

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

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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.

**To Bridge-builders.**

WILL be let on Saturday, the 14th of January next, the building of a **BRIDGE** across *Big Sugar Creek*, on the stage-road leading from *Charlotte* to *Yorkville*, commonly known as *McDowell's Bridge*. The bridge will be about 125 feet in length, and will be an object worthy the attention of contractors. A plan of the bridge and specifications, can be seen by applying to *Capt. Samuel Cox*, one of the Commissioners.

The letting of the contract will be at the site where the old bridge now is, precisely at 12 o'clock noon, on the above day.

HUGH McDOWELL, } Commis-  
JOSEPH SMITH, } sioners.  
SAMUEL COX, }

December 21, 1831. 3168

**NOTICE.**

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Craven, in a suit wherein the President and Directors of the Bank of Newbern are complainants, and *Jos. Stanley* is defendant, will be sold at the Court-House in *Charlotte*, in the County of Mecklenburg, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, several likely **NEGRO SLAVES**. The purchasers will be required to give notes with approved securities, payable at 90 days. The sale will be personally attended by *W. Morrison, Esq.* who is fully empowered to act for *E. D. GRAHAM, C. M. E.*

Dec. 26, 1831. 463

**ON** Tuesday of our January Court next, I will sell to the highest bidder my interest in the **Washington Gold Mine Company**. The property of the Company consists of one hundred acres of land, and extensive gold machinery, on *Rocky River*. The land has on it a gold vein, very abundant in ore, and at least half a mile in length. The mill is situated on *Rocky River*; embraces the finest water power on the river; is in good repair, and is secured to the Company by a lease, which will not expire for twenty-nine years. My interest comprises the one-fifth part of the Mill and water power during the least, and the one-fourth part of the land forever. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to attend on that day, as I will positively sell.

JAMES G. SPEARS.

Concord, Dec. 20, 1831. 3168

**To Let,**

FOR the term of one year, a House and Plantation two miles from *Charlotte*, situated on the main road leading from *Charlotte* to the *Tuckasee Ford*, known as the former residence of *General George Graham*, dec'd. The dwelling house can be had separately if required, or any part of the land that may suit the renter. The above premises can be had by private contract if application be made to the subscriber seen.

WM. E. McREE, for  
MARY CARRUTH.

December 24, 1831. 3168

**Negroes to Hire.**

THE Subscriber will hire out, for the term of one year, on Monday, the 16th of January next, a number of valuable **NEGROES**, consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children.—The hiring to be held at the residence of *Susanna Smartt*.

TWO. B. SMARTT.

Mecklenburg, Dec. 17, 1831. 468

**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, 84 half groce, and 87 per groce.



THE COUNTRY FARMER.—From the N. Y. Farmer.

**ON THE PROPER EDUCATION OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FARMERS.**

*Mr. Fleet*—Whatever may be the condition of the common, or primary schools of the country of an agricultural community, they are, and must be, the schools at which the sons and daughters of farmers receive their school learning. If the condition of those schools be bad, let it be a first object of the farmers to improve that condition, and elevate their character. The common schools are the common seminaries of learning for common men, and of course it should be the prime object of patriotism to see that they are good schools. If governments neglect this, let it be the business of the people. By far the largest proportion of the youth of every country, are indebted to those schools, alone, for all of what is called, however erroneously, their education. And by far the largest proportion of those who have become, in the brief period of Ameri-

