

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

VOL. I.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1830.

NO. 8.

## TERMS

THE MINERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL is printed and published every Monday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, if paid in advance; Three Dollars a year, if not paid until after the expiration of six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Fifty cents per square (not exceeding 20 lines), for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each succeeding week—or \$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 Editors must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. SIGN OF THE RISING SUN.

J. D. BOYD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr. R. I. Dinkins, which by some recent improvements is rendered more comfortable. Considerable additions are now making, which will be completed in a short time, thereby rendering the Establishment more spacious and commodious than it has been heretofore.

The proprietor pledges himself to use every effort to render persons comfortable, and unremitted exertions made to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor him with their custom. The best TABLE and BAR which the market in the back country can afford, shall not be wanting. BEDS and BEDDING are inferior to none.

Attentive and trusty Outhers are employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 25, 1830.—11f

## A NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into co-partnership in the mercantile business in the town of Charlotte, under the firm of

WATSON & GILLESPIE,

respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjacent counties, that they will open a

Fresh and Splendid stock of GOODS,

such as are usually kept in back country Stores, which will be purchased in New-York and Philadelphia, for cash. They expect to receive their supplies by the Superior Court in November next, which will be opened in the store room formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, being an adjoining room to his House of Entertainment. They intend to sell as low as any merchant in the place, for cash.

ROBT. WATSON,  
RICHD. GILLESPIE.

N. B. I shall be absent for six or eight weeks: Those who are in arrears to the firm of *Wheeler & Gillespie*, are requested to call on Mr. P. Thompson, and settle their accounts. Indulgence cannot be expected.

RICHD. GILLESPIE,  
Sur. part. of *Wheeler & Gillespie*.  
Charlotte, Sept. 23, 1830.—11f

## WATCHES & JEWELRY.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON,

GRATEFUL for past encouragement, from a generous public, beg leave to inform them that they have still on hand a very handsome assortment of GOODS in their line, all of which have been of a recent purchase in New-York and Philadelphia, and they have no hesitation in saying that they will dispose of articles as low as can be obtained in any of the neighboring markets, for cash.

WATCH REPAIRING will receive punctual attention, and the manufacturing of silver Table and Tea SPOONS, and North-Carolina Gold worked into any articles that may be ordered.

N. B. Persons whose accounts still remain unsettled, are again requested to call on or before the November Courts and settle the same, either by cash or note, particularly those of a long standing.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Jacob Rape: Original Attachment levied on a tract of Land, the property of defendant, lying on the waters of Richardson's Creek, adjoining the lands of Henry Harris, Alexander Osbourne and others, containing a tract of four hundred and ten acres.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, for the said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1830. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,  
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

William J. Wilson, adm'r. of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd. Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sarah Benton and Jesse Benton, two of the heirs at law of the said Jeremiah, are residents in parts unknown: Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, for said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, on the 4th Monday in November next, to answer, plead or demur, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in August, 1830. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

616—pr. adv. 92f

## TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS.

### JACKSONVILLE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the proprietor of the above establishment, he will offer at Public Auction, at his residence, on Monday, the 15th of November next, and from day to day until sold, the following property, viz:

That well known and valuable stand situated in the lower end of Mecklenburg county, immediately at the Cross Roads, known as the Rocky river and Wadesboro' roads, leading from the interior of North and South Carolina to Cheraw and Camden: the tract contains 419 acres, 30 of which are newly cleared and under good fencing; 40 more under good fencing, the greater part of which is well manured. On the plantation is an elegant Orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, that have been set out within the last three years, selected from the most choice and approved grafts from Ingram's Nursery in this state; also, a fine Peach Orchard, together with many other valuable fruit trees.

Immediately at the Cross Roads is a neat single story framed Dwelling House, 40 by 20 feet, with a back Shed of 40 by 12 feet, and a front Piazza of 40 by 10; the House contains six rooms and two fire-places, and is well adapted for the accommodation of travellers. There is also a framed Store House, 25 by 20 feet, with a back shed of 25 by 10, divided into a grocery and counting-room, all shelved and countered complete. Also a framed Gin-house, 40 by 25 feet, with a Cotton-seed-room attached, of 15 by 10, together with a Screw and running works complete. Also, an excellent Barn, Stables, Smoke-house, and Kitchen, principally all framed buildings, together with every necessary out-building.

The above mentioned place is situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky rivers, and is well watered. The subscriber does not hesitate in saying, that there is no place in North-Carolina that can be better calculated for a Country Store and Public House, than the above; it is situated centrally to a large settlement, and in regard to health, there is no place in this State that can surpass it.

