

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY NOBLE & 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. I.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1831.

NO. 28.

TERMS.

THE MINERS' AND FARMERS' JOURNAL.

Is printed and published every Thursday 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.

200 GALLONS LINED OIL for sale, by the barrel or gallon, by *March 14, 25* N. B. CARREL.

OYSTERS,

(The last supply for the Season.)

JUST received at the Grocery and Confectionery of **WM. HUNTER & CO.** *March 16, 1831.*

AS CHEAP AS ANY OTHER.

WM. HUNTER & CO. have just received from Charleston a fresh supply of new articles, among which are—

Coffee, Sugar, and Tea; French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wine; London Porter, in bottles; Cashed Cheese, first quality; Northern Twist Tobacco. Also, **CHAMPAIGN WINE**; an assortment of French Cordials; Lemon Syrup; Raisins, Figs, and Almonds; Red Herrings; No. 2 & 3 MACKEREL, by the bb. or retail; RICE, &c. &c. &c.

W. B. FLOUR, put up in whole and half barrels, first quality, for sale. *March 20, 1831.*

NOTICE.—I WANT to purchase Corn, Potatoes, Hay, Oats, Sweet Potatoes, Turkeys, Chickens, Butter, &c. &c. **J. D. BOYD.** *Charlotte, Jan. 19, 1831. 17*

MY HOUSE, (the Post-office) on the Cross street, a few yards north-west of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers & Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will use their power to make it as quiet and agreeable. *19th* **B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.**

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 unremitting 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*

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 Swords, 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. 1820.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

OWING to present directions of the Post-master General, respecting newspaper postage, and the general neglect of the community in paying the same, I am compelled to avail myself of the law in that respect, to have the postage in advance; and the present ragged state of small change in circulation, makes it necessary for me to require all sums under one dollar to be paid in specie. **WM. SMITH, P. M.**

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.

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

Paper-Hanging, Glazing and Gilding.

NATHAN B. CARREL tenders his thanks to his friends for the very liberal encouragement they have given him in his line of business since he came to this place, and respectfully informs them and the public, that he has connected himself in business with his brother. The business in future will be carried on by *N. B. & E. Carrel*, who tender their services in the above branches of business to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country and villages. They flatter themselves, from their long experience in business, that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may encourage them. They have in their employ several hands, which will enable them to dispatch large Jobs of Painting at short notice. Their prices are as low as any other professional workmen of the Branch. They will furnish Paints, Oil, &c. and do work as low as they can possibly afford, if required to do so by their employers. As they have determined to locate themselves in Charlotte, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. & E. CARREL.

N. B. All kinds of Job Painting neatly executed, and at short notice. *Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1831. 21*

NATHAN BROWN, CARRIAGE MAKER.

BEGS leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public at large, that his Carriage Manufactory, on the main street, a few hundred yards northeast of the Court-House, is now in complete operation; his Shops are fitted up convenient for the purpose, and he is prepared to execute new work of all description, to order, on short notice, and at the most reasonable prices.—With some degree at least of beauty, certain durability and despatch.

He has in his employ good workmen, together with his own unremitting, assiduous and most strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be enabled to render general satisfaction to all those that may favor him with their patronage. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

REPAIRING of every kind done on the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

The Blacksmithing Business is carried on by *Alfred Hafner*, on the most extensive scale, in all its various branches, and on terms as moderate as any Smith in the place. By the public's humble servant, **NATHAN BROWN.** *Charlotte, March 1, 1831. 1032*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1830. **June B. Whitley** Plaintiff for Divorce.

Jonathan K. Whitley

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 Publication, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, *Sam'l Henderson*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1830, and in the 53th year of our Independence.

SAM'L HENDERSON, C. M. S. C. L. 3m32—price adv. 65f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Isaac Price, and others, vs. *Thos. Greer's heirs*, & *Robert Irwin's heirs.* Court of Equity, November Session, 1830.