can history, our most eminently useful men, enjoyed no other opportunities, in this way, and yet have become conspicuous over the world, as among the best and wisest, and most talented and useful men. This is no small praise, for it is truth.—It is a like truth, also, that the good habits of life, acquired by those men in infancy, and as part of their education, from necessity, probably, in most cases, inured them to thought, ruminating thought, and thus laid the groundwork for many maturity of mind, as well as of body. A half century has passed away since our fathers drew their swords for liberty, and gave to America the government of its choice. To say nothing of the causes, let me seriously ask of every man, who has read these papers, to reflect upon the character of the Men of the Revolution, as they may well be characterized, as to physical, moral and intellectual stamina, compared with our men of the present day. In hardness of constitution, firmness of muscle, and of purpose, as well as in personal appearance and deportment, they stand conspicuous models of men, long to be remembered. There was much less of effeminacy in those days, and men were moulded for, and by, the exigencies of the times, leaving a distinct impress upon the memory of succeeding generations, of the nobleness of character of our Men of the Revolution. If our happy country is to be blessed with such models, in coming ages, it will be to the farmers that it will be indebted for their preservation, and to our common schools.

Having dwelt pretty fully upon the plan and mode of education of farmers' sons, in my preceding number, little more need be said upon the education of their daughters, than, that, like that of the sons, it should be confined to English literature, and useful branches of instruction in common schools. The boy who has hesitated his ideas with the studies of an academy or college, a little Latin, a little Greek, a little rhetoric, a little logic, and got his head filled with notions of 'the classics,' is spoiled, for ever, for the farm. Think a little—recollect what you have seen and known, and you will see that this is, at least as a general proposition, strictly true. So it is with the girls, also, after having been 'cultivated' at one of our fashionable boarding schools, where their brains have been turned with 'accomplishments,' music, drawing, painting, belles-lettres, and a thousand fanciful notions of fashionable follies! Here is the true explanation, Mr. Editor, of the mystery you lately sought to unravel in speaking of the 'Mortgaged Farms of New-England,' and the 'Employment of Farmers' daughters.' They are first spoiled by their education, unfitted for every employment, as farmers' daughters, or wives for farmers' sons and by consent of their parents, and then you would begin to talk about the employment of farmers' daughters, and the mortgaged farms! All that has been said about the importance of habits, in the education of boys, farmers' sons, and of the mode of implanting those with their school learning, applies equally well in the case of girls, farmers' daughters. The only difference, is, as to the season of the year; for girls can generally attend school better in summer than in winter.—Females, too, are best taught by female teachers; a man's school in winter, and a woman's in summer, is the best plan that was ever adopted, in farming districts, for common schools. He must be either an invalid, or a very drone of a man, who, in a farming neighborhood, where there is so much work in the fields, can content himself with teaching the alphabet to little girls. The very example is a bad one, unless, unfortunately, the poor man is unable to toil in the fields.

He who would bring up his daughters for usefulness, as daughters, and for wives by-and-by, should be careful to have them taught nothing, at school, but what is useful.—We have a saying, amongst us farmers, that the daughters of the most of our town acquaintances, are brought up for 'dolls,' pretty enough to look at, but never will do for wives. Bred to look upon labor as vulgar affairs for vulgar folks, and themselves as ladies, the more helpless the more genteel, it is no wonder such 'ladies' are sinking funds, in the wrong way, for their fathers' fortunes, whether bred in town or in the country. By far too much of this kind of feeling is getting into many a farmer's family, and I am sorry to say it, Mr. Editor, even away up here, in the country. In my next No. I will endeavor to trace the causes of this evil, and may say something more about the necessary correctives.

Fifty years ago, when I was a farmer's boy—or even 30—when, like you, Mr. Fleet, I was rather a young, old bachelor,—and used to visit the farmers' daughters—I never saw them in such a flutter, to hide a spinning wheel, when their company was coming, as we see now a days! Instead of stealing off silently to milking, as if ashamed of having cows to milk, they used to accept our help; and many a time have I thought that they put on the more airs, for the number of cows in their father's dairies. In those days, too, there were other marks of womanhood, about the

daughters of farmers, besides mere dress, beauties, in form and figure, which have vanished before the reforming hand of modern fashion. This is, perhaps, on the whole, as it should be. Such points of beauty, of mother nature's best works, are still found, where there is the most of perfect simplicity of character. These are the girls for farmers' sons.

