

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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

I WILL TEACH YOU TO DIG 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 9, 1831.

NO. 59.

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.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed from his old stand to the Store nearly opposite R. C. Hattaway, formerly occupied by J. Beers, where he will keep constantly on hand every article suitable for the back country trade.

FRANCIS WILSON.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1831.

For Sale,

THE House and Lot formerly Dr. Thos. Henderson's, joining W. J. Alexander, Esq. On the premises great improvement has been made within the last 12 months; five good rooms have been fitted up, and a new piazza on each side, with a large cellar, a good large kitchen, smoke-house, and some other buildings; a large and first rate garden, and a large yard with a gate fronting each street, all newly done.

Also—The new House and Lot occupied by Poladore and Mr. Peabody, the house with a front and back room and a good fire place, a small kitchen and yard, joining Dr. Caldwell.

Also—275 acres of Land, three miles from Charlotte, on the Old Nation road, with a good dwelling-house and some other buildings; about 20 acres cleared, under a good fence; a good mine, worked at with some profit; well timbered and good water, and healthy.

Also—the Plantation formerly Peter Ulrich's, with a good dwelling-house, kitchen and other buildings; about 50 acres under fence; good water.

Also—the Plantation formerly owned by Michael Baker, about 75 acres, fenced, good meadow ground, and well watered.

Also—the Plantation formerly belonging to my father, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a good garden, about 25 acres cleared, well watered and healthy, with some meadow ground.

If the above Houses and Lots, and Plantations, are not sold by the 1st of December, I will rent them. Good and approved security will be required in either case.

THOS. BOYD.

Oct. 24, 1831. 4/60

Charleston and Cheraw.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON, Capt. J. C. Graham, 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.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831. 5/21

THOMAS A. MERA

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the house recently occupied by Gibson & Henry as a Dry-Goods Store, next door north of the Sheriff's Office, where he is now operating a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. A good and general assortment of Ready Made CLOTHING;

Liverpool, Crocody, China and Glass WARE, daily expected.

A general assortment of WINES and Foreign SPIRITS, wholesale and retail; Flour, Bacon & Lard, by retail.

THO. A. MERA.

Oct. 3, 1831. 5/41

IF all of the above articles mutually low for cash, or barter for country produce.

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

Apprentices wanted.

THE Subscriber will take two boys between 10 and 17 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, as Apprentices to the Tanning and Carrying business, if application be made immediately.

PETER M. BROWN.

Charlotte, Oct. 17, 1831. 5/6

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.

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, 25cts.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

H. & J. LINDSAY & HOSKINS

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter supplies. Our assortment being very general, we hope to be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their patronage; and for the encouragement heretofore received we return our sincere thanks.

Our present Stock, in part, consists of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c. Saddlery of every description in abundance. Superior assortment of Gentlemen's fashionable HATS.

Ready made up clothing, &c. &c. &c. We think it unnecessary to give a list of all our Goods. In short, our assortment we believe cannot fail to please both in prices and quality.

Charlotte, Oct. 24, 1831. 6/62

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 gross, half gross, dozen, or single, at the publishers prices—10 cents single, 75 per dozen, 1 half gross, and \$7 per gross.

OMENS.

As Betty and Billy were sparring one night, "Gramercy!" said he, and turned pale with fright; "Gramercy! dear Betty, a funeral is near, For a death-bell is tolling 'em now in my ear."

Now Betty applied her left ear to his right; "Pity-pat went her heart and her hair stood upright; As she was listening, it happen'd just then, The clock in the parlor began to strike ten!

"I hear it," cried Betty, and panted for breath—" 'Tis surely a death-watch, a token of death! Alas for us all, what terrible signs!"

"Tray 'sends 'em every night, and the tabby-cat 'wines! " "Today I was spinning and out flew a coal, And here in my petticoat, burnt a huge hole! Last week a hen crows'd and today the cat dazed With one eye wide open and the other fast closed; Three times in the candle a coffin I've seen, Which signifies death, or pray what does it mean?"

"To be sure it means death!" replied Will with a groan, "Someone in the house will be dead very soon; Today when I put on the fire an old stick, A maggot was in it—I heard it go click! This moment a peach-tree is in a second bloom! And the grass has decayed on the family tomb!

Last night as I pass'd by the church-yard alone, A tele-spooker sat on the marble tomb-stone! And that very instant a show-gallop fell! Plump into the grave-yard, and 'scurried like hell!"

"Don't swear!" exclaimed Betty, and scold'd Billy's arm—"God forgive me!" said Will, "I don't mean any harm."

