

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, 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. II.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1831.

NO. 53.

THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

Is printed and published every Wednesday 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. If 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.

LAND SALES.

By virtue of orders from the Court of Equity.

On the first Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following tracts of LAND will be exposed to public auction, viz:

One tract belonging to the heirs of the Rev'd Saml. C. Caldwell, dec'd., joining the lands of Maj. Thos. Alexander, Gen. Ross, Mrs. Susan Alexander, and others, known by the Robinson Plantation, containing 200 acres, more or less, on a credit of one and two years. One called the Orr Plantation, joining Dr. Jo. Alexander, Albert Wilson and others: One called the Henderson Place, joining Levi Parks, the lands of Wm. Lucky and others. Terms of the two last made known on the day of sale.

Sundry tracts belonging to the heirs and devisees of Danl. Gallant, dec'd., viz: One called the Smith tract, joining the lands of Hartwell Glover, Fred. creek Dinkins, dec'd., and others, containing 160 acres. One called the White-Hall Plantation, on which said Danl. Gallant formerly lived, containing 164 acres, more or less. One other called the Bynam tract, joining the White-Hall plantation, the lands of Andw. Hoyl, Saml. Cox, and others, containing 105 acres. One called the Green tract, joining the lands of Gen. Thos. G. Polk, Jo. and Robt. Porter, and others, containing 360 or 370 acres: One other tract near Masson's Ferry, joining the lands of Mason, Carothers, and others, containing 130 acres. All of which will be sold on a credit of 12 and 18 months, subject to the widow's dower.

Also, one small undivided interest in the Plantation on which Gen. Geo. Graham formerly lived, on a credit of 12 months.

In every instance, bonds and approved securities will be required.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6156-pr. adv. 931

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

William Black, Ex'r. of John Black,

vs. Adam A. Springs, George Hampton, May term, 1831.

Jonas Clark & Harriet M'Byrde.

That Harriet M'Byrde, one of the defendants in this case, lives within the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the *Miners' and Farmers' Journal*, that unless said Harriet M'Byrde 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 September, and there answer, judgment will be taken ex parte against her.

Witness, D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

6156-pr. adv. 911

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

J. SUMNER & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that they have commenced the above Business at the old stand formerly occupied by E. M. Bronson, and recently by Capt. Thos. A. Mera as a grocery, on Main street, a short distance north-east from the Court-House, where they intend to keep on hand a good assortment of Ware, and expect to be able to supply at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, all who may favor them with their custom.

JOS. SUMNER & Co.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work in their line done at short notice. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business; one who can come well recommended, will receive suitable encouragement.

6m76

Charlotte & Camden Stages.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVES Charlotte and Camden every Sunday and Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—and arrives in Charlotte and Camden every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P. M.—meeting the Northern stages at Charlotte, and the Charleston and Columbia stages in Camden.

The Contractor pledges himself to use every exertion for the comfort and convenience of passengers. He has prepared a six-passenger Coach to run on the line, and a stage, with steady and careful drivers. For seats, application can be made at Boyl's Hotel, Charlotte; D. Hagen; Lewis Gill, Lancasterville; Fletcher's; and at McAdams, Camden. Fare, 61 cents per mile, or the passenger paying in advance, 5 cents per mile for going and returning.

THOS. BOYD, Contractor.

Sept. 5, 1831. 50H

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 omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable.

B. D. ROUSAVILLE.

19H

Constitution of No. Carolina,

AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence. Price, 25 cts.

POETRY.

FROM THE HALIFAX RECORDER.

"Lament of the Single Ladies of H—x.
We're ready—we're ready—it really is hard,
That from Hymen's bonds we so long are debar'd,
The men are so cautious, the hard-hearted creatures,
That they care not for all our bland smiles or fair features.
They tell us we form the delight of their lives,
Yet they very well manage to live without wives,
Of dimmers and balls our Papis give them plenty—
Of hints, it is true, our Mammas throw out twenty:
They accept all the dimmers; the dance at each ball,
They hear all the hints, but won't take them at all.
They bow when they meet us, and say we look charming,
Or the weather is cold—'tis their hearts that want warming;
They laugh, and they chat, and they pass for our beaux,
Yet—'tis very provoking—they never propose.
If they knew all the graces and graces we learn,
They surely would offer to make some return;
What is it they want? Oh sadly we fear
That the charms they require are some hundred a year!