P. S. There is probably no parent in this community, who attaches to education a higher value, both as to its qualifications for the discharge of all our duties in this world, and in the way of a due preparation of the mind and heart for a life in a better, through eternity, than the writer of these numbers. Considering the mind of man as immortal, and that life once begun, is never to have an end, his chief solicitude, in all he has to say upon education, is, that its purposes should look more to eternal than temporal life, less to the things and vanities of time, and more to the due preparation for life hereafter.—If we look seriously into it, we will find, perhaps to the surprise of many of us, that of all the things called 'accomplishments,' in fashionable education, very few of them can be considered of any importance, in relation to our future state of existence. Simplicity of heart and manners, leads to sincerity and purity.

Nitric acid, according to *Dr. Ryan* of London, is an effectual cure for Tooth Ache. The method of using it is thus stated:

"The best mode of employing it, is by means of lint wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth, care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, 'the pain is entirely gone.' The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application will be required, before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and when the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of 'stopping or filling teeth,' much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish it.

Members of Congress.—It is rather remarkable that there are now in Congress a president of the United States, two or three heads of departments, and some half a dozen Governors. They appear quite easy in their places, as if they were not conscious of all of having descended. Mr. Adams has even a much happier aspect, than when the cares of the Presidency were resting upon him. The arduous duties of a Representative, are mere pastimes to him, although, if performed faithfully, they are Herculean labours to most of the members. Mr. Clay's countenance is decidedly marked with something intense; yet it frequently gives way to a look of cheerfulness.—There is no doubt that his energies are with him, and that they will be displayed whenever a fit opportunity is offered.—*American Spectator.*

The following is a catalogue of railways made, or now making in the United States. We are indebted to an intelligent friend for this information.

	Length in miles.
Baltimore and Ohio, . . . . .	250
Massachusetts, from Boston to Hudson River, . . . . .	200
Charleston to Hamburg, . . . . .	185
Ithica and Catskill, . . . . .	167
Boston and Braintree, . . . . .	114
Columbia, from Philadelphia to Little York, . . . . .	96
Lexington and Ohio, . . . . .	75
Baltimore and Susquehanna, . . . . .	48
Camden and Annapolis, . . . . .	40
Boston and Providence, . . . . .	40
Frankstown and Johnstown on the Alleghany, . . . . .	43
Baltimore and Washington City, . . . . .	38
Ithica and Oswego, . . . . .	28
Hudson and Berkshire, . . . . .	25
Frenchtown and Newcastle . . . . .	16
Albany and Schenectady, . . . . .	16
Sackawaxon, . . . . .	16
Haciens, . . . . .	12
Richmond and Chesterfield, . . . . .	12
Mauch Chunk, . . . . .	9
Quincy, . . . . .	6
New-Orleans, . . . . .	6
	1463

York and Maryland, . . . . . } Distance not  
Tuscarora, . . . . . } known.  
Philadelphia and Norristown, . . . . . }  
do do Chester, . . . . . }  
do do Delaware, . . . . . }  
Elizabethtown and Somerville rail-road in New-Jersey.—*Chatham Republican.*

The surest way to be deceived, is to think ourselves wiser than others.

The pleasures of science are greater than the pleasures of power.—Archimedes felt more delights in his discovery of the component metals of Hiero's crown, than Hiero ever felt in wearing it.

A bigot counterworks his Creator, makes God after man's image, and chooses the worst model he can find—himself.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Whig. [Appendix to Cousin Sally Dillard's.] A LAWYER BAFLED.

In some Court of justice in North-Carolina, or somewhere else (the "locus in quo" is not very material) a land cause was "being tried." The plaintiff's counsel, a very nice little man, not at all remarkable for busiffulness or any thing of that sort, had proved, as he believed, every thing necessary to his obtaining a verdict, except the value of the land in dispute (yearly value perhaps.) To prove this last, but important point in his case, he called up a Dutchman of the name of Suber, who, with many preparatory flourishes he assured the Court would prove the matter to a fraction. The witness was sworn, and the following examination took place.