"But as I was saying, a death will take place; For the signs are as plain as the nose in my face! While 'Aug old Dobbin (old Dobbin never swears) By the gate of the church-yard, he prick'd up his ears,

Then springing aside with a terrible snort, He started at the yew tree and breath'd very short; So I mumbled a prayer and my bosom I cross'd, For I knew 'that old Dobbin was spying a ghost!"

"Lord, Billy!" cried Betty, "don't frighten me so! Good lack! don't you think that the candle burns blue?"

"As blue as my hat! and I wish I may die! If I don't smell himsome!" "O Lord, so do I!" Now while they were staring with speechless afright,

A pull from the window extinguish'd the light! Each started and screamed; but said to relate, Their stool was capsize'd on the tail of the cat! The cat scream'd aloud, and the lovers both roar'd, Which rais'd up a cog in the corner that roar'd!

And now there was barking, and meowing and biting, And scratching, and squalling, and screaming, and fighting!

This moment old Cuffee ran into the room, And snatch'd up a fire-brand and wa'd thro' the gloom;

They saw him half-naked and blacker than night, With red rolling eye-balls, and teeth grinning white!

And both in a panic dropp'd down on their knees, Crying "swear Mr. Devil! O pray if you please!" Old Cuffee replied with a humorous stare, "Lad! massa, 's Cuffee! 'The devil you are!"

This ended the uproar, and thus ends my song, In brief, to be short, one should never long.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is the chief end of man? Impression. What is the chief end of woman? Flirtation. Who made you? The tailor.

What is a heart? A trile mineral used for barter. What is matrimony? A gag for money. What is pleasure? The art of fatiguing all the faculties at once.

What is dinner? A bit-a-tea with interruptions. What is lunch? An operation to appease appetite. What is beauty? The result of education—better defined by "style."

What is nature? The vulgar defect common to the uneducated. What is truth? A traditional fable—qualities not known.

What is religion? Etiquette. What is atmosphere? A compound of humor and talent.

What is music? A concord and two discords. Who exist? Those who are here to-day. Who are dead? Those who went away yesterday. Who are remembered? God only knows.

From Ewell's Medical Companion.

ON EXERCISE. "Love labor," cried a philosopher, "if you do not want it for food, you may for physic." The idle man is more perplexed with to do, than the industrious in doing what he ought. Action keeps the soul in constant health; but idleness corrupts and rusts the mind.

Jonathan's description of a Steam Boat.—It's got a saw-mill on one side and a grist-mill on t'other, and a blacksmith's shop in the middle, and down cellar there's a tar-nation pot boiling all the time.

AGRICULTURAL.



EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hartford County Agricultural Society, at their annual meeting, Oct. 25, 1830.

BY CHARLES ROBINSON, ESQ.

The path which the farmer treads is a devious path. His is an occupation which can be learned only by practice and experience. General rules and maxims are of but little use. They are liable to so many exceptions, so many different circumstances concur to alter and change the premises that no conclusion can ordinarily be drawn which upon application will not prove erroneous.

Most of the treatises on this subject are written upon the presumption of more information than farmers in general possess, and hence are of no value except to a few. Many of them are the productions of speculative enthusiasts who mistake the workings of their own distempered imagination for the conclusions of scientific research and the results of experience.

In agriculture no two cases occur which in all respects are exactly alike. The external appearance of land affords no sure indication of its true quality and value.

This can be fairly tested only by experience, and the application of various crops in successive years, and in general there are so many kinds of soil in the same enclosure, which, from their situation, must of necessity be subjected to the same mode of treatment, that it is difficult to adopt any one course which will be equally beneficial.

The life of the farmer is frequently spoken of as devoid of care. But it is forgotten that his labor is performed under a capricious sky, that his crops depend upon an auspicious soil, and a proper state of the soil, neither to be obtained without much labor, care and attention; that his stock are subject to disease and death, that his premises are liable to be entered, and his crops destroyed, that a profusion of rain or drought are alike destructive, that blasting and mildew prey upon his hopes, that the whirlwind and the hail in one short hour may cut off and destroy his prospects for the season, that the ten thousand vicissitudes visit and unnoticed by the professional man, the merchant and the mechanic, are a death blow to his labor and his hopes, and that no mortal is exempt from sickness and sorrow.

"The life of a farmer is a life of toil, care and anxiety."

The great art of conducting a farm with advantage, with ease and pleasure, is the adoption of a regular plan of operation, and a thorough and systematic execution of that plan.

