

# 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, NOVEMBER 2, 1831.

NO. 58.

## 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 81 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.

## Charleston and Cheraw.

**THE STEAM BOAT MACON.**  
Capt. J. A. Gresham, having been engaged the last summer in the trade running between Charleston and Cheraw, calling at Georgetown on her way up and down, will resume her trips in the course of a few days, and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season. The exceeding light draft of water, drawing only four and a half feet when loaded, will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times, except upon an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the expense of the Boat.

Comfortable accommodations for a few passengers, with all due attention.

J. B. CLOUGH,  
564

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

## Female School in Statesville.

THE Exercises of this School will be again resumed on the 1st day of November next. Branches taught, and terms of Tuition, are as formerly.

N. B. We refer those who wish to gain information respecting the state and character of this School, to any of those who have hitherto patronized it.

M. A. CALDWELL,  
365

Oct. 15, 1831.

## Surveying Compass.

FOR SALE, a superior Surveying Compass and Chain. Apply to Messrs. Trotter & Huntington.

Oct. 13, 1831.

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## TO GOLD-MINERS.

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

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## Apprentices wanted.

Subscriber will take two boys between 16 and 17 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, as Apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, if application be made immediately.

PETER M. BROWN,  
56

Charleston, Oct. 17, 1831.

## BROKE AWAY from me on

the 10th inst. in the town of Charlotte, N. C., a Gray Mare, with Saddle and Bridle. Any person taking her up and conveying me word, 7 miles west of Charlotte, shall be reasonably rewarded by me.

JAMES A. GOODIN,  
365

October 11, 1831.

## Postponement.

The sale of the following property is postponed until the Monday of the next Superior Court.

## 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. and Saml. C. Caldwell, dec'd., joining the lands of Maj. Thos. Alexander, Geo. 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 Paris, the lands of Wm. Luckey and others. Terms of the two last made known on the day of sale.

Summary 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. Dickins, dec'd. and others, containing 100 acres. One called the White-Hall Plantation, on which said Danl. Gallant formerly lived, containing 104 acres, more or less. One other called the Hyman tract, joining the White-Hall plantation, the lands of Andw. Hoyt, 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 300 or 350 acres. One other tract near Massa's Ferry, joining the lands of Mason, Caruthers, 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.  
6136-pr. adv. 534

1832.

## The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC for 1832,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C.

JUST received, and for sale at this Office, by the grocer, half-groce, dozen, or single, at the publishers prices—10 cents single, 75 per dozen, 4 half groce, and 87 per groce.

## 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.

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## CALOMEL.—PUBLISHED BY RIAUCIST.

Physicians of the highest rank, (To pay their fees we need a bank.) Combine all wisdom, art and skill, Science and sense, in Calomel.

Since Calomel's become their boast, How many patients have they lost— How many thousands do they kill, Or poison with their Calomel.

How'er their patients may complain, Of aching heart, or head in pain, Of fever high, or parts that swell, The remedy is Calomel.

When Mr. A. or B. is sick— "Go fetch the Doctor, and be quick." "The Doctor comes with free good will, But ne'er forgets his Calomel.

He takes his patient by the hand, And compliments him as a friend; He sits a while his pulse to feel, And then takes out his Calomel.

He turns unto his patient's wife, "Have you clean paper, ma'am, and knife? I think your husband might do well, To take a dose of Calomel."

He then deals out the fatal grains; "These, ma'am, I'm sure, will ease his pains; Once in three hours, at sound of bell, Give him a dose of Calomel."

He leaves his patient in his care, And bids good bye, with graceful air:— "In hopes bad humors to expell, She freely gives him Calomel."

The man grows worse, quite fast indeed— "Go call for counsel—ride with speed." "The counsel comes, like post with mail, And doubles the dose of Calomel."

He now reclines upon the bed, And over the pillow rolls his head, Like hunted hares upon the hill, He pants and drowls with Calomel.

The neighbors now flock in to see The dire effects of mercury: "What is it this affects the smell," "Tis putrid fumes of Calomel."

The man in death begins to groan,— The fatal job for him is done; His soul is wing'd for heaven or hell, A sacrifice to Calomel.

The funeral charges must be paid, And under ground the body laid, The lawyer executes the will, And pays the charge for Calomel.

Doing now plays its deadly game, Since Calomel has lost its name; And does the fatal work fulfil, As faithfully as Calomel.

Physicians of my former choice, Receive my counsel and advice; Be not offended though I tell, I'm not so fond of Calomel.

And when I must resign my breath, Pray let me die a natural death; And bid you all a long farewell, Without a dose of Calomel.