It is said they are rather deficient in purse,
But we'd venture to take them for "better or worse."
We very well know all men's tastes don't agree,
We're to some sentimental—with some we coquet,
We languish and smile—but no husband can get.
Our "Ohs" and our "Ahs" pass quite harmlessly by;
What a torment that man who one day are so shy:
Oh! if 'twere the fashion for women to ask,
(By the bye to some not a difficult task,)
How delightful 'twould be to pick and to choose,
Of course the men would not attempt to refuse;
But alas! we are told—"not unsought to be won,"
If it rested with us, 'twould be very soon done.
We're ready—we're ready—will no nobody try,
Or in single felicity are we to die?"

THE OLD BACHELOR. [Published by request.]

What's an old bachelor? himself—nothing else—
Not yes! the elf in society's a twaddle;
Yes, a twaddle, like a stirrupless saddle,
Or a one-legged stool, or a cap that fits a fool;
An old shoe—an empty pottle,
A glass without a bottle,
A fiddle without a bow,
A herring without a roe,
A broken-bottom'd dial,
A clock without a dial,
A whip without a thong,
Mustard any thing but strong,
A door without a rapper,
A bell without a clapper,
A lock there is no locking,
A garter without a stocking,
And that is very shocking.

A file with a glib edge—a single peg at scribbage;
A ticket that's a blank—a thing that's not to thank;
A sentinel almost—sleep upon his post;
Tho' off a fox encroaching—fond of pullet poaching.
O, a man without a woman's strange gender on a common—
Except, sirs, there's a kind—of old bachelors, you'll find,
Who, tho' they marry would not—can't give reasons why they should not;
But to put, I haven't time, those reasons into rhyme,
Yet I fancy nine in ten, come within my muse's ken.
With woman, common, gender, wander, &c. &c.
And tho' exceptions known are,
An old bachelor of little use to any but the owner.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

The modern science of Botany constitutes a highly interesting and attractive branch of Natural History. In the investigation of plants we not only find the delicate mechanism, and some of the finest touches of Nature admirably displayed, but are also enabled to discover close and striking affinities existing between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The organization of plants is by no means simple; being composed, like animals, of solids and fluid parts, circulating and secretory vessels. But it is not here intended to point out the many beautiful analogies which are known to subsist between them. The principle of irritability, an important attribute in the animal fibre, is remarkably manifested in certain vegetables, which have acquired the expressive appellation of Muscivore, or Fly-Trap. As several of these are indigenous to this State, it is presumed a few brief remarks on this description of plants may not be unacceptable to the reader.

In the *Dionea Muscipula*, or Venus Fly-Trap, the vital energy above alluded to, is eminently exhibited, and justly renders it the "wonder of the vegetable world." It has hitherto been exclusively found on the Cape-Fear River in this State, and is no where more abundant than around Wilmington. It is also said to extend 40 or 50 miles north of that place, and as far up the Cape-Fear as Fayetteville. Its flowers which are white, are produced on a subumbellate scape or stem. Its leaves are radical, and terminate in circular ciliated lamina, expanding to the light, and extremely sensitive to the touch of any extraneous body. This appendage is endowed with such a highly irritable power that it immediately closes upon bugs, flies, and other offending insects that may chance to come within its embrace, and continues to hold the irritating object until it ceases to struggle.—As soon as this end is accomplished it gradually unfolds itself to the vivific influence of the sun, and again becomes a ready snare for some other roving and unfortunate adventurer.