However excellent a system may be, it is of little value, unless the filing up be in accordance with the general principles. Our happiness depends upon small things.

The destiny of nations often turns upon a trifle. Our whole life is a combination of trifles. If, therefore, each point, trifling as it may appear, receives due attention, the whole subject is properly weighed and considered. But if trifles are neglected and overlooked the whole system falls to the ground.

Formerly, during our agricultural prosperity, great inducements were held out to farmers in consequence of the high price of agricultural products, great improvements were made in the mode of cultivation, and great profits were realized. Indeed much of the distress and depression which still prevails in many regions of our country arises from the fact that while produce was high and profits from farming great, much land was purchased by our farmers at enhanced prices and on a credit, in the full confidence that the exertion of a short period would obtain for them the necessary funds. But the time had gone by, the subsequent depression in the price of produce cut off the extra profits, while the habits of profuse expenditure acquired under prosperous circumstances still remained, and led to disbursements which the condition of business little enabled to sustain.

Whatever improvements are now made must be gradual. The great body of our farmers throughout the country think, that if they do not retrograde they do all that can be expected of them, and all that they are able to perform. Hence it is, that they are so little willing to make experiments.—The constant dread of falling short, prevents attention to the progress of the science of agriculture, and all desire to participate in the improvements which take place around them.

Experiments should always be made upon a small scale. Their success depends oftentimes, upon circumstances trifling in themselves, which can be learned only by practice and experience, and hence it happens that experiments which in peculiar cases and under favorable circumstances are eminently successful, with ordinary care and attention lead only to disappointment and vexation.

There is a rage among speculative men throughout our country for experiments and innovation, and many a crude and undigested suggestion is made in our periodicals, which if tested by the ardent and unsuspecting, might by their utter failure lead to a distrust of all real improvement and a disgust at all experiments.

The general system or outline in every country is undoubtedly that which experience has proved to be the best adapted to the soil and climate, and it is only by modifications of this general system, by improvements in the several items, that any amelioration can be effected.

Taking therefore our system as it exists among us, it may be useful to examine some of the points in which improvements may be made—and here permit me to remark that in a discourse of this kind it is impossible even to glance at many points all important to the interest of the farmer, and also many which affect him in common with the other classes of the community.

In regard to stock, it is of the utmost importance that the best breeds be obtained. The expense of rearing a valuable animal is no greater than that of raising a worthless one, while the profit is increased by some hundred per cent. In the feeding of stock we are not sufficiently liberal. A little extra care and full feed develop qualities in an animal which in ordinary circumstances would not appear.

From the American Farmer.

Improved Short-Horn Cattle.—We invite attention to the following advertisement of the Rev. Henry Berry of England, proposing to supply genuine Improved Short-Horn Bulls to American farmers. From what we know of the character of the stock of this gentleman, full reliance may be placed upon the purity of blood and value of any animal he may send to this country.—We should suppose that editors in the interior would be serving the interests of their agricultural friends by giving the advertisement an insertion in their papers. Till more permanent arrangements shall be made, the Editor of the American Farmer will take pleasure in forwarding communications to Mr. Berry, and making any inquiries of him that may be desired of him by our subscribers.

To American Farmers and others interested in obtaining

PURE IMPROVED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

THE numerous complaints of disappointment and loss which have reached England, in consequence of the spurious race of animals which have been exported thence, under the description of "Improved Short-Horns," and a knowledge of the fact that they are now to be found in their original excellence, in but few hands, have induced the advertiser to turn his thoughts to the production of bulls of the genuine breed, and of undoubted excellence, for the American market. It is presumed, that in England, where his stock is known, any assertion of its merit would be superfluous; but it may be necessary to inform the American farmer until proof of its excellence has been obtained by trial, that it is not considered to rank second to any stock in Great Britain, in respect of the valuable properties which distinguish the improved Short-Horns.

Should the advertiser meet with commensurate encouragement, he proposes to rear annually a considerable number of Bulls, and will be ready at any time, either to exhibit them to agents employed for selection, or to answer inquiries proposed by letter, addressed to him as follows: "The Rev. Henry Berry, Penham House, Pershore, Worcestershire, England."

For the convenience of gentlemen resorting to the port of Liverpool, Mr. J. F. Council, of 68, Old Hall street, in that town, has consented to forward applications for Bulls to the advertiser, without delay, and to state such particulars respecting the stock, as his personal knowledge enables him to furnish.

HENRY BERRY.

England, Aug. 15, 1831.

THE FIRST SAW-MILL.