S. T.

## DIVERSITY.

### HIRUNDO PURPUREA—PURPLE MARTIN.

In consequence of a recent notice of this bird in the Miscellany, several questions have been directed to us which we purpose answering:

Have the martins ever been seen on their migratory flight?

Frequently: Mr. Bartram, when in Florida, saw martins, in company with chimney swallows, on their passage to the south.

What time do they usually arrive in Lancaster?

Between the 20th and 30th of March.

What has given rise to the supposition of swallows, martins, &c. remaining torpid through the winter?

From the circumstance of the bank swallow, or sand martin, being found in holes along the banks of rivers and creeks almost lifeless, in consequence of cold weather after their return in the spring.

Are you correct in saying that the martins have two broods?

We have no knowledge of the fact derived from our own observation. "Wilson's Ornithology" states they have two broods. Mr. Trissler, who has marked the habits of these birds closely, informs us that they are some time in preparing the nest; the young are not hatched until June, and that they are fledged slowly; some time, therefore, elapses before they leave the nest, and that the parents are prevented by this circumstance from having another brood, even if they had the inclination, which he much doubts.

Has the experiment been tried of keeping swallows over the winter for the purpose of ascertaining with certainty whether they remain torpid during that period?

Mr. John Hunter, the celebrated Naturalist, constructed a room containing mud, also water with a muddy bottom, into which apartment he placed several hundred swallows at the period when they usually disappear. These birds showed no disposition to torpidity: on the contrary, they flew about with great activity, endeavoring to escape from confinement. They began to die from the cold weather. Having thus tested the experiment to his satisfaction he raised the window in February, and suffered the survivors to escape. They immediately mounted into the air, took a southern direction, and were soon lost to the sight.

The purple martin has been mistaken for the swift of Europe by some Naturalists, but it only resembles the swift in case of action and motion.

The martins took their departure from this city on the 15th, after congregating for two weeks for that purpose.

Lancaster Miscellany.

## EXTRAVAGANT LIVING IN THE PACKETS.

Extract of a letter, dated

HAVRE, (Fr.) Aug. 3, 1831.

I have a few things to say in relation to our voyage. My passage, as you know was in one of those floating hotels, a New-York packet. There is an extravagance in the mode of living on board, which needlessly increases the traveller's expense, endangers his health. Let me describe to you our meals for one day, and then tell, what you think of the course?

On rising, a dish of strong coffee without milk. At eight o'clock a breakfast, consisting of coffee, chocolate and tea; fish; fowl; warm and cold; cold meats of three or four kinds; ham, eggs, mutton chop, lard, bread, cold bread, and warm cakes of several different kinds. At twelve o'clock, a grand lunch of bread, cheese, anchovies, or pickled oysters, dried herrings, Bologna sausage, with oil, pepper, mustard, and vinegar, and all washed down with lemonade, Newark cider and brown stout. At three o'clock, dinner, of soup, salt fish, corn beef, mutton, boiled and roasted, ham, turkey, goose, baked pork and beans, chicken pie, plum pudding, with a dessert of almonds, prunes, raisins, &c. and all accompanied with frequent libations of claret, madeira, port, and occasionally champagne. At o'clock, tea, with a variety of meats.

Look at this list of eatables and potables, (and many of our party partook daily of nearly every article,) and in a place where exercise is out of the question, and then tell me what you think of a voyage to Europe for the improvement of health under such circumstances.

I know it may be said that the passengers are not obliged to taste of all the above dishes. This is true, as I know by experiment, (for I adhered to my cold water, temperance system) though it is no easy matter so to do where hungry comrades are around you, the smoking viands before you, and the appetite sharpened by the sea air, to a tenfold keenness.