Attorney.—You are well acquainted with this land, Mr. Suber,—will you have the goodness to inform the Court and Jury what an acre of that land is worth?

Suber.—It's about worth the gruppung of it.

Attorney.—(Not at all disconcerted.)—Well, Mr. Suber, and what is the gruppung of an acre of the land worth?

Suber.—It's about worth the land.

Attorney.—(Resolved to clinch the Dutchman this trial.) Well, Mr. Suber, and pray what would you grub an acre of that land for?

Suber.—I wouldn't grub it for it.

A Candid Candidate.—The following address says the *Dover Gazette*, was really written by a very honest gentleman, since dead, who was a candidate for the office for which he here solicits the suffrage of his fellow citizens:—

Gentlemen: I offer myself a candidate for sheriff; I have been a revolutionary officer, fought many bloody battles; suffered hunger, toil and heat; got honorable scars, but little pay. I will tell you plainly how I shall discharge my duty, should I be so happy as to obtain a majority of your suffrages.

1st. If writs are put into my hands against any of you, I will take you if I can, and unless you can get bail, I will deliver you over to the keeper of the jail.

2d. If judgments are found against you, and executions directed to me, I will sell your property as the law directs, without favor or affection; and if there shall be any surplus money, I will punctually remit it.

3d. If any of you should commit a crime (which God forbid) that requires capital punishment, according to law, I will hang you up by the neck till you are dead!!

**THE MODERN CUPID.**

He rests on violet banks no languid limb—  
The Bank of England is the bank for him;  
Nor will nor lion he triumphant rides,  
But bullion is the golden beast he guides,  
He takes no cold by midnight serenades,  
For men of law his instruments have made.  
His doves are stock doers, and no notes have place,  
Unless the words of promise decorate its face.  
Lord of the Treasury; Master of the Mint,  
This is our Cupid;—ladies take the hint;  
In short, a money-loving god he is,  
Call'd by his votaries—*Cupidity.*

Diamond Magazine.

From the Knoxville Republican. **RADIX REL.**

TO ALL GOD'S CREATION—GREETING.

Take care of yourself, take care of yourself,  
'Tis blazon'd in sunbeams, there's nothing but cash.  
Can protect you from Scorn, the green scorpion-eyed elf,  
Whose very glance freezes, nay—damns with a flush!

Take care of yourself, take care of yourself,  
There's nothing but cash can procure you respect;  
Aye, nothing but filthy omnipotent self,  
Can screen ye from sidelong contempt and neglect.

Take care of yourself—have you not seen a fool,  
A husus nature; a dignified goose—  
With cash make the genius of Heaven a tool,  
And convert 'em his tears to his own paltry use?

Take care of yourself—have you not seen a knave,  
The dirtiest pen-pen-pling sneak upon earth,  
Go down with a serenade of fame to the grave,  
Because their presid a fiend at his birth,

Who sucked out his heart's core and filled up the hole  
With the devil's own largesse—the midlew of hell,  
And tortured and crisped what had else been his soul,  
To our pin's point of knowledge—to purchase and sell!

Take care of yourself, take care of yourself—  
'Tis blazon'd in sunbeams, there's nothing but cash.  
Can protect you from Scorn, the green scorpion-eyed elf,  
Whose very glance freezes, nay—damns with a flush!

Perpetrated in great rage, at the Cat and Grid Iron, Dec. 15, 1831.

