

CHARLOTTE AND CAMDEN STAGE—FARE 65.

PASSENGERS paying in advance \$3, can go & return, 160 miles. Under the present arrangement, the Stage will go twice a week, meeting at Charlotte with the Stages to Salisbury, Fayetteville, Lincolnton and Wilkesboro'—and passing through to Camden in 14 days, will meet the Charleston and Columbia Stages. Passengers may go from Charlotte to Charleston in 34 days, and return in the same time, where they can have stages to any of the Springs, and throughout the Gold Region.

The above Stage leaves Charlotte on Mondays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock; arrives at Camden on Tuesday and Saturday nights, at 8 o'clock; leaves Camden Sunday and Wednesday mornings, at 3 o'clock, and arrive in Charlotte on Mondays and Thursdays, in time for the above Stages.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every endeavor for the comfort of Passengers. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes they will still find it safe and comfortable to travel by his line. The stage-fare to Charleston is reduced, and accommodation much better.

THOS. BOYD, Contractor.

For seats, apply at Boyd's Hotel, Charlotte, Feb. 22, 1831. 22

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 Osters are employed, and Stables abundantly furnished.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 25, 1830.—11f

CONFECTIONARY.

MRS. COHEN INFORMS the public that she has lately removed to the new building, nearly opposite Boyd's Hotel, where she still continues her CONFECTIONARY STORE, &c. on a larger scale, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Among her assortment of articles are the following, and fresh supplies will be received as often as necessary, to meet the demands of customers:

A general assortment of **CANDY**; Almonds, Brazil Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Grapes, Oranges, &c. **SEGARS**, & a variety of **CORDIALS**; **PHILADELPHIA BEER**, AND **LONDON BOTTLED PORTER**.

OYSTERS and **CRACKERS**. With a variety of other articles, among which are **Children's TOYS**, &c. &c. **MACKEREL, FLOUR & SALT**, by retail. Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1830. 13

WATCHES & JEWELRY.



REMOVAL.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON WOULD inform the Public, that they have removed their Shop to the house formerly occupied by R. Gillespie, 100 yards north-east from the Court-House.

They have just received some elegant **GOODS** in their line, which, with their former Stock, makes their assortment very complete. Also, **MILITARY GOODS**, such as elegant **Smocks, Epaulets, and Plumes**, red and white, &c. &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased in any of the Southern markets, for cash only.

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. Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 1830.

FOR SALE—A very large and well approved **JACK**, eight years old, from the best stock in the United States; and two **JINNEYS**, both in foal. The price of the Jack is \$450, the Jinneys \$150 each. Any person wishing to purchase, are requested to make application (early) to Col. Maurice Smith, of Granville, N. Carolina, who has the disposing of said property, and can show Mules got by said Jack, four feet ten and eleven inches high, that are under three years old. 5ct26

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1830. Jane B. Whitley vs. Jonathan R. Whitley. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of the State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Miners' & Farmers' Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Saul Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1830, and in the 55th year of our Independence.

SAML. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C. L. 3mt22—price adv. 65f

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.

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

RELIGION—BY WILLIAM LESNETT.

Like snow that falls where waters glide,
Earth's pleasures fade away;
They melt in time's destroying tide,
And cold are while they stay;
But joys that from religion flow,
Like stars that gild the night,
Amidst the darkest gloom of woe,
Shine forth with sweetest light.

Religion's ray no clouds obscure,
But o'er the Christian's soul
It sheds a radiance calm and pure,
Though tempests round him roll;
His heart may break 'neath sorrow's stroke,
But to its latest thrill,
Like diamonds shining when they're broke,
Religion lights it still.

