

# 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.

VOL. V.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1834.

NO. 217.

## THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

Is printed and published every Saturday morning at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance; Three Dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$1 for three weeks, for one square.—A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. On all advertisements communicated for publication, the number of insertions must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

## New Goods! New Goods!!

WE have just received a very large supply of FALL and WINTER Goods, from New York and Philadelphia. We give below a list of part of our stock:

- Su or Blue, Black and Brown CLOTHS
- Gray Cloth, for overcoats, Invisible Green do. sup.
- Black and Blue Cassimere, colored Cassimere
- Stannets of all colors and prices
- Red and White Flannels, Green do. Green Baze
- Red Italian Silk, 4-4 black Frus de Swa
- Pongee for Ladies Dresses, black Sinchewa
- Ladies black and white Silk Gowns, Green Silk
- Colored gros de Swiss, colored gros de Naples
- Gentlemen's horse-hair Gloves, super, Paris made
- Ladies Gloves assorted, Bands assorted
- Bonnet Ribbons, ass'd. Silk Braides
- Ladies black worsted Hosiery, white do.
- do. Lamb's wool do. Misses lamb's wool do.
- Men's do half white, Men's do half col'd.
- Ladies cotton Hosiery, ass'd, Misses cotton do.
- Lamb's wool Shirts and Drawers
- Black Tobby, Velvet, black silk Velvet
- Black Satin Vesting,
- Black Caulet for Ladies Dresses
- A good assortm't of Rose Blankets, from 8-4 to 12-4
- Lion Duffie Blankets, Blankets for cradles
- A good assortment of American Fruits, from 10 to 30 cts per yard
- French Fruits, assorted, warranted good
- English Fruits do
- English and French Merinos, handsome colors
- French Bandannes, English do
- Crossians a sorted, figured Crossian
- Black Bombazette, Molekin, English article
- Pongee Handkerchiefs, best quality
- Muslins of all kinds, Muslin Edging
- A general assortment of Laces
- White 4-4 Bobbinet, Black do
- Thread Laces and Insertions
- Green Laces, new article, Grecian Nets
- A large quantity of Bleached Shirting, Brown do
- Checks and Plaids of all kinds
- 4-4 figured Domestic, or Counterpane
- Marseilles Quills, Bed Ticking, Furniture Prints
- Limeywoolsey, Shoe Throat,
- Clark's Spools, warranted good
- Patent Thread, assorted
- A great variety of Tuscan BONNETS, cheap, with Silk Tassels, Leghorn and Straw do
- A quantity of FUR HATS, made to order
- SHOES of all kinds, BOOTS warranted good
- Cotton Cards, Cotton Bagging, Manila Rope
- Mining Rope, Quicksilver by the jar or pound
- Spanish Sole Leather, ass'd Upper Leather
- Loaf Sugar, double refined,
- Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Chocolate
- TEAS of all kinds, Salt by the sack
- Powder, Shot and Lead, Soap, Spill Candles
- Patent mould candles made by Hull & Son
- SNUFF by the pound or bottle, good
- Sorgh, Peppers, Spice, Ginger, Salt Petre, Borax
- A quantity of Steel and Iron,
- A quantity of rolled Iron and Wagon Tire

## Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic PILLS for Sale. Will recommend.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 4, 1834.

N. B. We are determined to make a difference in our prices to those that will pay us cash. All we ask is for persons that wish to buy goods cheap to call before they purchase elsewhere and hear our prices.

## NOTICE.

I WISH to pay my Debts; and as I cannot do so without the assistance of those who are indebted to me, consequently I am constrained to request all who are in arrears with me to come forward (without any further solicitation) on or before the Tuesday of our next County Court and make settlements. This is but a reasonable request and one with which every honest man will comply without compulsion. I contemplate a Visit to the West during the Winter or Spring and therefore my business must be closed.

My Books will be in Charlotte on Tuesday of the Court after which (if necessary) they will be found in the hands of a Friend whose application for Cash are attended with costs.

