

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, SEPTEMBER 18, 1832.

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*All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Administrator's Notice.
THE Subscriber having qualified at the August Court, as administrator on the estate of Bryan W. Taylor, dec'd. hereby notifies those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
SAM'L. TAYLOR, Adm'r.
August 31, 1832.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Charlotte, 1st Sept. 1832.
TO THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 1ST REGIMENT OF MECKLENBURG, N. C.
YOU are commanded to appear at the Court-House in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 11th day of October next, for the purpose of drill, armed with side arms, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Captains commanding companies are hereby ordered to appear at the Court-House with their companies under their command, for the purpose of drill review and inspection, on Friday, the 12th of October, armed as the law directs, with 6 rounds of blank cartridges, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of
JOHN SLOAN, Col. Comd't.
WM. W. LONG, Adj't.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
THE 69th Regiment of North-Carolina Militia will parade at their usual Regimental parade ground, on Tuesday, the 9th day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of Review.
The Commissioned and non-Commissioned Officers and musicians will attend on the day previous for the purpose of drill.
By order of the Col. Comd't.
WM. W. LIDE, Adj't.
69th Regiment N. C. Militia.
August 29th, 1832.

MILITARY ORDERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS,
Concord, August 28, 1832.
THE Commanding Officers, belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of the North-Carolina Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Concord, on Thursday, the 27th of September next, with their respective subalterns and privates, equipped according to law, for Review. The Regiment will be formed at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Officers belonging to said Regiment are hereby commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 19th of September next, equipped as required by law, for drill and other exercise, prepared to form the line at 11 o'clock, A. M.
By order of
WM. C. MEANS, Col. Comd't.
CHAS. J. HARRIS, Adj't.

THE Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry are commanded to appear on their usual parade ground, on Wednesday the 19th of Sept. at 11 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the law directs.
WM. H. NEEL, Captain.
August 31st, 1832.

Extract of a letter from Louisville, Ken. Aug. 12.
"As you no doubt are pretty much in the dumps, I will tell you the subject of a caricature about to be published here; but first the story, which is true:—A farmer in this neighborhood has a stupid negro, whom he set to ploughing, but not having much faith in his judgment, told him, "Josey, you see that cow?" "Yes massa." "Well, then, plough up to the cow." "Yes massa." After these explicit directions, the master left the field. As long as the cow stood still, Josey ploughed as straight as a shingle, but the cow had whims of her own, and would be promandering the field, and Josey after her; so, instead of making straight furrows, Josey made them of all sorts of angles, round and square, short and long, acute and obtuse, &c. So much for following the cow. Now, says you, where is the application?—Jacksonism.
I hope the Pennsylvania Joseys will not plough on to the cow."

An acre of ground in the vicinity of Newburyport, Mass. produced last year 646 bushels of onions, from three pounds of seed.

- MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FOR 1832.**
- (BY REQUEST.)*
From the Arkansas Gazette.
DENTAL SURGERY.—No. III.
- We are often asked, what is the existing cause of decay in the teeth? We reply: Disease may be brought on in the teeth either from increased, suppressed, or diminished action.—Warm, and stimulant substances will increase the velocity of the circulating fluids. This increase is succeeded by corresponding debility. For instance; any stimulant taken into the system will increase arterial action for a time; but as the effects of the stimulus subside, the pulse sinks as far below the standard of health as it was above it, when under the influence of the stimulants. So with the teeth. If this debility be long continued, it may never be able to recover a healthy action. This, in the teeth, is sure to result in mortification of the part.—Cold and astringent substances diminish the action in the teeth. It may never recover. Mortification is the consequence. By pressure on the teeth, or parts of them, the action of the circulation may be suppressed. It cannot recover. Hence the tooth decay. In what part of the teeth does gangrene usually commence? Answer: generally immediately under the enamel; because these parts are most remote from the centre of circulation, consequently less nourishment is afforded them. The first evidence of the existence of disease, is discoloration, which may be seen through the enamel. It re-acts upon the healthy portion adjoining it; this on the next, and so on, till a large portion is diseased. It now becomes curious, and as it offers but little resistance the enamel either breaks in or becomes decayed also. Now there is a large cavity. This sometimes appears during the time of eating, and for the first time the patient is apprized of disease in a tooth; and perhaps thinks he has broken a sound tooth. Now is the time to have the tooth saved. Why do the upper front teeth frequently decay before any others? They decay before the under front teeth, because they are more exposed to the air, &c. the lip sticking the under teeth; and the saliva which is usually about them, keeps up the equilibrium of temperature in them. They decay in the sides before the molar teeth, because there is more pressure upon them. They being smaller, offer but little resistance, and there is an inclination of all the back teeth towards them. Why do the dens sapientia almost invariably decay; because they appear at a late period, as their name implies, when there is less nourishment afforded them than at an earlier period. Why are the teeth of females generally more apt to decay than those of the other sex? Because they participate in the feebleness of their constitution; there being a greater proportion of animal than earthy matter in their structure; the former of which is more subject to decay than the latter.
- Why is the pain of tooth-ache more excruciating than any other? Because the structure of the teeth is so dense that their form cannot be altered; they cannot permit the nerve to swell; and the moment inflammation takes place in the nerve, instead of being mitigated by the recession of the tooth, it is increased by the resistance it offers. When swelling takes place in a part affected with rheumatism, the acuteness of the pain is abated, because the pressure on the diseased part is removed. Why is more pain experienced in the extraction of a tooth that aches, than one which does not ache?—Because the nerve is swollen and inflamed. It is more painful for a diseased portion of flesh to be touched, than a sound one.
- PHILANTHROPIST.**
- A man gives an account in the Charleston Courier of a gross outrage committed on his person in the streets, and attributes it to political hostility. He says he got "somewhat intoxicated" at night, and when he came to himself in the morning, he was lying in the Public Market, tarred all over, his head shaved, and one of his whiskers shaved off, his pantaloons and coat cut, and his body mutilated. He knows no other reason for all this, but that he is a Union man. We think he must have been "gloriously drunk" to have undergone all this without waking.
- A general riot had taken place at the house of a Mr. Campbell, a few nights before, and the parties are edifying the public with their different versions of it.
- Fayetteville Observer.**
- "In spite of your teeth."—Judge Brackenbridge who has lately made some stir in the political world, and who is a conical son of a conical father, resided some years in Florida, it is said after he was engaged to be married to a lady in one of the Middle States. During this time, her beauty was impaired by the loss of one or two of her fore teeth. This circumstance gave her some uneasiness; and when she appeared in the presence of her lover, after his return from Florida, she asked him if he thought her much altered.—He replied that he saw no alteration, except in her fore teeth; but, said he, I do not regard that, I'll marry you in spite of your teeth.