MEMORANDA.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—I propose at convenient times, and at such considerable intervals as shall not subject me to the imputation of claiming an undue portion of your columns, to offer to your readers (with your permission) some desultory essays and facts on agriculture, under the title of the *North Carolina Farmer*; and I adopt this name because I know next to nothing of the agriculture of any other State, except the contiguous part of Virginia, not far from the borders of which state my little farming business is conducted—and of North-Carolina itself, my experience and observation is limited to a very few counties. Thus much by way of allaying expectation; yet I hope my papers will have some value, and tho' adapted to a particular point, may, as the almanac makers say, "serve without sensible variation for the counties and states adjacent."

In this age of improvement, every man owes something to the public stock of useful knowledge. A few, according to the doggerel of Dr. Donne, "are born, merely to eat up the corn," and leave the world none the better for their having lived in it. I have but my mite to offer, yet a sense of public duty impels me to bestow it. I do now and then hear those who are not much troubled with book knowledge, object to book farming, but this is not the era of time, or mind, when such objections require much to confute them. One man cannot learn every thing, nor indeed much of any thing from his own experience. Each must inquire of his neighbor, and that neighbor's information is none the worse for being put into print. It thereby becomes public stock, a standing record for frequent reference. By means of a book a man becomes possessed of the experience of thousands, and his benefits are the same as if he had himself lived and experimented to the age of Methuselah. This perfection of knowledge is but the combination of the mind and experience of ages.

To show the progress of improvements, and that this is no time for them to rest, I will give a few in agriculture and the useful arts, proving by their recent dates that our forefathers at no distant periods suffered privations of those things which give such utility and embellishment to life in the present age, as would seem only to make it worth possessing.

- Air balloons, invented by Mongolfieri, 1783.
- Air pumps, 1654.
- Algebra, first known in Europe, 1494.
- Argand lamps, 1785.
- Arithmetic introduced into Europe from Arabia, 991.
- Arithmetic, decimal, invented, 1402.
- Artichokes introduced into England, 1487.
- Asparagus, 1608.
- Auction, the first by Elisha Tate, Governor of Fort St. George, to sell his goods, 1700.
- Bank of England, established, 1640.
- Bark, Jesuits, first used, 1650.
- Barometers invented, 1626.
- Bayonets, at Bayonne, 1693.
- Beer first used in England, 1492.
- Blankets first made in England, 1340.
- Blue, Prussian, discovered, 1704.
- Book-keeping, by Italian method, first in England, 1569.
- Bread first made with yeast in England, 1659.
- Buckles first worn.
- Burying in woolen, began to encourage the manufacture in England, 1678.
- Coch, Berlin, invented, 1509.
- Calendar of Pope Gregory, 1579.
- Calico printing in Flanders, 1676.
- Canal, first in England, 1772.
- Candle little used, splinters of wood common, 1300.
- Canon invented, 1330.
- Celery and Cauliflowers, introduced in England, by Count Toller, when a prisoner after the battle of Malplaquet, 1709.
- Chimneys not known in England, 1200.
- China ware, first made in England, 1752.
- Cinnamon, first brought to Europe, 1506.
- Clock makers, the first in England were three from Holland, in 1568.
- Coal discovered at New Market, 1234.
- Cards invented, 1390.
- Cloth, woollen, first made at Kendal, 1360.
- Coaches first used in England, 1580, an act of parliament to prevent men riding in them, as effeminate, 1601.
- Coffee first brought into England by a Cretan, 1611.
- Coffee first cultivated in the West Indies, 1731.
- Cider, (then called wine,) first made in England, 1234.
- Dresden china invented, 1702.
- Diamonds, first polished, 1489.