J. M. HAPFOLDT.

November 6th, 1834.

## BELL-AIR HOTEL.



THE proprietor continues his HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at his old Stand, under the above title, where every attention will be given to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company.

DAVID HAGIN, Proprietor.  
CURTIS WINGET, Agent.

Bell-Air, S. C. Sept. 29, 1834.

## NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase FIFTEEN NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Shaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.  
July 24, 1834.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at the Office.

## Domestic Economy.

### SOAP MAKING.

When a solution of potash—or lye—is deprived of carbonic acid, or rendered caustic, it readily combines with animal fat, and forms the compound called soft soap. When both the ingredients are in a proper condition, and in due quantity, there is no difficulty in making soap.

The strength of the lye, to combine readily with the grease, should be such as to float a new laid hen's egg.

In order to have soap as mild as possible, there should be as much grease as the lye will dissolve, in which case the soap will be smooth or sallow like, and more convenient for washing than when it is hard and liver-like. Soap is made thus hard, like liver, by adding to well made soap about an equal quantity of water; this is what soap makers call sophisticating it.

Those who wish to make hard or bar soap for family use, can easily do it.—They have only to take a quantity of clear, well made, soft soap, boil it, and by degrees add common salt till it curdles, after which they should allow it to cool, when the hard soap will be upon the top; this may now be taken off, and the bottom cleared from those impurities which are apt to adhere to it; and then cut into bars for drying. Or it will be a little more uniform in its composition, if you put it into the kettle again with a very little water, and heat it again; afterwards allowing it to cool as before.

Soap for use in the families of most farmers is commonly prepared by leaching ashes made by the family during the winter. As this is a point in which house-keepers sometimes fail, it may be worth while to give, in this place, a few general directions.

A barrel, with one head, is usually made use of as a leach. Into this should be put one peck of fresh burnt slaked lime, and the barrel filled with ashes. Water should be put upon the top, and allowed to filter through till most of the potash contained in them has been separated. The object in putting the lime at the bottom of the cask is that the lye may pass through it, and that thus it may deprive it of any carbonic acid it may contain, and which would prevent it from combining with the grease and forming soap. Lime has a stronger affinity (to use the language of the chemists, and making soap in a chemical process) for carbonic acid than potash has, therefore it will retain it when leached through it, and allow the potash or lye to run off in its pure caustic state.

There is one thing more, besides carbonic acid, which is in the way of making good soap. It is the salt which is often mixed with the grease. This should be carefully separated by boiling it in a kettle with a quantity of water, by which means the salt will unite with the water, and leave the grease in a proper condition for mixing with the lye. With proper care to free the lye from carbonic acid, and the grease from salt, a barrel of fine soap may be made to every fifteen or twenty pounds of grease.

If those who make soap would study chemistry thoroughly, and attend to the foregoing plain rules, we should probably hear little more about "bad luck," "the wrong time of the moon," "witch craft," and half a dozen other supposed causes of bad soap.

### POTATOES.

I had a quarter of an acre of potatoes growing very flourishingly, and I took a scythe and had them cropped down to the earth. I had another parcel I did not crop at all—and a third cropped long after the blossom showed itself; the result was, that those that were not cropped proved to be the smallest, those cropped, the earliest, the largest and best; and those not cropped the latest partially benefited.—This plan of cropping is particularly desirable, if you have a long dry season; otherwise the rapid growth of stock and leaves will completely exhaust the potatoes that should be formed in trenches. I have used various other manures, and find all along manures good; but the more salt or its properties you use the better. The stable manure is particularly good, from the saline matter it contains; what we call woods manure is the most indolent I ever used; but if it is soaked in salt water, it is greatly improved.

Far. Reg.

Composition for coloring and preserving gates, pales, barns, &c.—The following composition has been recommended, and is generally believed to be a cheap and excellent coloring, and preservative of gates, pales, barns, &c.

Melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot, or kettle; and three gallons of train-oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone. When the rosin and brimstone are melted, and become thin, add as much spanish brown, or yellow ocher, or any other color you want—ground fine, as usual, with oil) as will give the whole as deep a shade as you like. Then lay it on with a brush, as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, give it a second.

It is well attested, that this will preserve plank for ages; and prevent the weather from driving through brick-work.

**Rice Griddle Cake.**—Boil one large cup of whole rice quite soft in milk, and while hot stir in a little flour, or Indian meal; when cold, add two or three eggs, and a little salt. Bake in small thin cakes on the griddle.

### Manner of Shoeing Horses in Germany.

In passing the shop of a blacksmith, who lived opposite to the Golden Kette, the manner in which he tackled and shod a vicious horse always amused me. On the outside wall of the house, two rings were firmly fixed; to one of which the head of the patient was lashed close to the ground; the hind foot to be shod, stretched out to the uttermost extent of the leg, was then secured to the other ring about five feet high, by a cord which passed through a cleven hitch, fixed to the root of the poor creature's tail.

The hind foot was consequently very much higher than the head; indeed it was so exalted, and pulled so heavily at the tail that the animal seemed quite anxious to keep his other foot on terra firma. With one hoof in the heavens, it did not suit him to kick; with his nose pointed to the infernal regions he could not conveniently rear, and as the devil himself was apparently pulling his tail, the horse at last gave up the point, and quietly submitted to be shod.

### ANECDOTE OF DON PEDRO.

When at Rio, being one night at the Opera, during the war with the Argentine Republic, a woman in deep mourning threw herself at his feet, and told him that from a state of comparative affluence she was reduced nearly, at one blow, to the most complete destitution; in addition to which, she had just lost her favorite son, who had been killed in a recent battle in the Banda Oriental. With the news of his death she was also informed that a brig, in which her husband, who was at Oporto, had risked all he was worth, had been taken by one of the enemy's privateers; and by an almost incomprehensible fatality, on the very night she received this disastrous intelligence, her house, which was not insured, was burnt to the ground, her youngest child perished in the flames, and not a single article of her property was saved.

Her heart, she added, was almost broken. The Emperor, in the course of his reply, said—"We have all our trials and tribulations—in this world none are exempt; but the sun sometimes shines out from behind the darkest cloud;" then telling her he would see what could be done, desired a gentleman of the bedchamber, Senor P—, to give her immediately such relief as her accumulated misfortunes entitled her to; adding in the same breath, "Hand her whatever money you have about you." Now it so happened that P— had been gambling in the course of the evening, and had then not less than 600 milreas in notes in his pocket; and by way of a joke, which he knew he could play off on His Majesty with impunity, he determined to obey him to the very letter, and when the Emperor retired, said, "My good dame, I am very sorry for your sake that all the money I have with me is but 600 milreas; nevertheless, I hope it will suffice for your present necessities;" and placing the notes in her hands, he walked away, leaving her speechless with wonder at Don Pedro's munificence. When, however, the Emperor was duly informed of the sum which had thus been disbursed on his account, he flew into a great passion, and after reproaching P— with indifference to his interests, told him with great displeasure that he would not have been so lavish of his own money. Here the matter rested.

Among the first who flocked to congratulate Don Pedro on his entering Oporto was this very woman, who it appeared left the Brazils to join her husband soon after the events related above; since when she had succeeded, through the death of a relation, to very considerable property, which her husband had preserved from Miguel's rapacity by effectually concealing his real principles. On the day we lauded, however, he could contain himself no longer, but mixing with a body of the Constitutionalists, attacked a party of the retreating enemy, and, miserable dietic! lost his life in the conflict.

Having presented her only surviving sons to the Emperor (prior to their joining a regiment as volunteers,) and expressing her heart felt gratitude for his former goodness, the widow returned to her house, and the same day transmitted to him between 10 and \$12,000 for the public service. That this sum had been lent to the Government by a rich widow was currently reported at the time; but the facts I have mentioned were only known to a few in His Majesty's suite.—Monthly Magazine for October.

A slave at New Orleans, recently condemned to death for striking a white man, has been pardoned by the Governor of Louisiana.

