

MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY THOMAS J. 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.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1832.

NO. 85.

THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

Is printed and published every Tuesday 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 31 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 Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Stephen McRuin, for purposes therein mentioned, and which has been duly recorded and registered, I will sell at public sale at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 28th day of May next, being Monday of the County Court, the

Tract of Land

on which said McRuin now lives, containing one hundred and fifty acres, on the waters of Steel Creek. The land is of superior quality and well improved, with a large two story framed dwelling house and all necessary out buildings. Terms made known on the day of sale.

SAM'L J. McRUM,
Trustee of S. McRuin.

April 16, 1832.

Administrator's Sale.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration de bonis non, on the estate of the late Hugh Meenan, will expose to public sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of May, at his office in the town of Charlotte, the library belonging to the deceased, consisting of a number of valuable

Law & Miscellaneous Books.

A walnut secretary and some other articles will be sold at the same time and place.

Those persons indebted to the estate are requested to call and pay before or during the week of our Superior Court, as after that the claims, without discrimination, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Adm'r.

March 31st, 1832.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by Isaac Campbell, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale on Monday, the 14th day of May, at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following property, viz: The

Tract of Land

on which said Campbell now lives, containing between seven and eight hundred acres, adjoining the lands of James Wilson, Andrew Jones and others. Also, a number of

Likely NEGROES,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls.

FRANKLIN L. SMITH, Trustee.

March 31st, 1832.

Valuable Mill & Plantation

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Will be sold at private sale a Grist-Mill, Dwelling-House, Store-house, Gin-house and Scales, 1 large Barn, Stables, and other necessary out-buildings, several good Springs of water, and 255 acres fresh land, more or less, part of which is under good fence.

The Grist Mill has lately been rebuilt, and is of a sufficient size to admit of another pair of runners, &c.; has two good bolting cloths and all other apparatus in good order for manufacturing Flour in the best manner; has a good run of business, and is considered by old settlers to be the best stand for said business in the District. The situation is desirable; the stand as a Store is well established, and thought to be inferior to none in this section of country. The above property is situated at Harrisburg, on the waters of Sugar and McAlpin's Creek, in Lancaster District, near the North Carolina line.

Few places can be found in this country offering so many local advantages as the above, therefore persons wishing to invest their money in the Mercantile Line and Milling Business are invited to call and view the premises.

For terms, (which will be made easy) apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

DAN. C. CLARK,

February 21st, 1832.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Charlotte, N.C. about the first of March last, a negro man named WALLEY, about twenty-six years of age, rather light complexioned, straight and well proportioned and about five feet ten or eleven inches high, his clothes, so far as recollect, was of ordinary description, no doubt, however, he has or will get some of a better kind. I do not know where he is, and have no knowledge what direction he will take; he was heard to speak of O. H. and will probably make for some of what is commonly called free States. Some strong suspicion rests against a white woman of middling good appearance but of bad character, who has been in the neighborhood for some time, and with whom it is believed the above fellow was too intimate, and conjointly with whom it is believed a store in Charlotte was broken into and sundry things stolen, immediately after which this fellow and woman disappeared. The public are requested to be on their guard. I will give the above reward for WALLEY and pay all expenses if brought home or confined in any jail so that I can get him. I will also give a further reward of twenty dollars for the woman if found in company with the said fellow, so that she may be convicted for the offence.

WM. DAVIDSON.

Charlotte, N.C. April 6, 1832.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and the Editor of the Republican at Knoxville, Tenn. will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office for collection.

BLANKS,

Of various kinds, for sale at this Office.

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership of H. & J. Lindsay & Hoskins is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the Charlotte store of H. & J. Lindsay, will in future carry on the Mercantile trade, and the Saddle and Harness manufacturing Business, in his own name, and expects to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

Hardware, Crockery, Groceries; Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets; SADDLERY,

of every description, at the most reduced prices. Punctual dealers can have a reasonable indulgence.

All those having open accounts and bonds due H. & J. Lindsay & Hoskins, the same are payable to Jno. G. Hoskins alone.

For the encouragement heretofore received, I return my sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Mecklenburg county and its vicinity.

JNO. G. HOSKINS.

Feb. 23, 1832.

Hides & Tan-Bark Wanted.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a large quantity of HIDES, also about two hundred cords of BARK, of which seventy-five cords of white oak will be wanting this season. The highest prices for each will be given. In my absence apply to Jno. G. Hoskins, who will receive both Hides and Bark, and make payment for the same. Goods or Cash will be given, or a part of either, as may suit those who have the articles to dispose of. Early application for engagements would suit my views best.

Feb. 23, 1832.

WM. McW. LONG.