There will also be sold at the same time, a complete and elegant assortment of *Household and Kitchen Furniture*, consisting of Mahogany Bedsteads, Tables, Bureau, Work-stand, Writing-Desk, Sofa, Clothes-press, Feather Beds, Clocks, Windsor and common Chairs, Brass Fire-dogs, Shovel and Tongs, &c. &c. Also, 1 large Still and Worm; 1 set of Blacksmith's Tools; 1 large Road Wagon; 1 plantation Wagon; 1 Riding Gig; and Farming Utensils. Also, a stock of Hogs, Cattle, & Horses; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, &c. together with 2 or 3 likely Negroes; and many other articles too tedious to mention.

All of which will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with the exception of the Land, which will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, purchasers giving note with approved security.

A. C. LABATT, Agent.

October 12, 1830.—1s

## WANTED.

CORN, TALLOW,  
OATS, LARD,  
WHEAT, BEESWAX,  
RYE, PEAS.

for which the highest price in cash will be paid, on delivery at St. Catharine's Mills.

T. L. BISSELL.

Oct. 5, 1830. 3f

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS'

ALMANAC,

FOR

1831,

Calculated for the Meridian of North-Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others can be supplied by the gross at \$7—half gross, \$4—by the dozen, 75 cents. Single, 10 cents.

October 18, 1830.

## NEW PROSPECTUS.

THE EDITOR

Has already announced, in a card to his readers, his determination to issue proposals for improving and enlarging

## THE OLD DOMINION.

So soon as a sufficient number of additional substantial subscribers shall be obtained, to justify the undertaking. For this purpose, the present prospectus is issued. The *Old Dominion*, it is, perhaps, useless to say, will continue to advocate and defend sound republican doctrines, and will support the existing pure and patriotic administration, in all measures having for their object the maintenance of the great principles of '76 and '78. While the *Old Dominion* will be thus republican in character, its Editor will not engage in a blind partisan warfare, and, losing sight of principle, support any man, or set of men, however exalted their talents or prominent their situation in life. Although the *Old Dominion* will continue to be, as formerly, uniform and undeviating in its republican course, yet it will be exclusively political. The additional room which it will possess, when it shall be enlarged, will enable the editor to render its columns more acceptable to the public, in many respects. When the proposed enlargement shall take place, the Editor would wish to consult every taste and feeling, which shall not militate against his political principles. He will not make any labored protestations, but thinks he can promise to render the *Old Dominion*, should success attend his present and coming, a vehicle of varied and valuable information, equal in general interest to any other paper in Virginia. He deems any additional remarks superfluous. He is known,—he hopes well known,—not only in Petersburg, but in this section of country generally; and to the liberality and discernment of the people, he submits his *Prospectus* and his hopes.

The terms of the *Old Dominion*, when enlarged, will be Four Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Five Dollars at the expiration of the year. Subscription papers will be forwarded to a number of Post-Masters and other gentlemen in this State, North-Carolina, &c. whose kind aid is solicited by the Editor.

EDWARD PESCUID.

Petersburg, Va. Oct. 1830.

ET The Editor requests his Typographical brethren in this and the adjoining States to give the foregoing proposals one or two insertions.

## BLANKS.

Of various kinds, for sale at this Office.

## POETRY.

### TOBACCO.

[There has been a great deal said in denunciation of tobacco, and few have dared to lift a pen in its defence. The writer of the following must have had a fume of inspiration from one of Silvers' best Havana, if not from a leaf of the real Virginia weed.]

Lynchburg Virginian.

Who'd most maliciously join hand and hand,  
The golden plant to banish from the land;  
Who'd break our pipes, and from our mouths  
pluck out

The quid we roll with pleasure there about:  
And e'en the mild cigar would from us tear,  
Whose odorous breath dispels the clouds of care.  
They never, sure, at night when all was still,  
Did the clay pipe with generous measure fill,  
And sitting in an arm-chair at the door,  
The white smoke from their lips in volumes pour,  
Observe it circling upwards to the sky,  
And in fantastic shapes behold it fly.

The thought-creating weed, they cannot know,  
This sovereign remedy for inward woe  
They're strangers to: the soft delight it yields,  
And calm content that every smoker feels,  
May they be ignorant of, until musquitoes  
Shall cozen round their ears, and bite their nose—  
Till gallinippers live upon their head,  
And by them be each minute six times bled,  
And then obliged a broken pipe to get,  
And may the cut-and-dry they use be wet;  
Then may they draw, and puff, and sweat, and wheeze,  
And all their smoke not make the insects sneeze.

## WAR AND LOVE.

War and Love have various cares;  
War sheds blood, and Love sheds tears;  
War has swords and Love has darts;  
War breaks heads, and Love breaks hearts.