This unrivalled vegetable curiosity is thus delicately alive to any substance with which it may be placed in contact, and at the same time, inculcates a useful lesson to incautious intruders. A property somewhat similar is enjoyed by several other plants; as in Indian Hemp, Rice Grass, and

in two or three species of *Drosera* or *Sun-Dew*, with which the *Dionea* is nearly allied in its botanical characters. The wild *Cotton* plant likewise, has the power of mechanically detaining flies and other troublesome insects. It is, however, the *Sarracenia purpurea*, or American side-saddle flower, sometimes called hollow-leaved Lavender, which is an insect trap of a very destructive kind. It derives this property not from any irritable apparatus belonging to it, but merely from the singular conformation of its leaves. It grows in meadows, from one to two feet high, and produces a large nodding flower. It is furnished with radical, hollow leaves, attenuated above like a bottle, and partly covered over with an inflexed lid. The inside of the leaf, but particularly its narrow orifice, is thickly beset with innumerable fine setae or hairs which point downwards. Different kinds of insects are enticed to enter these small apertures for secure retreats; but as soon as they progress a short distance within, and attempt to "retrace their steps" these retrose hairs urge them onwards, and soon preclude all possibility of escape. The leaves which are imperforate below, generally contain a quantity of water; and, hence insects, after passing these openings are ere long to be precipitated into an abyss below inevitably to perish! In the construction of these tubular leaves there exists no ordinary degree of ingenuity to accomplish a purpose apparently of so little importance to the plant itself. There evidently appears to be no necessity for this singular structure in maintaining the durability of its vegetation. It is a curious incident in the instinct of birds that they should be led to visit this plant.—The American Brown Thrush, and other birds belonging to the same order, have been frequently observed to collect around this vegetable with the view of procuring these imprisoned insects. This they effect by picking holes into the leaves, slitting them down for some distance, and thus readily obtaining their prey. The different species of *Sarracenia* is an interesting genus of plants in the Flora of the United States, and well merit a greater share of attention.

A Backwoodsman Botanist.

AGRICULTURAL.

GAMA GRASS.

The following letter on the subject of Gama Grass, will be read with intense interest by all our agricultural friends. We have carefully examined the head of the grass which accompanied the letter, and find it beyond all doubt to be the *Trinacria Monostachya* of botanists. Elliott describes it clearly, and in Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants the description is illustrated by a drawing; which corresponds with the head we have received so exactly, that even were its botanical character not clearly defined, we should have no room to doubt its identity. We regret that our correspondent, in the hurry of preparing his communication, has omitted to indicate his place of residence—even the usual postmark is omitted on the envelope. We beg our correspondent to favor us with as much of the seed as he can spare, and we will take good care to test its adaptation to our climate and to give it as wide a distribution as the quantity he may send us will allow of.

[American Farmer.]

Mr. Smith,—In your valuable "Farmer" of the 29th April, I find a short (I presume) editorial communication on the subject of the "Gama Grass." The one from the "Mobile Register" I forwarded to that paper, the grass it alludes to having been procured by me from Dr. Harleman, of Missouri. Mr. W. D. of Pennsylvania, confirms its value, I presume he means its productiveness to prairies, and low wet grounds. This statement being so pointedly at variance with my experience, induces me to state to you that my plot of this grass is on a perfect sandy pine land, on a strata of red clay. That this soil is found amongst the driest known is well ascertained. Some cause not fairly ascertained must have been unfavorable to this gentleman's trial of this grass, or mine and his cannot be the same. On my dry sand land matured, I am perfectly certain that by cutting every fifteen days the production would exceed three hundred thousand pounds per acre during the months we can cut in this climate, say from the 1st of May to the 1st of November.

But adding calcareous matter to the soil I am equally certain that it would be produced in greater quantity, its native spot being a limestone land of the kind usually called soft or rotten limestone, a species of limestone found in all prairie lands.

Last year was the most trying drought perhaps ever known through this section of country. This grass was nearly as luxuriant as the previous season. When all surrounding vegetation was literally burnt up, it was green and flourishing. During the month of July it grew forty-three inches. We have copious dews. With the section of prairie country sweeping from Georgia to Missouri I am well acquainted, and their vegetable productions, especially grasses. I have never seen this grass east of the Mississippi.