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. E. CLOUGH.

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

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.

1831

15 Dollars Reward

WILL be given to any person for the apprehension and delivery of my boy SANDY, or confining him in jail that I may get him again, if taken within, or twenty dollars if taken without the limits of the county. He is 28 or 29 years of age, a bright mulatto, about five feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made and stout, and of a lordly appearance, with large gray eyes; had on when he went off common negro clothing, the balance of his clothes is very good. I think he has a full suit of brown broadcloth clothes, the coat having a velvet collar; also, a brown water-coat, a good fur hat and a plenty of money. I expect he will endeavor to obtain a free pass and make off—most likely he will change his name.

ISAAC ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, April 10, 1832.

The Editor of the Camden Journal and the Editor of the York and Catawba Journal are requested to insert the above 4 weeks and forward their accounts for collection.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1832.

Matthew M'Laure

vs. William Kernes, Ex'r. of Matthew M'Laure, dec'd.

Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following heirs at law of the said Matthew M'Laure reside beyond the limits of the State, viz: Thomas Steele and Catharine his wife, John Duchworth and Jane his wife, Jane M'Laure, Emily M'Laure, Ezekiel M'Laure, Samuel M'Laure, Matthew Houston and Agniss his wife, Amanda M'Laure, Elizabeth M'Laure, Leah M'Laure, Samuel M'Laure, George Brake and Jane his wife, Matthew M'Laure, Elias Baker and Rebecca his wife, William M'Laure, David Stepp and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Doherty, John Doherty, Adaline Doherty, Maria Doherty, David Doherty, Narcissa Doherty, George Doherty, Mary Doherty, Sandford Yancey and Jane his wife, Joseph Davis and Peggy his wife, Matthew Harris, Samuel Harris, John Harris, Hugh Houston and Martha his wife, Matthew Houston and Joseph M'Laure—Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, for the aforesaid heirs to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to hold for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 11th Monday of February, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price adv. \$3

6185

Cigar smoking has of late years become

very fashionable in London, as well as in many other parts of the Empire. John Bull is not so very knowing as to the quality and flavor of the leaf, as we are here—at least it would seem so, for it is stated as a well authenticated fact, that the greater and more common part of the cigars vended in the Kingdom, and sold at from 8s. to 13s. the hundred, are prepared from the cabbage leaf, soaked in a strong solution of tobacco water.

N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON COLLECTING MANURES—By Dr. Ravenel.

My Dear Sir: I found in one of the late numbers of the 'Agriculturist,' some queries respecting my manuring system. What distance I carted the raw material?—how many loads carted in per day?—of what relative value the negroes engaged in making manures! &c. &c. I would have written you before on the subject, and given a detail of my management, but the book was borrowed soon after its arrival and has not yet been returned. I presume your correspondent is not very anxious about it; perhaps he only wanted to lengthen his communication; however, to you I will note down a few remarks, which, by the bye, will probably be of no consequence to either you or him. The nearest portion of my pine land is about half a mile, the most remote about one and a half miles; the average distance may therefore be computed at one mile. During the short days of winter I cart from the nearest part, and in the long days of summer I cart the greater part from one to one and a half miles, by which means I bring in the same number of loads—ten per day; this last season, however, from May to October, I got twelve loads carted in per day. My cart, drawn by a single mule, is eight feet long, three feet high and three wide; the body is composed of very light materials—cypress boards half an inch thick, five or six inches wide, nailed on three inches apart. I have always preferred carting up on the day the leaves are raked; if they are allowed to remain some time they become wet and heavy, and not so much of the straw can be brought in; another reason is, that the two negroes, (the one who rakes and the other who carts) are jointly responsible for the performance of the task, and if other negroes are sent out to rake, on whom there is to be no responsibility for the number of loads brought in each day, they will, in all probability, rake it in places almost inaccessible to a cart, or at any rate where it is difficult for a cart to get at it. A few years ago I turned out all hands one week in August, and raked up a considerable parcel, much of which I could never cart up from the difficulty of getting a cart to the heaps.

I have two pens, one for the winter, the other for the summer stock. I commence carting into the summer-pen about the first of April, and continue supplying that pen until the first of November, all of which goes on my cotton lands. The winter-pen, which is supplied from November to April, is put on corn and potato lands, with the assistance of the stable manure.

