch; yet the world calls Jackson's proceedings democratic. Should not such things be a lesson to the Revolutionists and Democrats of Canada in their proceedings and projects?"—Montreal Courier.

Love.—Love is the fountain and principle of all practical virtue. But love itself requires some regulation to direct its exertions; some law to guide its motions; some rule to prevent its aberrations; some guard to hinder that which is vigorous from becoming eccentric. With such a regulation, such a law, such a guard, the divine ethics of the gospel have furnished us.