### New and destructive Engine of War.

We have this week been favored with the sight of some experiments made with a newly-invented pistol, for which a patent has been taken out. This important invention, which appears destined to produce a new era in modern warfare, is decidedly the most destructive weapon, in all its forms, that has ever been offered to the consideration of any government. Its extreme simplicity, the facility with which it can be cleaned, its prodigious and varied powers, render it peculiarly applicable to every purpose of naval and military warfare to which fire arms can be applied. 1st. A pistol, either for cavalry, for the defence of breaches, or for boarding, which can be loaded and fired ten times in one minute, projecting at each discharge twelve missiles in one horizontal line, diverging laterally from 12 to 18 feet, and within an elevation of six feet, at the distance of 30 or 40 yards.— Each man discharging 120 missiles per minute, 100 men in ten minutes are enabled to discharge 120,000 missiles, each equal in effect to an ordinary pistol-ball. Suppose that a squadron of 100 men charge an enemy's squadron of equal numbers, and that 75 direct their aim so badly that not one of their missiles took effect, there still remain 300 well-directed missiles at the first discharge; or, even imagine it possible that one in 100 was efficient, 100 men in ten minutes could put 1200 *hors de combat*.— 2d. A short carbine, capable of being discharged with the same rapidity as the pistol, but propelling 16 instead of 12 missiles, and particularly applicable to naval warfare, as 50 men, directing their fire on the enemy's deck, while the fire on 50 more was directed against the men on the masts and rigging, would in one minute pour a shower of 16,000 missiles over the whole vessel; thus rendering her defenceless, and the boarding and capture consequently easy and almost instantaneous. The pistol was about 34 lbs. in weight, with an elliptical muzzle, and loaded with great ease and simplicity at the breach. The specimen was admirably finished as a piece of workmanship, and the balls were thrown with such force that they rebounded from a brick wall, at thirty yards, more than half-way back.

London Lit. Gaz.

### Spire of the Cathedral at Strasburgh.

The principal curiosity of Strasburgh is the spire of its far-famed cathedral. It is the highest steeple in Europe; indeed, the great pyramid of Egypt exceeds it in altitude but about three feet. It is formed of a red sandstone, brought from quarries near the Rhine, and is built in open work, each block of stone being pierced through and through, with large holes of different shapes. Many of these openings are so large, that iron bars are placed across them, in order to secure those who ascend the spire, from falling out. I do not recollect ever to have had my nerves more excited, than when climbing the 635 steps which lead to the top of this tower. Gusts of wind rushed and howled with such fury through the open work, in the upper part of this pinnacle, that I was fearful of

being blown out through the openings, or that the whole fabric would be dashed to the earth; though I knew it had stood "unhurt amidst the war of elements," for more than six hundred years. The Gothic work is so finely carved, that it is difficult to realize that it should have lasted so long, or how the various parts support each other. The tower is erected on one side of a quadrangular base, of beautiful architecture, about 300 feet high, the top of which is called the platform. It seems to have been the original design of the architect to build another spire, corresponding with the one which now exists, on the opposite side of the platform; but it required 162 years to construct as much as is now completed.— On the platform there is a large cistern, kept always filled with water, to be used in cases of fire. The view of the city below, and of the surrounding country, from this elevation, is magnificent indeed. The prospect is bounded on one side by the dark mountains of the Black Forest; nearer, the mighty river Rhine stretches as far as the eye can trace it, through richly cultivated fields, now dressed out in all the array of summer; and on the opposite side, meadows, and castles, and villages, exhibit a picture equally beautiful.

### EXTRACT FROM MR. DAVIS' STUMP SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

"Here, fellow-citizens, we have a man who professed great friendship for this republic previous to the election—and afterwards, when a bill was before Congress to make an appropriation for it, he made speeches in its favor—voted for it—and it was passed and sent to the President for his signature; but returned with his  *veto*. It then came before the House again, when lo! this ardent supporter of the bill turned and voted against it!!

"Now, gentlemen, what would you think of a dog, that would go a coon hunting with you—follow the track well—bark well—run well—catch the coon—bite well—hold well—and just as you had come up with him, and were in the very act of seizing hold of the coon, would let him go, and turn and bark at you? I say, gentlemen, what would you do with such a dog?"

"Kill him! by thunder!—Shoot him, by jingo!" was the universal shout of the audience.

### From the Newport (N. H.) Advertiser.

#### AN ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Professional fact.—The following instance of charlatanism was recently related to us by a very respectable Physician of this county, as having actually taken place in this vicinity not long since. The hero of the story, Dr. W.—, a notorious quack, a great enemy to "Pothecary stuff," and a contemner of all medical diplomas, and regularly educated and scientific medical practitioners, and who by the way was wont to ascribe all "the ills that flesh is heir to," to the use of "mercury," was called upon to visit a young man laboring under some slight disease.

After a grave examination by feeling the pulse of the patient, the son of Esculapius, with all the confidence of oracular wisdom, pronounced his case to be that of a very dangerous disease, induced by the use of mercury. When the following dialogue took place between the Doctor and his patient.

Doctor.—"You have been taking mercury and your blood is all horrified, and turned to pletisy, and if you hadent sent for me just as you did you would sartily defuncted."

Patient.—"Doctor I hant took any mercury I know."

Doc.—"You cant deceive me—I can tell as soon as I see a man, if he has been taking mercury—and if you dont take some of my pletisies you'll defunct now."

Pat.—"But Doctor I have never been sick before, and have never had a Doctor, and have not been taken any medicine of any kind in my life."

