

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, 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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THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 4, 1833.

Cotton, Sea Island, 22 a 30; upland, new, 10 1/2 a 11; Rice, prime, 2 1/2 a 3; inferior to good, 2 a 2 1/2; Flour, superfine, 6 a 00; Corn, 68 a 72; Hops, 48 a 50; Whiskey, 34 a 35; N. E. Rum, 35 a 36; Apple Brandy, 40 a 42; Boonville, 17 a 00; Tallow, Carolina, 11 a 11 1/2; Mackerel, No. 1, 7; No. 2, 6; Bacon, 6 a 7; Hams, 9 a 10; Lard, 9 1/2 a 10; Nails, cut, 5 1/2 a 6 cents; Bagging, 12 a 16; Bale Rope, 6 a 10 cents; Cognac brandy, 150 a 200; Holland Gin, 100 a 120; Iron, Russia and Sweden, 44 a 45 per lbs.; Salt, Liverpool, in bags of 4 bush, 18 a 19; in bulk, 17 a 00; T. Island, 45 a 00; Sugar, Havana, 10 1/2 a 11; brown, 7 a 8; St. Croix and Jam. 7 a 9 1/2; Molasses, 6 1/2 a 8; Molasses, Cuba, 28 a 30; N. Orleans, 34 a 35; Coffee, prime green, 13 a 14; inferior to good, 11 a 12; Hyson Tea, 77 a 90 cts.; North-Carolina money, 1 1/2 a 1 1/4 per cent. discount. Savannah Bank Bills 1 per cent. discount; All other Georgia Bank Bills 1 and 1 1/4 per cent.

CAMDEN, JUNE 8.

Country Produce.—Cotton, 9 1/2 a 11; Corn 65 a 75; Wheat, 80 a 00; Flour, country, 4 1/2 a 5; Rice, 48 a 50; Whiskey, 35 a 40; Brandy, Apple, 45 a 45; Peach, 40 a 36.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTURE OF RICE ON HIGH LAND, CORN AND PEAS.

By GEORGE WILSON.

Newbern, (N. C.) April 7, 1833.

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 27th of March before me. I have made two small crops of rice as an experiment. The first crop was planted in drills three feet apart upon high, dry, and sandy land that had been cultivated for a number of years in corn and cotton, and would have produced in corn, about ten bushels the acre. The rice was sowed in the drills at about the rate of half bushel to the acre, during the middle of April, and covered lightly. It was afterwards cultivated with the plough in a similar manner as cotton. The season during its growth was favorable. When threshed and well fanned it yielded thirty bushels to the acre, and was disposed of in its rough state at forty cents a bushel. The second crop [this is my last one] was planted about the same time of the year as the first one, and about as thick in the drills as the first. It did not grow so thickly as the first crop upon the high land, owing probably to the land being new and trashy. Some parts of it fished and came to nought. Upon the whole since it has been gathered and cleaned, I think it has yielded about equal to the first crop. Circumstances have prevented my measuring it. This crop I intend to clean having erected a little machinery for the purpose.—It is of the golden straw variety. I have no doubt, but that this low land when properly reclaimed will yield sixty bushels the acre.—Low wet lands, here called "savannahs" with clay foundations, have yielded this quantity.—The crop requires about the same quantity of labour to make it as cotton. I have never planted it among corn, but have frequently seen it so planted. In a dry season upon high sandy land, I think it would fail. So prolific is it in breeding worms, that corn planted in the soil immediately after a crop of it, is sure to be eaten by them while young. The rice made here is heavier by three pounds in the bushel than yours, owing to our more northern climate.

In cultivating corn upon sandy land, I commence by breaking the soil intended for it, in February, not deep. Sandy land should never be ploughed deeply. When broken it is crossed by intersections of six foot square, and on the first of April planted with three grains in each hill. Afterwards if there are any missing hills, they are re-planted. The field is ploughed over every fortnight, and hoed about the hills at least twice during its growth, and often if convenient. A hoeing at the time of thinning is indispensable, as is also a hoeing at the period of laying it by, to make a good crop. Four or five ploughings make the crop. My crop the past season averaged to the acre, three and one-eighth of a barrel of five bushels each.

In the centre of the squares of corn we plant about the tenth of June, a hill of cow peas, [ten or twelve peas.] If the land is freshly cleared, they yield a handsome return. If old they yield but little. These we cultivate by simply keeping the grass from them. We do not hill them. We find them good food for both man and beast, and they ameliorate the soil by their shade. Sometimes they are sowed, and just before they blossom are ploughed into the soil to enrich it, with a very good effect. They are a valuable addition to the corn crop. Land much worn may be made to produce them again by manuring it. They do not look so well upon the table, owing to their colour; but boiled until soft, with a piece of bacon, they are preferable to all the other species of peas, except, perhaps, the garden peas while young. They are more productive than any other species, and have more gluten.