War makes foes, Love makes friends;  
War's soon o'er, Love never ends;  
War makes wrath, Love makes strife;  
War takes wealth, and Love takes life.

War moves bold, Love moves sly;  
War makes us rave, Love makes us sigh;  
War's rul'd by men, Love's rul'd by the fair;  
War needs many soldiers, Love needs but a pair.

## DESULTORY.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Treasury Notes.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided on its last Term, that the omission of Due Bills, or "Certificates," by a State, is prohibited by that clause in the Constitution of the U. States which declares that "No State shall emit Bills of Credit." The case was *Craig and others vs. the State of Missouri*. The State of Missouri issued "Certificates," of different denominations, from fifty cents up to ten dollars, to the amount of \$200,000; providing, that they should be received in payment of taxes, &c. to the State, and that the proper officers of the State might loan these Certificates to individuals, in sums less than \$200 to any one person, upon such person giving bond with personal security, for the amount loaned and interest. Craig borrowed these Certificates to the amount of \$199 99, giving bond and security. Upon this bond suit was brought, and judgment recovered, in the highest Court of that State. The case being afterwards carried up to the Supreme Court of the U. States, the judgment of the State Court was reversed, on the ground, that the consideration on which the bond was given, is against the highest law of the land, and therefore that the bond itself is utterly void.

This decides the question as to the constitutionality, (and the public have decided as to the expediency,) of the issues of Treasury Notes by the State of North Carolina; and it is hoped, will prevent any further issues of the kind. These Notes are now rapidly finding their way back to the Treasury, and the mutilated state in which they are, generally, must soon put a stop to their circulation. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in supplying their place with silver change.

But, does not this decision settle a much more important question? Is it not directly in the face of any law that North Carolina can pass creating a Bank of the State, such as has been proposed to every Legislature for ten years past, and such as will again be proposed at the ensuing session? Where is the difference between a "certificate" such as that issued by the State of Missouri, and a note issued by a Bank created by the State of North Carolina? And if there be none, the State cannot of course recover upon a note given for the loan of such Bank Notes. Mr. Gaston's arguments in support of this view of the subject cannot be forgotten; and it is gratifying to those who desire to save the State from the evil consequences of embarking in Banking, that this decision of the Supreme Court has come just in time to warn our Legislators of the danger of such an experiment.

The following are the closing remarks of Chief Justice Marshall, in giving his opin-

ion in the case of *Craig vs. the State of Missouri*, mentioned above:

"In the argument, we have been reminded by one side of the dignity of a sovereign state; of the humiliation of her submitting herself to this tribunal: of the dangers which may result from inflicting a wound on that dignity: by the other, of the still superior dignity of the people of the United States; who have spoken their will, in terms which we cannot misunderstand.

"To these admissions, we can only answer: that if the exercise of that jurisdiction which has been imposed upon us by the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be calculated to bring on those dangers which have been indicated: or if it shall be indispensable to the preservation of the union, and consequently of the independence and liberty of these States: these are considerations which address themselves to those departments which may with perfect propriety be influenced by them. This department can listen only to the mandates of law; and can tread only that path which is marked out by duty."

From the Floridian.

Curiosity.—This country abounds with lakes or ponds from a few yards to a mile in diameter—the banks are sometimes sloping, but generally abrupt. The water is often of great depth. A circumstance occurred a few days since which shows the manner in which they are formed. This country is based on a porous shell rock of the most recent or tertiary formation which is penetrated in every direction by streams of various magnitudes, from the rivulet to the navigable rivers. The Waccissa which rises in Jefferson county, is supposed to discharge a larger volume of water than James River at Richmond. The Wakulla is also a considerable river at its first appearance. It is supposed to discharge the waters of Lake Jackson and the Lamonia. Between the fountain of the Wakulla and these lakes a number of smaller ones occur at intervals. The water is deep and transparent at all seasons, indicating a constant supply and discharge by subterraneous channels. About four miles South West from this place in their vicinity, a lake of about half an acre in extent was formed last Friday night.—We are told that a party were fire hunting deer, and had passed the spot but a few moments previously. The earth which was covered with large trees, fell with a tremendous crash, and the frightened hunters fled in consternation. The spot has since been visited by some gentlemen from this place—they state that it is from forty to fifty feet from the surface to the water, the depth of which was not ascertained. The banks are nearly perpendicular. The sink is surrounded by high sand ridges.

"A bold Floridian, who would have thought it a trifle to take an alligator, being out fishing recently, discovered a shoal of porpoises, and equipped himself with a harpoon, the line of which he fastened around his person. Presently a stout one came near, and he "let drive"—the porpoise darted off like a shot, whirling the poor harpooner through the waves, and he was only saved by the rope breaking. He should read "The Pilot," and take a few ideas from Long Tom Coffin."