- Distaff spinning, first in England, 1505.
- Dipping and Dying, in 1608; English sent their cloth to Holland to be dyed.
- Electric stroke, (at Leyden,) 1746.
- Fire engines invented, in 1663.
- Engraving and rolling press, 1460.
- Gamut in music, 1023.
- Gardening introduced into England from Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported for London tables until 1509, when were first cultivated in England, muskmelons, apricots, gooseberries, cabbages, sal-lada and garden roots. Danish roots and pippins introduced, 1525. Currants or Corinthian grapes, brought from Zante, 1535. Plums, 1567. Beans, peas, &c. &c. 1600.
- Gauze, lawn and thread, at Paisley, 1759.
- Guzettes, Oxford, 1665; London, 1666. Gilding, 1273.
- Glass windows, first in England, 1180.
- First bottles made in England, 1557. Looking glasses, 1673.
- Circumnavigation by Magellan, 1501.
- Grapes first planted in England, 1552.
- Green dye, 1777.
- Greek, first studied in England, 1491.
- Gold coined, 1673.
- Gunpowder invented by Schwartz, 1330.
- Handkerchiefs first made in England, 1743.
- Hats invented at Paris, 1404.
- first made in England, 1510.
- Hemp and flax first raised in England, 1533.
- Herring pickling invented, 1397.
- Hops first used in England, 1525. Parliament petitioned against them as a "wicked weed," wormwood used before in beer.
- Indigo first raised in Carolina, 1747.
- Insurance on ships, 1560.
- Interest first mentioned, for the word usury, 1624.
- Iron first cast in England, 1544.
- Iron wire first drawn in England, 1568.
- Jewels first worn, by Agnes Sorrel, 1431.
- Knitting stockings invented in Spain, 1530.
- Knives first made in England, 1563.
- Linen first made in England, 1253.
- Magnifying glasses, R. Baum, 1260.
- Maps and Charts first brought to England, by B. Columbus, 1489.
- Map of England, the first by Geo. Lilly, 1520.
- Microscope, Solar, 1740.
- Needles first made in England, by a native of India, 1545, art lost at his death, and recovered by Chr. Greening, 1560, the ancestor of the present Lord Milton.
- Opera first in England, 1692.
- Paper first made in England, 1690.
- Pins first used in England, by Catharine Howard, 1543.
- Post horses and stages, 1483.
- Plays first acted in England, by priests, 1378.
- Potatoes introduced by Drake, 1610.
- Printing invented, 1441.
- Pumps, 1425.
- Rice, first in South-Carolina, 1702.
- Sailcloth first made in England, 1593.
- Sheep sent from England to Spain, 1633.
- Soap first made in England, 1524.
- Speaking trumpets invented by Kircher, 1652.
- Spectacles, by Spina, a Monk of Pisa, 1290.
- Spinning wheel at B., 1530.
- Stockings, the first in England, were presented to Queen Elizabeth, in 1580, and Howell says, "she never wore cloth hose any more."
- Stops in literature, 1520.
- Straw used for the King's bed, 1234.
- Stucco, 1500. Sugar little used in England, until 1600.
- Telescope invented by Jansen, 1590.
- Tobacco first used in England, 1583.
- Turpikes, 1663.
- Turkeys first brought to England, in 1523.
- Vines and Cane, planted in Madeira, 1420.
- Weavers, two from Brabant, settled at York, "which" says King Edward, "may prove of great use to us and our subjects," 1331.
- Whalebone first brought to England, 1671.

ICELAND.

A short time ago we noticed among our literary items, an abridgement of a very interesting book about Iceland, lately published by Perkins and Marvin, of Boston. We now offer a few extracts from it.

Mass. Journal.

"Their predominant character is that of unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect and acuteness of mind seldom to be met with in other parts of the world. They have also been noted for the almost unconquerable attachment which they feel to their native island. With all their privations, and exposed, as they are, to numerous dangers from the operation of physical causes, they live under the practical influence of one of their common proverbs; 'Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines.'"

"Both at meeting and parting, an affectionate kiss on the mouth, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, is the only mode of salutation known in Iceland, except sometimes in the immediate vicinity of the factories, where the common Icelander salutes a foreigner, whom he regards as his superior, by placing his right hand on his mouth or left breast, and then making a deep bow. When you visit a family in Iceland, you must salute them according to their age, and rank, beginning with the highest, and descending according to your best judgment, to the lowest, not even excepting the servants; but, on taking leave, this order is entirely reversed; the salutation is first tendered to the servants, then to the children, and last of all, to the mistress and master of the family."