[From the Correspondence of the Chas. Courier.]

WASHINGTON, NOV. 7.

"I have recently had a conversation with a gentleman, who has been, for some of the summer months, a traveller in France, and, as he is American in his birth and feelings, he has taken considerable interest in ascertaining the condition of our claims on the French government, and the state of public opinion there, generally, concerning this country. The conclusion to which he has arrived, by no means favors the belief that we shall receive the amount acknowledged by treaty, to be due to us, and awarded, so far as treaty stipulations can give the award. It is an award in form and in terms; but until consummated by a legislative appropriation, can be nothing more than a record of acknowledgement. The legislative appropriations has been delayed, ostensibly, because it is the prevailing impression in the French Chamber, that the claims of our government are not, to the extent urged, founded in justice, and that their allowance was extorted, from the inferiority of the French ministers in the art of bargaining, to that of the American diplomatists. Still, the obligation of fulfilling a treaty, would have probably induced the French Assembly to make the appropriation, had not our Secretary of the Treasury been in such haste to draw on the French government for an instalment, according to the terms of the treaty, before that treaty had received the legislative sanction in all its forms. The French complain that they were treated too much like a mere mercantile establishment, and their national pride recoiled from such treatment; and it is further complained, that even, in this view of the transaction, the draft made on the French government was incorrect. If a contract has been made between an individual of a mercantile firm, who is precluded, by the articles of partnership, from paying out the money of the concern, and another party, by which the former pledges the establishment to pay certain sums, it is urged that it would be most unbusiness like for the party to whom the pledge is given, to make drafts on the firm, on account of the transaction, until the act of the individual member of the house has been submitted to, and sanctioned by the other partners; and a special permission has been given to draw for the amount stipulated. Thus, I understand, to be the view taken of the act of our government, by a great portion of the French legislators, and by some of the ministers themselves. It is certain that an impression unfavorable to our claims and character, has been produced by our precipitation. Again, I am informed, that the unfortunate affair at Toulon, blameless as Capt. BALLARD is in that affair, has excited a considerable feeling against us among the people of France. Thousands will never be convinced that this was not an intentional aggression, and that it is not an indication of the hostile feelings of Americans against France.

"Under all the circumstances, my informant was compelled to come to the conclusion, that the treaty will not be consummated by the appropriating power of the French government, because such a consummation would be in opposition to the opinions formed by the Deputies, of the justice of the claim; and also, because the Deputies are operated upon in France, as Representatives are in this country, by popular sentiment, and the appropriation to meet the claims stipulated by the treaty, would be an unpopular act. You may rest assured that these views are the result of considerable observation, by one who has great tact in eliciting opinions. Whether his judgment be entirely correct on this subject, I will not pretend to say; but, at all events, his opinions, derived from personal intercourse, and formed under all the influence of American feelings, deserve some weight, and must operate to moderate any very sanguine expectations which may have been indulged, by those who are interested, in a pecuniary sense, in the result of the pending dispute."

### COFFEE CONSUMED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The consumption of coffee in Great Britain is about 10,000 tons; France, 20,000 tons; in the Netherlands, 40,000; Spain and Portugal, 10,000; Germany and the Baltic, 32,000; United States, 15,000.—total consumption 127,000 tons.

Of this large quantity the British West Indies do not produce more than 13,390 tons; while the island of Java alone yields 20,000 tons; Cuba about 15,000 tons; St. Domingo, nearly 16,000 tons; the Dutch West India Colonies, 5,000 tons; the French ditto and Bourbon, 8,000 tons; and the Brazils and Spanish Main, fully 32,000 tons. Our East India colonies are capable of yielding excellent coffee to an indefinite amount.—Eng. Paper.

The oldest man now alive in Europe, is said to be one hundred and thirty-five years of age, named Conrad Vancouver, a Dutch sailor at Dordrecht, in Holland.