Of the labor of the two negroes employed in raking and carting in the raw material, I can hardly make a correct estimate. At the place where I live I plant fifty acres of corn, and have averaged for the last five years twenty bushels per acre; previous to manuring, it was planted every alternate year and yielded about twelve bushels; there is a gain of eight bushels per acre, amounting to four hundred bushels, which would require an additional planting of near thirty-three acres. I have never made any comparative calculation of the increased production of cotton from the manuring system; but believe one in the same ratio for that of the corn would be a just one. The comparison of my present crop with that of years previous to manuring may be a correct one. I have eighty-seven acres of cotton now at this place, and eighty-three at the other place, all manured at the rate of twelve large ox-cart loads to the acre, both fields planted for seven years in succession; previous to manuring they rarely ever yielded more than seventy-five weight the acre; this year I believe I shall make one hundred and fifty weight, probably more. That part of my cotton crop not manured, about one hundred and twenty acres, which is planted on land originally much better than that which is manured will not exceed one hundred weight. The unmanured portion of my fields is never planted more than two years in succession, and a part of it only every other year.

I have thrown together a few ideas which I am not vain enough to believe can be of any importance to yourself or any body else.

I remain with sincere regard,

H. RAVENEL.

Mr. LOWELL, of Roxbury, Mass., in a letter to the editor of the New-England Farmer, states that his orchards have suffered more by the last severe winter, than in any other, for 47 years. He thinks the growth of last year entirely destroyed.

The Editor of the New-York Journal of Commerce, in looking at the list of yeas and nays of the Senate, in 1816, on the question of incorporating the United States Bank, finds among its opponents Messrs. GORE, KING, WEINSTER, PICKENS, &c. all of them leading federalists; and among its supporters JOHN C. CALHOUN, WILSON LEWIS (the present Governor of Georgia,) JOHN FORTSON, and, in short the entire Delegation of Georgia and South-Carolina, with three exceptions.

REMARKS OF MR. STANBURY.

On the motion of the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referring the affidavit of John McIntock, alleging certain charges of official misconduct against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset, in Maine, and that the papers be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Stanbery, of Ohio, said he hoped the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further consideration of this matter, would not prevail. It is admitted, (said he,) that the Collector is an officer liable to be impeached by the Constitution; and that if the charges made against him be true, they constitute an impeachable offence. But it seems to be thought, that because he was appointed by the President, and removable at his pleasure, that it would be encroaching upon the President's prerogative, for the House to meddle with the officer. I rise chiefly for the purpose of entering my protest against this doctrine. If this House sanction it, we will relinquish the most salutary power vested in us by the Constitution.

Is it certain, if the most satisfactory proof were made of the guilt of this officer, that he would be removed by the Head of the Treasury Department, or by the President? Sir, the People whom I represent, have tried the experiment of endeavoring to effect the removal of a United States' officer by making complaints against him to the Head of a Department. The Superintendent of the Cumberland Road in Ohio was guilty, not only of defrauding the Government, but of oppressing and defrauding individuals with whom contracts were made, for the construction of the road. Added to this, he was notoriously incompetent to the discharge of the duties of his office. Complaints were made to the late Secretary of War, who sent a respectable and intelligent officer of the Army to investigate the charges. This officer, (Major Talcott,) did on the spot enter into a laborious investigation of the conduct of the Superintendent. He took the testimony of witnesses on oath, and the Superintendent had every opportunity of making his defence. The testimony, accompanied by the report of Major Talcott, was transmitted to the War Department. I have heard, (for I have not read the testimony or the report, but I have no doubt of the fact,) that the testimony did most fully prove the charges made against the Superintendent, and the report of Major Talcott recommended his removal.—Well, Sir, was the Superintendent removed? No such thing. He still holds the office; and, notwithstanding the great interest which Ohio has in the continuation of this road, I believe most of her Representatives feel almost indifferent whether any further appropriation be made, if this Superintendent is permitted to hold his office. We know that the money will be wasted, and that the work will languish.

The Superintendent of the Cumberland Road is not the only officer who has been suffered to continue in office, after proofs of his transgressions had reached the President. Was the late Secretary of War removed in consequence of his attempt, fraudulently, to give to Governor Houston the contract for Indian rations? I derive my knowledge of this transaction, not from the columns of the Telegraph. The whole affair was known to me at the time it took place. The Editor of the Telegraph gives himself too much honor for defeating this attempted fraud. I understood that it was in consequence of the remonstrances of the Delegate from Arkansas, that the contract was not completed. There is one fact, however, for which I am indebted to the Telegraph; and that is, that the President had full knowledge of the business, and that it did not meet with his disapprobation.

Is not William B. Lewis still suffered to hold his office? And is any further proof needed to convince any man of his guilt?