IN this case it is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, giving notice to *James Greer*, *Alexander Greer*, *Andrew Herron*, *Samuel Roach* and *Mary his wife*, *James Moore*, *Robt. Moore*, *John Moore*, *William Moore*, *James Moore, jr.* *Graves Moore*, *Dickson* and *Jane his wife*, *John Anderson*, *Mercy Anderson*, *Robt. Irwin*, *James Irwin*, the heirs at law and representatives of *Thomas Greer* and *Robert Irwin*, who are made parties to this suit, and who reside beyond the limits of this State,—that they come forward and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1831, and then and there answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, &c. By order, **D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.** 622f

PROSPECTUS.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL, Pro Patria et Legibus, IS ABOUT TO BE CONTINUED BY **T. L. HYBART & W. F. STRANGE.**

It is expected the JOURNAL will be made a vehicle of useful information of every description, including the politics of the day, and in politics, advocating so far as they are separable, measures not men.

The JOURNAL has hitherto been a warm supporter of General Jackson's Administration, and it is not the intention of the Editors to depart from that course.

CONDITIONS.—The JOURNAL will be published with good type on an imperial sheet, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.—And no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid up, unless at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted for *Fifty Cents* a square, for the first, and *Twenty-five Cents* for every subsequent insertion.

All Letters and Communications addressed to the Editors on the business of the Office must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

The former subscribers to the JOURNAL will be considered as continuing their subscriptions, without a formal notice of their withdrawal.

(From the Geesec Farmer.) HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

Messrs. Editors.—I wish to communicate to the public, through your paper, the result of an Horticultural experiment, which I trust may be new to some of your readers. In the spring of 1829, I found in my fruit garden that the mice had girdled two of my young plum trees; taking off a ring of bark near the ground about four or five inches wide. A gentleman of my acquaintance observed to me; that the trees might be saved by splicing in pieces of bark, so as to connect the roots with the tops, and gave me directions for doing it. Being unwilling to lose my trees, I proceeded by taking some pieces of limbs of the same tree, corresponding in length to the width from which the bark had been removed, and having split them, I fitted them to the bodies, (which were about an inch and a half in diameter,) by flattening them, and cutting square in at the ends, so as to make good joints where the bark was sound—tied them fast with strings, and hilled the dirt over them. The result was, the pieces united at both ends, and the trees have continued to grow, as though no accident had befallen them, and now bid fair to produce fruit the next season. I have since tried the experiment upon an apple tree with equal success. As similar accidents happen to trees, from mice, rabbits, calves, and sheep, I can recommend the process of splicing, as by it, trees so injured, may be saved. **S. CLARK.** *Greece, Feb. 1, 1831.*

(From the Geesec Farmer.) THE BEE.

A few years since, a farmer removed from this county to one of the northern counties of the state of Ohio; his remove was in the winter, and he took, with his other moveables, a hive of bees; and at the end of his journey he located in a log house, and for the want of a better place, he put his swarm of bees into the garret, where they remained till spring.

Among the many cures of a remove into the wilderness, he forgot his bees, and neglected to place them out of doors, as is the custom; but with the return of spring, and the opening of the wild flowers of the wilderness, they did not forget their duty, but gathered honey every day from the opening flowers, until the hive was full to overflowing. They found abundant passage between the logs of the house. When the hive was full, instead of swarming and going off, they merely removed a few feet from the old hive, attached themselves to a log in the same room, and went to work; others attached themselves to the outside of the hive, and continued their operations in open view in this manner for several years. When the family wanted honey, they went into the room and broke off what comb they required without molestation. Having abundant room in the garret, they never left it in swarms. It is probably that the room was nearly dark, but of this I am not informed. From this circumstance, the inhabitants, when they build their houses, finish off a small tight room, in the garret, or other convenient part of the house, exclusively for the bees, with timbers or braces to which they can attach the comb, having a tight door to the room to exclude mice, &c., and I understand they are not molested by the bee moth or miller. I could much enlarge upon this subject, but time does not permit, and it is quite sufficient for a practical man to improve the hint.

I am, respectfully, yours, **O. W.**

WOMAN—AT HOME.

It is said that the character of a woman may be known by the internal appearance of her house, and the dress and manners of her children. If the furniture of her apartments exhibits an air of extravagance and show, rather than comfort, we may infer that she is a vain woman;—and that her mind, and her dress, are equally fantastic. If the ornaments of her house, however splendid they may be, are badly arranged, or inconspicuously assorted with those that are mean or common, and more especially if the drapery of Arachne is suffered to hang through the walls or cornices, it is a "proof strong as holy writ," that she is deficient both in taste and neatness. Such a woman would as likely as not wear black stockings with a white dress—roses in her beaver, and a cap to save the trouble of combing her hair.