### INFLUENCE OF THE STOMACH.

The emotions of mind have a powerful influence on the stomach. Let a person who is going to sit down to dinner with a good appetite, receive a piece of news, either exceedingly joyful or exceedingly distressing, his appetite goes in a moment. Children who are about to set out on a pleasant journey, it is well known cannot eat. This, when I was a child, used to be called "journey proud." On the other hand, a blow upon the stomach will sometimes take away life instantly, a drink of cold water when the body has been very hot, has often the same effect. Attend to your companions when on a journey a-foot; as their stomachs grow empty, how sullen and silent the whole party becomes! let a crust of bread a little cheese, a glass of ale or wine be taken, and cheerfulness immediately reigns, even long before any nutriment has had time to reach the general circulative system. These things all show the general sympathy between the stomach and every other part of the body.

### Carbutt's Clinical Lectures.

NORFOLK, OCT. 28.—Shocking Occurrence.—A most revolting act of human butchery was perpetrated at Mount Pleasant, in Norfolk county, on Thursday evening last, the particulars of which as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Michael Sikes cultivated a small piece of land adjoining the farm of Batson Fentress, and promised Fentress, that if he would have an eye to his enclosures in his absence (he living on another farm) and prevent the cattle from breaking into them, he might after the crop was gathered, have the gleanings for his own stock. This was agreed on; but when the crop was gathered, Sikes turned his own stock into the field, and Fentress resolved to turn them out. In pursuance of this determination, he took with him a young man named John Murden, and set off after the moon had risen, (about 10 o'clock) on Thursday night to turn Sikes' hogs, &c. out of the field. On their way, in a narrow part of the road they were met by Sikes and two boys, one of the latter his own son, the other his nephew. S. and his son were each armed with a gun; the nephew had a pistol. Sikes and Fentress had some words; the latter declaring his determination to take down the fence and drive Sikes' stock out of the field, where he contended they had no right to be; and Sikes insisting that he should not. The controversy was suddenly terminated by Sikes, who raised his gun and discharged the contents at the breast of Fentress, then standing only a few feet from the muzzle, who fell dead at his feet!—Sikes then ordered his nephew to shoot Murden; the boy obeyed the savage mandate, and wounded him in the arm, as he was making off. The unfortunate, man then turned round to remonstrate, telling Sikes he had never injured him, and hoped he would spare his life; but Sikes, unmoved by his appeal snatched the gun which his son held, and aimed and fired it at Murden, who received the charge in his side, and fell mortally wounded! These facts we obtained from persons living in the neighborhood of the bloody scene. We learn that an inquest was held yesterday, but we have not heard the result. Of the main facts which we have stated, however, there can be no doubt. We learned last evening that Sikes had not been apprehended, and that Murden was still alive.—Herald.

### Habits of Spiders.—M. Walekenat related before the Entomological Society of France, the following curious fact, which is given on the authority of Mr. Spence.

Having placed a large full grown spider, of the species, *Epeira diadema*, on a cane planted upright in the midst of a stream of water, he saw it descend the cane several times, and remount when it had arrived at the surface of the water. Suddenly he altogether lost sight of it, but a few moments afterwards, to his great astonishment, he perceived it quietly pursuing its way on the other side of the stream. The *Epeira* having spun two threads along the cane, had cut one of them, which carried by the wind, had become attached to some object on the bank, and so served the spider as a bridge across the water. Mr. Spence believes that spiders, when adult, always use similar means to cross water. M. le Pellerin de Fargeau supported the opinion.—L. Institut.

### A Lunatic Cured.—A wandering vagabond committed various depredations about the country under the pretence of derangement, and thus often escaped his just desert. He one day entered the house of a cooper who was cutting poles. Finding the woman of the house alone, he took her up and attempted to put her on the fire. She screamed and called her husband. He came with a pole in his hand, upon which the visitor fled, but was hotly pursued and overtaken by the enraged husband, who began beating him with a pole. The fellow bellowed, "I am crazy." "So am I," said the man who his blows fell faster and heavier. It need not be added, that a complete cure was wrought upon the pretended lunatic.