The seed stalks now about six feet high are

in full seed, and a bloom hanging from the seed resembling the bloom of rye, but of a reddish cast. I have enclosed you a blade of eighteen days growth, and a head of the seed (a short one) in bloom.—When cut at fifteen days it is peculiarly sweet and delicate, but I presume not so nutritive as when at its full height, which appears to be about four feet, and which it reaches in about a month. I have been particularly attentive to the tall grasses of this and the adjoining States, and have never been able to find it amongst them—although many resemble it. When the gama grass is made into hay it becomes of a singularly agreeable flavor—it is easily cured—twelve pounds of green making five pounds of hay.

I will forward you a few of the seed, and from them alone it can readily be determined whether this grass is found in the old States. I am strongly of the opinion it is not, and that it is one of the native productions of the south-west—How your climate may suit it, I do not pretend to say, but this produces it admirably. It has an astonishing root, not only for penetrating the earth but in diameter. The fourth year many of the plants show a root of ten inches in diameter at the surface of the ground. From the manner in which they grow, I am satisfied, with us, that the plants set at two feet apart would find the roots meeting in six or seven years, and that the ground would be completely occupied by them.—This grass stands up handsomely for cutting with the sickle or scythe, the blade proceeding from the root almost—and consequently would suit admirably for soiling. Its singularly nutritive qualities are well attested.

I have been in the habit of placing the signature of "Agricola," to all communications of an agricultural kind which I have made for years back.

Very respectfully your obdt. serv't.

JAMES MAGOFFIN.

DIVERSITY.

Miss Burney.—Miss Burney, afterwards madame d'Arbely, wrote her celebrated novel of *Evelina*, when only 17 years of age, and published it without the knowledge of her parent, who having occasion to visit the metropolis, soon after it had issued from the press, purchased it as the work then most popular, and most likely to prove an acceptable treat to his family.

When Dr. Burney had concluded his business in town, he went to Chessington, the seat of Mr. Crisp, where his family was on a visit. He scarcely dismounted and entered the parlor, when the customary question of "What news?" was rapidly addressed to him by the several personages of the little party. "Nothing," said the worthy Doctor, "but a great deal of noise about a novel which I have brought you."

When the book was produced and the title read, the surprised and conscious Miss Burney turned away her face to conceal the blushes and delighted confusion which otherwise would have betrayed her secret; but the bustle which usually attends the arrival of a friend in the country, where monotonous but peaceful tenor of life is agreeably disturbed by such a change, prevented the curious and happy group from observing the agitation of their sister. After dinner, Mr. Crisp proposed the book should be read.—This was done with all due rapidity; when the gratifying comments made during its progress, and the acclamations which attended its conclusion, ratified the approbation of the public. The amiable author, whose anxiety and pleasure could with difficulty be concealed, was at length overcome by the delicious feelings of her heart, she burst into tears, and throwing herself on her father's neck, avowed herself the author of *Evelina*. The joy and surprise of her sisters, and still more of her father, cannot easily be expressed. Dr. Burney, conscious as he was of the talents of his daughter, never thought that such maturity of observation and judgment, such fertility of imagination, and chasteness of style, could have been displayed by a girl of 17, by one who appeared a mere infant in artlessness and inexperience, and whose deep seclusion from the world had excluded her from all usual knowledge of its ways.

Female Courtship in Rome.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty, and virtue, impose upon the sex in northern Europe.—A Roman lady, who takes a liking to a young foreigner, does not cast down her eyes when he looks at her, but fixes them upon him long and with pleasure; nay, she gazes at him alone when she meets him, in company, at church, at the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man: *Dite ad me signor ch' si piace.* "Tell that gentleman I like him." The man of her choice feels the same freedom, and asks *Ma volete bene?* "Do you love me?" she replies with the same frankness, *Sì, caro.* "Yes, dear." In this simple and unembellished manner commence connections which last for years, and which, when they are dissolved, plunge the man into des-

pair. The Marchese Gatti lately shot himself, because, on his return from Paris, he found that his mistress had been false to him.