If her children, notwithstanding the fashion or richness of their clothes, are dirty or carelessly dressed—if their minds are uncultivated, and their manners rude, the mother will most generally prove to be both ignorant and indolent, or which is worse, wholly indifferent to the well-being of her children. The opposite of all these may be ascribed to the woman whose house is neat in every part, as far as she is able to render it so. It matters not whether she dwells in a palace or a cottage, order and neatness are conspicuous in every thing round her. In the dress of her children, she unites simplicity with taste, and attends

at once to the improvement of their minds, and cultivation of those graces which, in a greater or less degree, according to their respective stations in life, will recommend them to society. Such a woman, although she may not be learned or accomplished according to the modern acceptance of the term, will be found to possess judgment, good sense, and a correct taste. With respect to her dress, its "unfitness" will never be made an apology for not seeing her friends. Her domestic, or other engagements, may with propriety prevent her from receiving their visits; but if she chooses to see them, her dress, if proper for the business in which she may happen to be engaged, she will never be ashamed of. Both at home and abroad it will always be dictated by a sense of propriety, preserving a proper medium between the extravagances of fashion, and that homely plainness that usually denotes an ordinary mind.

William Penn on Marriages.—Never marry but for love; but see that thou lovest what is lovely. If love be not thy chief motive, thou wilt soon grow weary of a marriage state, and stray from thy promise, to search out pleasures in forbidden places.—It is the difference between love and passion, that this is fixed that is volatile. They that marry for money, cannot have the true satisfaction of marriage, the requisite means being wanting. O how sordid man is grown! Man, the noblest creature in the world! As a God on earth, and the image of him that made us; thus to mistake earth for heaven, and worship gold for God.

The following forcible remarks are taken from the address of *Mr. M. M. Jackson*, at the late anniversary of the New York Mercantile Library Association:—

"Death is constantly invading the ranks of our merchants, and consigning to the tomb the opulent, and the honorable, the enlightened and the just. Who are to fill their places? Those who are just expanding into manhood. Those who have not completed their clerkship. Yes, gentlemen, it will soon devolve upon you, to fulfill the various trusts committed to your charge, by those who have gone before you. It will soon become your duty, as it has been that of those in whose step you are advancing, to guard the property—to improve the morals—to promote the virtue—to protect the rights—and to preserve the integrity of our free institutions. Who are our most eminent merchants? Who are the men that have honored and elevated the commercial character? They who were once obscure and unknown clerks. They whose advancement has been effected by their own perseverance, by their own industry, and by their own irrepressible energy. Who are the men throughout the world, the most brilliant in oratory, the most profound in legislation—the most renowned in war—and the most celebrated in letters? Men who were the architects of their own fortunes. Men whose ardor no adverse influences could repress: whose resolution no obstacles could enfeeble; whose industry no labours could overcome. If we look to our own happy country alone, what noble, what animating, what illustrious examples! *THE FRANKLINS*, the *HARRIS*, the *SHERMANS*, and the *FLETCHERS*, are names which will forever brighten history's page, and remain until the end of recorded time, beacon lights, to guide the footsteps of genius to usefulness, to greatness, and to fame. To industry, firmness and perseverance like theirs does our country owe its liberties, its institutions and its laws."

The railway and the steam engine appear destined to produce a great revolution in the affairs of the world. What shall we say, for instance, to the astonishing feat wrought the other day on the Liverpool and Manchester railroad? The majestic travelling six times between those two places: thus, going over a distance of 180 miles in a day—and conveying backwards and forwards 142 tons? There are ten such engines employed on the road.