At or be Aten.—Gude morning, Pat, an ar ye going up the river this morning? Yes, *Jenny*. An do ye go in they North-America? Och, no; for the will charge ye three dollars and ate ye. And what boat do ye go in, Pat? Why to be sure in the Ohio; for she will charge ye two dollars, and ye can, ate yourself, *Jenny*.—*N. Y. Paper.*

**STATE OF EUROPE.**—We should be blind to the most obvious consequences of the events which have already taken place, if we were to suppose, that the triumphs which liberal opinions have already attained in France, Belgium and England, are likely to stop there. Russia, Austria and Prussia clearly do not think so; for they are armed, and still are arming, for the purpose of defeating the contrary class of opinions which they entertain, and upon the continuance of which their thrones essentially depend.—From an extraordinary complication of motives, those three anti-liberal powers have joined the two liberal ones in giving an apparent sanction, in Belgium, to rebellion, and to the progress of those very ideas against which their fortresses at home are manned, and their artillery charged to the very muzzle. They have, moreover, declared Belgium to be a neutral territory, as if such a neutrality were possible to be realized, after all that has occurred! The French diplomatists engaged in this arrangement, well know, that they have been all along enacting a mere farce, and that upon the first signal of war with the northern league, Belgium will become an integral and important province of France. Leopold has become, in truth, what he was really intended to be, a mere shadow of a king. At the first battle in which he was engaged, his troops all abandoned him; for what was he to them? England is too much engaged at home to attend to the deep game which the northern league is playing against France, and France against it; for all the conferences which have been going on these twelve months had for their object, not the independence of Belgium, but preparation for war—for the grand war of opinion which is about to break out with awful fury. There is little doubt, that this war would have commenced before now, if the Polish insurrection had not disconnected the calculations of Russia. The suppression of that revolt will liberate her legions, and the vanguard of the armies destined for the European conflict will then be in the presence of each other, and with the speed of lightning, committed in the field. For one of two things must occur. Either the continental powers must voluntarily disarm, or be disarmed by superior force. It is not in the nature of things, that they shall go on forever threatening each other; and that, too, at an expense which is itself almost as ruinous as war, without its chances of amelioration.

Continental Europe is at this moment a universal camp; and it is impossible to suppose that men shall be mustered, provisions collected, ammunitions heaped up, and artillery mounted, and so kept on together for years in perfect inactivity. There is, indeed, another alternative which is not yet beyond the range of possibility, should the present armaments much longer continue unengaged in active service. The soldiers, by being much together in masses, and having nothing better to do, may possibly become mutinous, turn against their masters, and taking up the tale of liberty where Poland may have left it, decide the contest by acclamation. This is a result at which we should not be at all surprised. The Prussians cannot forget that a constitution was promised to them in 1814, and that the promise has not been yet fulfilled.

The events which occurred upon the accession of Nicholas demonstrated, that there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark." As to Austria, her deliverance might, perhaps, come from Hungary, if circumstances were favorable. But, happen what may, either by civil war, or by international war, the opinion of Europe must, sooner or later, be settled for or against a free system of government. The days of mere feudalism have long since been numbered, and the question must soon be put to rest, whether, under any circumstances, hereditary monarchy and hereditary aristocracy can possibly maintain their ground much longer in Europe.—*Monthly Review.*

**Penning by Wholesale.**—We are favoured with the following ingenious *jeux de mot* from a friendly correspondent at Bristol:—The *Sun*, finding that the *Post* lagged very slowly on, sent a *Courier* to the *Globe*, through which the *News* was quickly spread that the spirit of the *Times* was very adverse to the *Standard* of loyalty which an impostor, who impudently assumed the name of *John Bull*, patronized in *Albion*. This much alarmed a *Traveller*, who happened to be then *Star-gazing*; but being rather a *Spectator*, than an *Examiner*, the *Messenger* left the *World* to consider the *Intelligence*, of which he was the *Herald* and *Advertiser*, and proceeded to *Register* it in a *Chronicle*, which every *Englishman* who is also an *Observer* cannot fail to value as a *Record* of the follies of the *Age*.—*Globe.*

To buy books, as some do, who make no use of them, only because they were published by an eminent printer, is as much as if a man should buy clothes that did not fit him, only because they were made by some famous tailor.