Here the Doctor scratched his head, for he supposed his patient had been under the care of a neighboring physician; and now his reputation was gone forever, unless he could in some way convince his patient that he had been "taking mercury."

After remaining in a "brown study" for some time, he slapped his head in token of the mighty operations there going on in the scientific laboratory of his brain, and then resumed his part in the dialogue as follows:

Doc.—"But are you not a lover of beef, and had you not ate of it freely before you was taken sick?"

Pat.—"Yes."

Doc.—"Well sir, I knew as soon as I saw you, you had been takin mercury, and now I'll show in what way. The beef critic when it was a calf was lousy, and had *antiquum* put on to kill the lice, and thus the beef you ate was full of mercury—yes sir, I knew I could not be deceived, or mistaken, when their was to be seen such plain *symptomatics* of mercury all over you—This mercury is terrible stuff!"

Extraneous.—Excess in apparel, is a costly folly; the very trimmings would clothe all the naked.

## Chief Cities of the World.

A very ingenious calculation is given in a late German publication of the hundred most populous cities in the world. These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,800,000; Hauss Ischen, 1,000,000; Calcutta 900,000; Madras, 817,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo Ischen 800,000; Paris, 717,000; West Chana, 600,000; Constantinople, 597,000; Benares, 550,000; Kin, 520,000; Su Ischen, 500,000; Hoang Ischen, 300,000, &c.—The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 193,000; and the last Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain 1,500,000; two upwards of 1,000,000; nine from 500,000 to 1,000,000; twenty-three from 200,000 to 500,000; fifty-six from 100,000 to 200,000; and six from 87,000 to 100,000. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two in Europe; of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

"Referring to the very singular circumstance of three of our ex-presidents closing their mortal career on the 4th of July—namely, Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe—considering the order in which they died, and the initials of their names:

"Death may be said on that day to have taken true A. I. M."

Valuable Discovery.—We learn that a gentleman of this city has invented an improvement in the Fine Arts, by which the representations of portraits, miniatures, &c. are rendered more perfect and natural.— This is effected by a process never before made use of, and by methods hitherto undiscovered in this or any other country. A patent for this invention, we understand, is about to be taken out; after which the public will have opportunities of inspecting specimens.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

Gun Locks.—The New-Hampshire papers describe a newly invented percussion gun lock, which is so constructed as to discharge the gun sixty times with once priming. The inventor is George W. Morse, son of Rev. B. Morse, of Haverhill, a lad of 17 years of age. The lock is entirely concealed within the stock, which is of the common form, with the exception of the trigger and guard, the latter being divided into two parts, one of which is moveable, and drawn back when the gun is cocked, and serves as the hammer by which the percussion is produced.

Endicott Pear Tree.—The famous Pear Tree planted by Gov. Endicott in 1628, (203 years,) on his farm in Danvers, then a part of Salem, has this year borne three bushels of Pears. The species is Bon-Chretien. This tree has survived many generations of men, and is almost the only first settler remaining.—Sal. Reg.

A celebrated dentist extracts teeth without pain.—"How is this?" we asked.—"Why," says a friend, "it is done by making a fulcrum of the other teeth, the pressure on which, by a sort of lever, is so painful, that the pain is taken away, or appears to be so, from the tooth operated on." This is like taking away the smell of onions by using assafetida.

When fashions are worn out in Paris, the milliners send their antiquated articles to the North; that is to Sweden and Russia. A vessel deeply laden with such merchandise, says a London paper, was run down in the channel of St. Petersburg. Next day, a salmon was caught in the Neva, dressed in a white satin petticoat; and in the same net were found two large cod-fish, with muslin handkerchiefs round their necks. The sharks and porpoises were observed in gowns of the latest taste, and hardly was there a fish that did not display some of the latest Parisian fashions that ever visited the North.—London paper.

We find the following in a London paper:—"The Right Rev. William Knox, Lord Bishop of Derry, is dead; it is the richest See in the world, and the right of appointing to it devolves on the Crown, or on Lord Grey. To this Bishop belongs 96,000 acres of land, and the right of appointing to 52 parishes, varying in value from £300 to £200 per annum. The annual rent of the See is not less than £20,000. It is a pre-eminence in point of wealth, power, and influence. The London Morning Post foretells that Lord Grey will give it either to Hon. Richard Ponsouby, brother-in-law, or to Dr. Grey, Dean of Hereford, his brother."

The prognostic of the London Post is confirmed. By late advices in the London papers we perceive that Earl Grey, the Whig Premier, has given the See to his brother, the Dean.

## SHERIFFS' DEEDS.

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