Unlimited confidence in the President is a doctrine unknown to the Constitution. We are placed here, to check the Executive.—But now, it is thought the only mark of genuine patriotism is to profess the most unbounded devotion to the will of the President; and the conduct of every officer favored by the President, must be exempt from enquiry or censure. "It does not become us," said a Roman knight, in the Senate, boasting of his friendship for Sejanus, and addressing himself to Tiberius—"it does not become us to inquire into the person you are pleased to prefer above others, or into reason. To you Heaven has given a consummate judgment. To us there remains the glory of a cheerful obedience." Language fit for the ears of a tyrant, master of the lives and property of his subjects; but most unfit for the ears of the Chief Magistrate of a Free People, holding his power by their will, and responsible to them for its abuse.

The Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist E. Church are now in session at Wilmington, Del. About 150 clergymen are in attendance.

The Legislature of the State of PENNSYLVANIA adjourned early on Thursday morning, to meet again on the 29th of May.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 16.—"Very like a Whale."

—Early yesterday morning a whale of the right-whale species was harpooned about 15 miles S. E. of the Hook, by some whitemen from New London, on board the fishing-smack Fair Lady of that port, Captain James Chapman, who had visited our waters for this express purpose. He was towed up to town in the course of that day, or rather to Brooklyn, where he arrived just at dusk. We there took a look at him; but he was so much under water, and withal it was so dark, that we could not judge accurately of his merits. We were, however, informed by the whitemen, that he was 55 to 60 ft. in length; 8 or 10 feet through, in the largest place; and would yield from 45 to 50 bbls. of oil. They consider him worth about \$500, apart from the accidental value which he derived from being a stranger in a strange city. It is most likely he will be exhibited for a day or two as a show.—Several other whales were seen from the same vessel in the region of the Hook, and it is not improbable some further captures will be made. The whitemen who made this prize were about 10 in number, most of them recently from a voyage to the Pacific.

Crowds of people of both sexes were this morning hurrying down to Castle Garden to behold the prize, whose capture is noticed as above in the Journal of Commerce. "This fish like animal," which is not a fish, now lies floating on the outside of the fort, with numbers of boys and children of a larger growth, promenading about its white breast, and thrusting penknives into the blubber.

"The whale is not a fish," says a distinguished naturalist, because "its lungs, heart, intestines, &c. resemble those of quadrupeds; they breathe by lungs, not by gills; suckle their young; have no scales, and a horizontal tail, the reverse of fishes. And whales are classed with mammalia, because, although their home be entirely in the depth of the waters, they have several features in common with the larger quadrupeds: they have a heart with two ventricles or cavities, and lungs through which they respire; and are unable to separate the air from the water, as fishes do, by means of their gills.—Hence it is a vulgar error to call the whale a fish; yet he is entirely an inhabitant of the sea, having a tail, while his front limbs much more resemble fins than legs, and are solely used for pawing the deep.

The breast fins of a whale, instead of being composed of straight spines like those of fishes, they conceal bones and muscles formed very like the fore legs of land animals; but so enveloped in dense skins, that the fingers have no separate motion, though the hand is flat, very pliant, large and strong, enabling the whale to sustain the young closely compressed to its body, as was remarked by Aristotle.—Dr. Haywood.

An old Tombstone.—In digging a cellar for a house, about to be built in Second street, a few doors below Chestnut, some human bones were discovered, and afterwards a tombstone, bearing date 1715.—Above these relics of another century, there was apparently "made ground," indicating the inference that the site, in former times, had been occupied as a grave-yard. The tombstone bore the record of the decease of "M—Fane,"

who departed this life at the age of 64.—Some of our antiquaries may probably be enabled to furnish some interesting reminiscences upon this subject.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Portland Courier puts a complete extinguisher upon the Maine Cholera story. The editor says, Capt. Moore, of brig Paulina, has called upon him, and stated that the whole story told by the young man at Topsham, to Dr. McKeen, about the Cholera having been on board that vessel, is a fabrication—that no case of Cholera had existed among his crew while at Hamburg, nor on board any vessel near him, and that no person on board her ever had any symptoms of such a disorder.

In speaking of the wonderful natural resources of the State of Maine, the Gardiner Chronicle remarks:—

"We have sulphuret of iron, or copperas rock, sufficient to make copperas enough, when added to our marble bark, to dye all creation black as the dark ages of Egypt."

Large Cargo.—The cargo of the American ship Hogarth, Captain Allen, cleared at Charleston on the 30th ult. for Havre, by Messrs. Pitrey, Viol & Co. consists of 466,209 lbs. of cotton, and 161 bbls. of rice, and is valued at \$66,110.

The young Jules de Lasteyrie, grandson of General Lafayette, who was one of his grandfather's aides-de-camp during the General's command of the National Guards, has joined the expedition of Don Pedro as a volunteer.

A little girl at Hagerstown, Maryland, a few days since, after jumping the rope 107 times in succession, was taken very dangerously ill, and her life was for a time despaired of.