The above reminds us of the exploits of two of our acquaintances in Savannah river: One of them was a great trout catcher, generally sitting and fishing on a rock in the river with half a dozen rods at a time. One day he fastened his hand-line (a large strong line, whose hook is thrown off 30 or 40 yards in the river,) to his leg, finding the multiplicity of his tackle inconvenient to manage. A large cat-fish, weighing 48 pounds, seized the bait, and before our fisherman was well aware of the fact, he was posting down the river faster than a tow-boat astern of a steamer. Luckily the cat-fish, as much alarmed as its follower, did not keep the deep channel, but attempted to pass a sand-bar, which nearly crossed the stream. Here our almost breathless acquaintance caught hold of something which brought the fish to a sudden halt, and the fisherman was enabled to avenge himself for his temporary discomfiture. The other case occurred only a few miles above this city. The sturgeon in the heat of summer is very sluggish, and will lie panting like a hog in the coolest part of the stream, regardless almost of the approach of danger. Our friend found one of these animals 7½ feet long in a shallow part of the river, and being "much of a man," thought he could master him by jumping astride of him, and at the same time clapping his hands into his gills. He jumped, and was successful in placing the fingers of both hands in the fish's gills. Instantly the animal darted down the river like a race-horse, sometimes under the water, and sometimes out.—The rider could neither stop him, nor get his hands out of his gills, which clasped them like a vice. Fortunately the frightened animal, after a race of upwards of a mile, bolted into one of our friend's own fish traps, and there the spectators, who had pursued on the bank, finally found him, swearing in the most positive manner it was the last sturgeon he would ever ride.

Augusta Courier.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travellers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined.

## AGRICULTURAL SELECTIONS.

Agricultural.—It is often asserted, by farmers, themselves, that nothing can be made by agriculturists. That this numerous and respectable portion of our citizens, taken as a whole, do in fact make little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families, cannot be denied. But this does not prove the incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness there is reason to believe is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy in conducting it, or to carelessness and inattention. Among the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring and tilling their land sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one that cannot be too often brought into view, so long as the present system is pursued. Many of our farmers attempt to improve more land than they can attend advantageously. If they would expend all the labor and manure on one-third, or at most one-half the quantity of land they now do, they would in most instances obtain twenty-five or fifty per cent. more produce; and the danger of a total failure in their crops would be greatly lessened.

## PROFITS OF FARMING.

Improvements, in every branch of agriculture, ought to be followed up with strict attention to economy; but unless a man has a fortune at his back sufficient to bear him through, (when he may be at liberty to please himself,) let him not be led into whimsical or extravagant expenses; neither should the young man of fortune, on coming to his property, if his mind should turn to agricultural pursuits, deceive himself by visionary profits, prematurely estimated or anticipated, and which are not to be realized. It is not the wish of the writer to damp the sanguine expectations of such young men; but there are sedate and reflecting minds, even among such, who will profit as they go along by experience, and take caution from the mistakes of their neighbors. Rural pursuits will also become agreeable to such, and a strong inducement to reside in the country, and at the same time afford employment and a livelihood to those about them. Besides, to such persons, there is a constant variety—in looking after the trees, shrubs, fruits, crops, &c. which they plant, and see grow and thrive under their care; and which are always presenting themselves under some renewed form, rendering agriculture, planting and gardening, the most agreeable and least tiresome of human pursuits.

(From the New England Farmer.)

## FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Editors of the *Bulletin des Sciences* state, that the agriculture of England is much superior to that of France; and that the former country, with an unfavorable climate, and upon a soil not half so extensive as France, possesses six million of sheep and 150,000 horned cattle, more than France. In England the soil belongs exclusively to 30,000 proprietors; in France there are four millions of proprietors.—Some appear to consider the small number of proprietors in England as the principal cause of the agricultural prosperity of that country, but the editors of the *Bulletin* think the cause may be found in the liberty and industry of the body of the nation, and in the favor and protection bestowed on agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, by the privileged class. Ignorance and prejudice are formidable obstacles to agricultural improvement in France, especially in the southern departments.

Breeding Animals and Vegetables.—Dr. Cooper, editor of the last edition of *Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, observes, that "The whole art of breeding animals and vegetables for particular purposes may be included in this direction.—Choose those animals or vegetables to propagate from, that possess the qualities you wish to propagate in the greatest perfection.

Sheep.—The number of sheep in England is estimated at 45 millions, in France 36 millions, in Spain only 14 millions.—*Bulletin des Sciences*.

AN OX'S GALL will set any color,—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap fading goods, and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid and cork it in a large vial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c. After being washed in this they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to clean should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.—[*Econ. Housewife*.]