"The leprosy prevails in Iceland; owing to rancid food, want of cleanliness, and clothes kept wet by the universal employment of fishing. It is the most horrible distemper incident to man.

"In its primary stages, its symptoms are inconsiderable, and very ambiguous. A small reddish spot, scarcely larger than the point of a needle, breaks out at first about the forehead, nose, corner of the eyes, and the lips; and, in proportion as it increases, other pustules make their appearance on the breast, arms, arm-pits, &c. which generally dry up in one place and break out in another without pain, till the disease has considerably advanced, when they cover almost the whole body, give the skin a scabrous appearance, stiffen it, and terminate sometimes in shining scales, which fall off like dust, sometimes in malignant tumors and swellings. The patient, in the meantime, labors under lassitude of body, anæsthesia, and lowness of spirits. When the malady becomes inveterate, the breath, which before was disagreeable, now gets intolerably fetid; a strong unctuous matter is perspired; the hair, already changed in color, falls off; the voice grows hoarse and nasal; and the face becomes terribly deformed. The look is wild and haggard; the pallid red color of the body is only relieved by the most disgusting ulcers, which, becoming deeper, putrid, and virulent, not only affect the bones and joints, but, as they spread over the skin, deep ravines are formed, which give it an elephantine appearance, whence the word elephantiasis. The fingers get quite stiff and crooked, and the nails and other parts of the body fall off by degrees. During the night, the patient is harassed with terrible dreams, and he is oppressed by day with a tedious melancholy, in which he is often tempted to make way with himself. He gradually surrenders one part of his body after another to the insatiable malady; and at length death, the long wished-for deliverer, comes suddenly and puts an end to his misery.

"As the leprosy is infectious, almost every person shuns the company of the sufferer, which most greatly adds to the misery of his situation; nor can he flatter himself, after the distemper has advanced to a certain degree, with any hopes of relief from medical assistance. It is considered to be irregularly hereditary; yet the symptoms do not become visible before the person has reached the years of maturity. In cases of infection, too, it generally happens that three or four years elapse before any eruptions break out in the skin. It then proceeds with slow but steady progress, and it is possible for the person who is afflicted with it, to drag out a wretched existence to the protracted term of fifty or sixty years. Very emphatically have the inhabitants of the East given this disease, among other significant designations, the name of 'The first born of Death.' The Icelandic 'Likhthim,' is scarcely less striking. It properly signifies a rancid, putrefying corpse, than which there is nothing a person inveterately affected with the leprosy more perfectly resembles."

"At first, I confess, I shuddered at the idea of spending a winter in Iceland, but what was my surprise when I found the temperature of the atmosphere not only greater than that of the preceding winter in Denmark, but equal to that of the mildest I have lived in either in Denmark or Sweden.

"Nothing so materially affects the climate of Iceland as the arrival of the floating ice from the opposite coast of Greenland. Generally towards the end of winter, and sometimes in the beginning of summer, it is seen moving towards the coast in immense masses, which are not infrequently piled one upon another, and more resemble islands with mountains, castles, and spires, than bodies of ice. They are so thick that they have been known to run a-ground in eighty fathoms' water. Their motion is not so much accelerated by the wind as by the current; but their rapidity, when impelled by these two causes conjointly, is so great that no six-oared boat is able to keep up with them. When the sea is agitated by a storm, the ice-lands are dashed against each other in the most tremendous manner; the noise arising from the crash is heard at a great distance; as often happens, the drift timber jammed in between the masses takes fire from the friction, presenting to the eye of the spectator a scene the most incongruous that can possibly be imagined. The quantity of floating ice is commonly so great, that it not only chokes up all the friths and bays, but extends to such a distance in the ocean that its termination cannot be discovered from the summit of the highest mountain; and in the year 1766 the whole of the vast strait between Iceland and Greenland was entirely closed up with it. It principally consists the northern, and part of the eastern coasts,

as likewise the western friths, but it is seldom that it surrounds the whole island.