I have this spring carted and spread upon twenty-five acres of land, one thousand six hundred loads of manure, [three mules to a cart.] When not otherwise engaged, all my force is employed in bringing trash from the woods and throwing it into the horse stable and cowpens to make manure. By this means in the course of the year, there is amassed a respectable supply to enrich the poorer spots of the farm, and it does enrich them wonderfully. By this process, these twenty-five acres have been brought from ten bushels to thirty in two years, and my desire is to bring them to fifty.

Manuring is a partial remedy for emigration, the spirit of which is so prevalent here, that vast numbers leave us for Alabama, Tennessee, &c., where they expect to find richer soils.—Probably they may, but when they come to count the cost of a breaking up and a removal and in getting well settled again; many of them have grieved but little, if any thing. Nor are they afterwards satisfied in having exiled themselves from their father-land. And what is money to a dissatisfied spirit? And if a struggle against difficulty is virtue, it is virtuous to enrich a poor soil, and probably in every case, it is also the best economy. Of those matters every one assumes the right to judge and decide for himself. May they do so with advantage to themselves. In the interim, North-Carolina is depopulating, and must, finally, be tenanted by her primitive occupants—beasts and Indians. Thus changes the world! Respectfully,
GEORGE WILSON.

PAINT YOUR HOUSES.

Robert R. Hudson, in a letter to the "Southern Planter," gives it as his decided opinion that no spirits of Turpentine ought to be used with the oil employed in painting houses.—He says that painters will tell you they put it in to cause the oil to dry. But the fact, he says, is, that the oil is decomposed, and its preservative effect destroyed. In proof of this it is stated that nothing will take grease spots out of clothes or remove oil spots from a floor like spirits of turpentine. This it is affirmed, is within the knowledge of every house-keeper and wash woman. Mr. H. says that two coats of oil and paint, if the spirits of turpentine be omitted, will cause the timber to be very lasting, while also retain for a long time its original beauty, but that otherwise the paint will soon wash off, and the decay of the timber will be very little if at all prevented. The oil of Palm Christi is said to be equal to that of flaxseed, if not superior, for preserving wood. We have observed that painting, in this country, had very little permanence or preservative effect. May not the suggestions of Mr. Harden deserve the consideration of painters and builders.—*Ala. Intelligencer.*

SAYINGS FOR FARMERS.

BY DR. FRANKLIN.

He that lives upon hope will die fainting.—Industry need not wish.
There are no gains without pains.
At the working man's house hunger looks in, but never enters.
Plough deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell or keep.
One to-day is worth two to-morrow.
Handle your tools without mittens—a cat in gloves catches no mice.
He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.
The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands. Not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.
A fat kitchen makes a lean will.
If you would be rich, think of saving as well as getting.
What maintains one vice would train up two children.
Beware of little expenses—a small leak will sink a great ship.
If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some—for he that goes borrowing goes sorrowing.
Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.

Pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.
Lying rides on debt's back.
It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.
Creditors have better memories than debtors.
For age and want save what you may.
No morning's sun lasts the whole day.
If you do not hear reason, she will surely rap your knuckles.
He that hath a trade hath an estate; and he that hath a calling hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

From the Philadelphia Gazette AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

C. S. Rafinesque, of this city, "Professor of many Sciences, Architect, Draftsman, &c.," has announced to the public, the discovery, by himself, of a new mode of erecting buildings of all kinds, so as to render them entirely incombustible. He denominates this discovery by the term *Incombustible Architecture*, and alleges the following as the advantage of the new style, all which he offers to warrant, viz:—

1. Buildings will be fire proof.
2. They cannot be set on fire on purpose.
3. They cannot catch fire from neighbors.
4. They will last longer.
5. They can be warmed in winter at 1-3d the actual cost.
6. They will be insured at a trifle.
7. They will be warmer in winter.
8. They will require no expense of fire engines and firemen.
10. They will save the lives of 100,000 persons doomed to be burnt alive.
11. They will save 100 millions of dollars of property doomed to be burnt.
12. They will look neater and more convenient inside with more space, &c. &c.

These unquestionably are important considerations, and the Professor speaks most certainly of his ability to perform all he promises. The *modus operandi*, of this new style, he wisely and discreetly keeps to himself, but with magnificent liberality he offers to divulge the secret to any architect for the sum of \$1000! or if any demur at this price, he declares he will himself undertake the erection of any edifice, and receive for payment the saving in fuel and insurance, and in the expense of the building—it being part of the Professor's plan to build houses of this kind at a much cheaper rate than in the ordinary way. Certainly we bespeak much attention to the Professor's declarations.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

Temperance Convention.—According to public notice, the Delegates to the United States Temperance Convention assembled at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Hall of Independence, to make arrangements preparatory to the opening of the Convention this day. Mr. ROBERTS VAUX, President of the Pennsylvania State Society, briefly related to the object of the meeting, and proposed that the Hon. STEPHEN VAN RENSSALAER of Albany be requested to act as Chairman on this occasion, which motion was unanimously agreed to. The Rev. Dr. EDWARDS of Massachusetts, Dr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Judge DARLING of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretaries. The names of the Delegates from the States north and east of Pennsylvania were then taken, after which the meeting adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning. The Hall of Independence was crowded to overflowing, gentlemen being present from nearly all the States in the Union. Chancellor WALWORTH, of New York, was subsequently appointed President of the Convention.