An account of a marvellous stenographic machine, invented by a young Italian of the name of Galli, now in England, is published in the London and provincial papers. The following is an account of its properties.—"One of its objects is to enable us to write faster than any system of short-hand hitherto known, or any orator can speak. But this is not all. Many copies of a discourse, legibly written, may be taken at the same time while it is rehearsing. It is played upon by the fingers like a musical instrument, and the manuscript is rolled off a cylinder during the course of the writing. By employing it, a book may be copied while the reader is perusing it and as fast as it can be read. The Judge on the bench may, by its means, take down the deposition of witnesses while his mind is intent upon the hearing of evidence. By a little habit even the blind may be made to use an instrument which will enable them to copy faster than any short-hand-writer. This ingenious machine has many other advantages, which, if realized according to its inventor's expectations, will produce great changes in our present system of written or telegraphic communication."

COTTON GINS.

FOR SALE, two new Cotton GINS, which will be disposed of on accommodating terms, on application to
MARCUS S. ALEXANDER.
Sept. 12, 1831. 3153

TWO GOLD-MINERS.—The highest price will be paid in cash, by William Morris, Watch-maker, for GOLD BULLION, in large or small quantities, at No. 206 King-street, Charleston, S. C. 51

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1831.

Elijah Sibley } Org. Att.—levied in the hands

of John M. Ingram, and him

Alexander Sibley, } summoned as garnishee.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made in the *Miners' & Farmers' Journal* 6 weeks, for the defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead or reply, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1831.

6157-pr. adv. 92

PROPOSALS

For publishing in the City of Washington, two Weekly Newspapers, (in pamphlet form,) one to be entitled

The Mechanic's Register;

THE OTHER

The Farmer's Register.

A PORTION of the Daily Telegraph will be devoted to agriculture and the mechanic arts. Having the matter in type, we propose to make up two weekly rural sheets, to contain sixteen octavo pages each, one to be entitled, *The Farmer's Register*—the other, *The Mechanic's Register*. The *Farmer's Register* will contain agricultural notices, and such other matter, common to a newspaper, as will be interesting to that class from whom we derive the staff of life. The *Mechanic's Register* will contain such general information on mechanics, in addition to the ordinary newspaper notices, as will render it a valuable acquisition to the library of that useful and influential class of citizens for whom it is intended. These two publications will contain no advertisements but those connected with agriculture and the mechanic arts. For these works we ask the special contribution of those whose vocations in life enable them to give practical and useful information.

The price of these will be one dollar and fifty cents per annum, paid in advance. As this sum cannot be remitted by mail, and the master is authorized to receive upon account, and the paper will be forwarded on his receipt.

The editor is willing, when one individual will obtain eight or more subscribers, send him one dollar and twenty-five cents for each, to forward these papers at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per volume. Each volume to contain fifty-two numbers.

The object of both these works will be, to place a cheap newspaper within the reach of every citizen; and, at the same time, to make it doubly interesting by giving important information, suited to the occupations of those for whom it was intended. We admit that it is our desire that they shall find their way to the breasts of every honest citizen; and we are resolved to do all in our power to make them worthy of such favor. The *Register* will contain a due proportion of political matter, and in addition to the valuable information, pertaining to their special objects, which the title designates, it will embody important state papers by a convenient form for preservation. The public mind has been much excited on the subject, and with a view to embody in a condensed form, an authentic account thereof, the first numbers will contain the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun; which will be followed up by the publications explaining the cause of the dissolution of the late cabinet; thus embodying a mass of interesting history upon that subject, in a pamphlet form. As it is expected that many village and neighborhood clubs will be formed for their circulation, we intend to publish a large edition of the first numbers.

Our subscribers and agents are respectfully desired to promote the object of this scheme, and editors with whom we exchange, are requested to give it an insertion in their respective papers.—When they take into consideration the extra expense incurred by us in furnishing them the reports and proceedings of Congress, the request will not appear unreasonable. The favor will be reciprocated if desired.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington, Aug. 3.