"While the masses of ice remain in a state of fluctuation, sometimes at a distance, and sometimes nearer the coast, the weather is very unsettled, and the winds are cold and damp; but when they are driven into the bays, and the salt water freezes around them, the weather becomes more steady; the cold increases; and insalubrious fogs are carried over the whole island. The consequences are, that the winter snows are longer in melting; it is late before the frost leaves the ground; vegetation is more backward and scanty; and the summer so short, that the peasants have great difficulty in getting home the small quantity of hay that may have been produced. Add to this, the devastations committed by the Greenland bears, which arrive in considerable numbers on the ice."

The manner of eluding the Polar Bear is curious. He is a very dangerous animal when his natural ferocity is increased by hunger; but the Icelander almost always escapes from his pursuit even when unarmed. As the bear comes near, they throw a mitten behind them; the animal powerfully attracted by the smell of perspiration, instantly stops, and will not quit the mitten till he has turned it inside out, thumb and all. When he gains upon his victim another mitten is thrown him, and so on.

A story is told of a traveller, who riding over the heights and hollows of this remarkably uneven Island, one dark night, was at length puzzled by a height, which his sagacious horse refused to mount. However, the whip compelled him to it; and the gentleman did not discover his situation, till the fore feet of the animal stuck in a hole, which he found on dismounting, was the chimney of a house!

Eccentricity.—I never see an eccentric man—especially if he be a young man—without suspecting him of a spice of affectation. Nature is a whimsical old dame, and now and then manufactures an odd fellow, but such works are rare and therefore the most likely to be counterfeited. I have no patience with those young gentlemen, who in company affect absence of mind—who, if you ask them a question, seem so profoundly wrapt in meditation as to be un-mindful of what is passing around them. Vanity often makes a man ridiculous, but never more so than when he affects to be eccentric.—N. Y. Constellation.

Little minds endeavor to support a consequence, by distance and hauteur. But this is a mistake. True dignity arises from condescension, and is supported by noble actions. Superciliousness is almost a certain mark of low birth, and ill-breeding. People who have just emerged into greatness, think it necessary to maintain their superiority by a proud look and an high stomach. The consequence, is generally, hatred or contempt. In fact, this proud, high bearing reserve, is a great crime.—Every person who bears the image of his Maker, is entitled to our attention, and indeed our reverence. Inferiority is, of itself, a sufficient burden, without our endeavouring to aggravate it by ill nature or neglect.

REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER IN DOGS.
Mount Arvy, July 9, 1830.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir,—In Several numbers of the Turf Register, I see recipes for curing the distemper in dogs.—I have one, I think the most certain cure I ever tried, and I have tried a great many. I have been raising more or less dogs every year, for these fifteen years, and have never lost one yet with the distemper. As soon as you discover it coming on the dog give him one table spoonful of common table salt, and so on for three mornings in succession, and the disease will be wholly removed. The dog may eat what he pleases, and there is no danger in his getting wet; although it is better to keep him as dry as possible; I have three pups raising now, two Newfoundland, and one pointer, and I have cured bill of them with salt. If you think it worth putting in your valuable work you may do so. I remain one of your subscribers, and most humble servant.

JOHN A. MERRILL.

Honey Locust Beer.—Recipe.—Take one bushel of honey locust seeds and pods, when about ripe, break them, put them into a barrel, and fill it with boiling water; let it stand until milk warm, then add a pint of good yeast. Put in the bung lightly until fermentation is nearly over, then rack off, as with cider; when clear, bottle it and wire the corks. When kept a few months it is equal to sparkling champagne. It can be used in two days after it is made.

Western Tiller.

It is but little known, but it is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of young lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes upon them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.