Eloquence.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by a member of the Indiana Legislature, on a bill to encourage the killing of wolves, which in sublimity has seldom been surpassed:

"Mr. Speaker: The wolf is the most ferocious animal that prowls in our western prairies, or runs at large in the forests of Indiana. He creeps from his lurking place at the hour of midnight, when all nature is locked in the silent embrace of Morpheus, and ere the portals of the East are unbarred, or bright Phœbus rises in all his golden majesty, whole litters of pigs are destroyed!"
Ohio Republican.

A hint to Travellers—Retort Courteous.
—A plain New-England man passed lately up to Albany, in a steam boat, and finding no knife by the butter plate, made use of the one lying before him, which he had not before used.

A lady observing the circumstance, called out to the servant to remove the butter, as a gentleman had put his knife into it. In a short time a plate of sliced beef was passed, when the lady helped herself to it, not with a fork but shocking to relate, with her fingers; which caused the "down east" man to call to the servant to take away the beef, for a lady had put her fingers into it.
N. Y. Journal.

The Blind.—We learn from the Boston Globe that nearly the whole sum of money to be subscribed, to give the Blind Asylum a claim to the munificent bequest of Colonel Perkins, has been secured; only about \$3000 more being wanted.

THE SLAVE QUESTION.

From the Charleston Courier.

The Slave Question.—The fanatic incendiaries of the North, and the political incendiaries of the South, seem to be busy in the nefarious agitation of this question—although aiming at different results, there is between them an unhallowed friendship of means, tending to a common end. We have good reason, however, to believe that the intelligence and sense of right of the great mass of the Northern people, will put down that false philanthropy—that intermeddling spirit of mischief, which would seek the consummation of its purposes, in the overthrow of Southern institutions—and to the patriotism of the South, we confidently look for the counteraction of those reasonable schemes which emanate from a desire of a dismemberment of our glorious union, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. That a spirit of disaffection to the General Government and to the Union is ripe in the South, and that cunning and heartless politicians are cherishing and directing it, in subserviency to their views of mistaken policy, or selfish ambition, can scarcely be doubted by any one who observes the signs and portents of the times; and it depends very much on the course of our Northern brethren, whether the friends of the union will be able to allay that spirit, or the advocates of disunion to succeed in kindling it into a flame of consuming mischief. We call, then, on the intelligent, the patriotic, the virtuous, the religious—those whose religion, in the spirit of its divine author, teaches them to desire "peace on earth," and to manifest "good will towards men"—to frown on those disturbers of the peace of the Union—those moral fire-brands—who would recklessly and wickedly light up the flame of civil discord, and give to the malcontents of the South, just ground for desiring the dissolution of our confederacy, of that hallowed fellowship of freedom and glory, which our fathers cemented with their blood, and in which they thought to have linked us with clasps of adamant—an event, which, however revolting now to patriotism, would in case fanaticism should display an unexpected potency of evil, from being countenanced "in high places," be compelled, by the irresistible instinct of nature—the law of self-preservation. All that the South asks on this subject is to be let alone—it is a matter that concerns the South only—and any authorized interference with it, by others, would be regarded as evidence of direct hostility, and should be met with a corresponding spirit. We rejoice, however, that as yet, we have no reason whatever to consider our sister States implicated in the mad projects of the fanatic few; and trust, for the sake of the Union and of humanity, that they will keep aloof from such delicate and perilous ground. We rejoice at being able to record, that a distinguished citizen of New-England, (Mr. EVERETT,) declared from his place in Congress, that there was no cause in which he would sooner shoulder his musket than to put down a *bellum civile* in the South—that a New-England Judge charged a grand jury to present for indictment, as disturbers of the peace of the commonwealth, all those wicked and seditious persons, who put in circulation pamphlets or other writings, intended to promote disturbances in the South—that Alderman BINNS was *hissed*, at a public meeting, in Philadelphia, for offering a resolution hostile to Southern institutions—that a like proposition, in the Tariff Convention at New-York, was met with indignation, and its *withdrawal* hailed with acclamations—and, lastly, as a powerful and cheering evidence of popular sentiments that a Philadelphia jury, within a few weeks past, gave a verdict of *four thousand dollars* damages, against an individual, who assaulted a master in the act of arresting his runaway slave.* We rejoice too, yet more, that the tone of the Northern Press, (not including under that dignified title, the miserable publications of such wretches as Garrison and Dennison,) on this delicate topic, is highly commendable; and even pleasant to Southern ears; manifesting a deep-rooted respect for the constitutional rights of the South, and an absence of all disposition for improper interference with our peculiar institutions. We cannot desire better evidence of popular feeling, more animating auguries of continued harmony.