The old practice in making boards was to split up the logs with wedges; and inconvenience as the practice was, it was no easy matter to persuade the world that the thing could be done in any better way. Saw-Mills were first used in Europe in the 15th century; but so lately as 1555, an English ambassador, having seen a saw-mill in France, thought it a novelty which deserved a particular description. It is amusing to see how the aversion to labor-saving machinery has always agitated England. The first saw-mill was established by a Dutchman, in 1663, but the public outcry against the new-fangled machine was so violent, that the proprietor was forced to decamp with more expedition than ever did a Dutchman before. The evil was thus kept out of England for several years, or rather generations; but in 1768, an unlucky timber merchant, hoping that after so long a time the public would be less watchful of its own interests, made a rash attempt to construct another mill. The guardians of the public welfare, however, were on the alert, and a consi-

derious mob at once collected and pulled the mill to pieces. Such patriotic spirit could not always last, and now, though we have now here seen the fact distinctly stated, there is reason to believe that saw-mills are used in England.—N. Y. Paper.

REPRODUCTIVE POWER OF NATURE.

There are near 13,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States. On the supposition that each one consumes half a pound of bread per day, 1,200,000 tons or wagon loads would be consumed in a year. Allowing to each individual a quarter of a pound of animal food, 600,000 of tons would be required to support our population. Allowing one third to be beefs, 2,000,000 of cattle; if one third were of hogs, 7,000,000; half the remainder in sheep, 15,000,000, and a greater number of fish, and other smaller animals, would be required. This is a rough, and in some measure, an exaggerated account; but it is sufficient to show the immense and wonderful provision made by Providence, to supply the living with sustenance. This immense number of animals must also be fed and nourished, from the resources of mother earth. Supposing each one of the 13,000,000 should drink a pint of water per day, more than 10,000,000 of hogsheds would be necessary.

The most striking and remarkable of the whole matter is, that all this immense quantity of vegetable and animal substance, and the water, will be decomposed, enter into combinations, and serve for sustenance to succeeding races.—N. Y. Farmer.

In the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, there is a young woman who was born and who continues deaf, dumb and blind. A visitor gives the following description of her.

"It is indeed miraculous how easy she communicates her least wants, and with what readiness she comprehends the purposes and desires of others, communicated by the touch, and assisted by the various motions of her arms and fingers. She is perfectly cheerful, of docile and kind disposition, and is much loved by her companions, who, themselves deaf and dumb, seemed impressed with an extraordinary feeling of compassion for the poor unfortunate who suffers under the additional deprivation of sight, and has not even the consolation of looking abroad into the world, and witnessing the works of the Creator."

Dugald Stewart's admirable account of the Scottish child, who was in the same condition, must be recalled to the minds of several of our readers. His speculations might be pursued by some sagacious and philosophical observer among the directors of the Hartford Asylum.—Phil. Nat. Gaz.

From the Genesee Farmer.

I returned home late at night, from a journey of many miles, hungry and fatigued. I was unwilling to continue fasting,—ate heartily,—soon fell asleep,—and waked up before day with a distressing head-ach.

Our coffee-mill had been used for grinding pepper; and the coffee at breakfast was well charged with aroma. In less than an hour I was free from head-ach; although at other times when I had eaten some indigestible food, that malady had continued for two days.

I ascribe my sudden recovery to the pepper. When the head-ach recurred on a similar occasion, I directed less than half a teaspoonful into the cup before the coffee was poured in, and this strongly peppered coffee again restored me to health.

Are there readers of the Genesee Farmer who have thus suffered for many uncomfortable hours, to the great detriment of their business? Let them try my remedy.

VERITAS.

GROG SHOPS.—Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, in his late excellent Message to the Legislature of that State, thus forcibly expresses himself in relation to these great evils:—

"It is a source of melancholy regret that three-fourths of the unhappy inmates of prisons acknowledge, that the too free use of ardent spirits was the leading cause of the commission of the crimes for which they were convicted. Nor is it less a subject of regret that nine-tenths of the pauperism in the Eastern cities, arises from intemperance. Is there no remedy for this alarming evil, which cuts off so many citizens in early life, and brings so much sorrow and misery on innocent families? I answer that there is. Pass a law prohibiting the county courts from granting to any one a license to retail spirituous liquors, unless he be a man of known character for honesty, whose business is that of an innkeeper, with suitable accommodations for travellers, and punish with severity those who violate the law."

Poverty, with weak minds, invites corruption, and yields a passive compliance to the wickedness of others. So, the man who can withstand the assaults, which dependence creates upon his integrity, has a moral courage which belongs to a few only.