But a project is now conceived of railwaying the Isthmus of Suez, and carrying over it vessels of the heaviest burden from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. A paper to this effect has been read before the Society of Arts in London. The vessels are to be placed upon the railway out of the water by means of *Morton's patent slips*, and then transported to the opposite sea by means of locomotive steam engines. By such slips the vessel becomes a sort of amphibious carriage—and the steam waits her gently, crew, cargo and all, over the plains of Egypt to her native element. It is said the difficulties of the enterprise are not greater than those which have been encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Road—and that the Pacha of Egypt has actually employed an engineer to inspect Morton's Patent Slip. What are we coming to next? Shall we canal or railway the Isthmus of Panama? Moving bodily the whole mass of vessel and cargo from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific—instead of doubling Cape

Horn! If our successors go on the next fifty years, and with the same accelerated velocity as we have done for the last fifty years, what prodigies will not be performed by human ingenuity? If we extend the calculation further onwards, where will be the limit of scientific improvements? We have come into the world a thousand years too soon.—*Richmond Compiler.*

THE WHALE.

The Whale, in attempting to escape, sometimes exerts prodigious strength, and inflicts upon its pursuers not only danger, but the loss of their property. In 1812, a boat's crew, belonging to the "Resolution," of Whitley, struck upon a whale on the margin of a floe. Supported by a second boat, they felt much at their ease, there being scarcely an instance in which the assistance of a third was required in such circumstances. Soon, however, a signal was given for more line, and *Mr. Scoresby* was pushing with his utmost speed, for oars were raised in signal of the utmost distress. The boat was now seen with its bow on a level with the water, while the harpooner, from the friction of the line, was enveloped in smoke. At length when the relief was within a hundred yards, the crew were seen to throw their jackets upon the nearest ice; and then leaped into the sea; after which, the boat rose into the air, and making a majestic curve, disappeared beneath the waters, with all the line attached to it.—The crew were saved. A vigorous pursuit was commenced, and the whale being traced through narrow and intricate channels, was discovered considerably to the eastward, when three harpoons darted at him. The line of the two other boats was then run out, when by accidental entanglement, it broke, and enabled the whale to carry off in all about four miles of rope, which, with the boat, were valued at £150. The daring fishers again gave chase; the whale was seen, but missed; a third time it appeared, and it was reached; two more harpoons were struck, and the animal being pelted with lances, became entirely exhausted, and yielded to its fate. It had by that time drawn out 10,440 yards—about six miles of line. Unluckily through the disengagement of a harpoon, a boat and three lines, nearly two miles in length, were detached and never recovered.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

Scholastic Pedantry.—A correspondent of the Christian Register has sent the editor the following story, to illustrate some remarks against pedantry and a useless use of technical terms:—

There was a very learned member of an ancient University, who was a bachelor and a miser, in addition to his pedantry. As such, one single chamber formed the whole of his accommodation; and he had his coal bin in the window sill, the top of which served him occasionally both for a desk and a table. One day he went to a coal merchant to order a bag of coals; and when the porter had got the bag on his back, he inquired of the learned Doctor where he should go, and how he should dispose of it. "Proceed," said the scholar, "by rectilinear motion along the street, until you come opposite the seminary of learning; there cut the area at right angles; knock at the *foras*; ascend the *gradus*; enter my *cubiculum*; and below the *fenestra*, you will perceive a *pir*, into which you are to evacuate the bag."

"But what is a *fenestra*, Sir?" asked the astonished porter.

"A *fenestra*?" replied the Doctor, "why, a *fenestra* is an orifice, cut out of an edifice, for the purpose of illustration."

The porter turning from the learned man utterly astonished, said to himself, "I must ask somebody else, for it seems the gentlemen of the college are too wise to teach any body the way to their coal-boxes."

The following paragraph from a daily paper speaks volumes on the subject:—As an evidence of the great utility of the United States Bank in preserving a healthy currency, several brokers of this city have asserted, that if the Bank was only put down, they could clear ten thousand dollars a year by dealing in depreciated paper! This is an argument which comes home to every man's door who has any monied transactions,—and who has not? *[Phila. Eve. Post.]*

Valuable Recipe.—When a crack is discovered in a stove, through which the fire or smoke penetrates, the aperture may be completely closed in a moment with a composition consisting of wood ashes and common salt, made into a paste with a little water, plastered over the crack. The good effect is equally certain, whether the stove, &c. be cold or hot.

A little wrong done to another, is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punishment of an injury, is the consciousness of having done it; and no man suffers more than he that is turned over to the pain of repentance.