To sustain our views, to encourage the hopes of the friends of peace and national harmony, to allay the fears of the timid, and to counteract the machinations of those who would foment mischief, by the perpetual agitation of this delicate and irritating question, we subjoin the following extract from the *Richmond Enquirer*, the length of which will, we trust, be excused by the great importance of the subject.

NORTHERN COMMENTS.

It has not escaped the reader's recollection, that various efforts have been made

*We saw with much astonishment and unfeigned regret, that this important case was made the subject of sneering allusion, a few evenings since, in a journal of this city.

by certain Southern prints, to alarm our fellow-citizens by rumors touching our slaves. We were aware, that, if any such designs were entertained as have been attributed to the politicians of the North, it was time to nip them in the bud—for, if such a design was attempted to be carried out, the Union itself would necessarily sink in the struggle. We would be among the first to proclaim that the charter was so palpably and dangerously violated, as to amount to its dissolution. But, if on the other hand, no such a design was entertained, and if it was merely put forth by the friends of Nullification, to produce a panic in the South, and rally a strong political party around Mr. Calhoun, it was in every point of view desirable to ascertain the truth, dissipate the panic, and expose the efforts of the agitators, to the public view. With these impressions we have attempted to collect all the information which was within our reach. We have already laid before our readers the extract of a letter we have received from a distinguished Virginian, who is now in the city of N. York.

We have also made it a point to converse with such intelligent citizens as have visited the North—and we have now to state, that we saw one of these gentlemen on Sunday last—who gave us a very animated description of a public dispute, which he witnessed a few days ago in the city of New-York, between Mr. Findley, an Agent of the Colonization Society, and Mr. Jocelyn, an advocate of Abolition. At least 4000 people were present. The debate was conducted with the greatest order, and protracted to considerable length. Our informant states, that he never witnessed a more triumphant victory, than was obtained over Mr. Jocelyn—and out of that imposing multitude, he saw but one individual who supported the mischievous views of this Northern fanatic. He states, moreover, that in his various conversations on this delicate subject, he met with no person, of any pretensions to character, or intelligence, who did not positively disclaim every intention to meddle with our slaves.

So much for this species of evidence!—but we have others of a different character. The reader will probably recollect, that we called upon the Editors of the North to state what they knew of the designs of their fellow-citizens upon this subject. We this morning lay before our readers the two following articles, from the Salem papers, which confirm every thing we have already asserted.

[From the Salem Gazette, of the 10th.]

"**Slavery.**—The leading nullifiers have lately added a new string to their bow, and are now making great use of the ravings and pullings of hot headed or drivelling fanatics, to excite their followers against the Free States and the Union. The Editor of the Richmond Enquirer repels this attack upon the North, with perfect truth and in a very commendable manner.

"The veteran editor of the Enquirer may rest assured that he does the North no more than justice, in believing that there is no intention of infringing the constitutional rights of the slave States, entertained by any considerable body of our citizens.—There are undoubtedly individuals, who, in their eagerness to obtain an object good in itself, would wade through blood and fire to effect the immediate abolition of slavery; but they are few in number and of little influence, and their principles are regarded here with as much disapprobation as they are at the South.

"The sentiment is strong, and all but universal, against any interference by the General Government with the domestic institutions of the South. The Constitution guarantees the slave-holding States against any interference with their slaves; and by the Constitution, we at the North are ready to stand or fall.

"That there is a strong desire pervading the Northern States, that the oppressed should every where go free, we know full well, and have no disposition to conceal. Our people would be unworthy of their glorious ancestry, were it otherwise. We are almost equally confident, that the time must come, and that some who are now alive may see it, when there shall not be a slave within the territory of the United States. But the business of emancipation must be managed by those whose lives and property are staked on the event.

They must do it of themselves, however, and in their own way. It is not for us to do evil, that good may come. There is no philanthropy in oppressing our fellow-citizens at the South, in order to relieve their slaves from oppression.

"We can assure the Editor of the Enquirer, that that *sordid* philanthropy meets but little sympathy in New-England, which would free the slaves at the South, at the expense and with the certainty of danger to their masters, while it leaves a large proportion of the colored population among ourselves in a condition more galling and unhappy than even that of slavery. If the time shall come when the free blacks at the North will be admitted in fact to those equal rights and privileges which they now enjoy