Foreign Intelligence.
LATER FROM ENGLAND.
NEW-YORK, September 3.—The news schooner Courier and Enquirer, boarded on Saturday, in sight of Fire Island Light, the fine new ship Orpheus, Capt. Cobb, and this morning our Collector reached town with London papers of the 23d July, being three days later than before received. Our Liverpool dates are of the 25th, the day Capt. Cobb left that place, though his pilot did not quit him till the 27th.
No arrival has taken place in England, since our previous accounts from Portugal, and consequently we have no further intelligence whatever of the expedition of Don Pedro. It is stated that private letters from Paris coming from a quarter which has access to first rate information say, that the Spanish Ambassador at Lisbon directs by order of his court all the measures of Don Miguel, whose ministers at the present moment are mere cyphers, they having explicitly to obey the orders of their master, and he himself being under the sole guidance of Spain. The British government seem, however, determined to see fair play between the two brothers, the new English envoy to Lisbon having despatched an officer to the Spanish army on the frontiers, who is to report to him every movement made by that body of troops.
Belgium and Holland still continued to occupy a considerable share of public attention. The London Conference it is stated have agreed upon certain new propositions for the settlement of the question. This scheme, which is to be embodied in a sixty-seventh protocol, commences by expressing the satisfaction of the Conference at the willingness exhibited by the King of Holland in his last propositions to come to an arrangement, and though they declare these propositions inadmissible, express their readiness to change some points in their project of a treaty for the dissolution of the union between Holland and Belgium. This alteration appears to be the appointment of commissioners by the two powers, to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle, to negotiate and conclude an arrangement in relation to the division of territory and at Utrecht in relation to the division of the National debt. On the subject of the navigation of the rivers which separate or traverse at the same time the Dutch and Belgian territory, the Conference however say, it is to be understood that the principles already laid down by them shall be definitely adopted.
We are happy to perceive that the destruction of Antwerp, which was threatened, according to our last accounts, by the Baron Chasse, who commands the citadel, is, at least for the present, averted. One letter from Brussels states, that it was believed the King of Holland, in order to gain time, would propose to leave the settlement of all the disputed points to the arbitration of the United States.
The arrangement which places a son of the King of Bavaria on the throne of Greece, appears to be very unpopular in London. It is believed that he will be a mere tool in the hands of Russia. The guarantee given by England for the payment of a loan to be raised for prince Otho, had been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons, as had also again, the Russian Dutch loan; the ministers, who were rather rudely assailed by the Tory members, carried their point by large majorities.
The late resolution of the Diet of Frankfurt continues to be the subject of general discussion and reprobation in both the English and French papers. By the last private letters received at Paris from Switzerland and Germany, it is asserted that the people there are confident of their strength, and resolved to struggle against the confederate despots. Great disturbances growing out of the infamous proscription of the Polish patriots by Russia, still continue to exist in Lithuania.
We lament to perceive that the Cholera prevails to a serious extent in London and throughout England generally. The Government will not publish official reports of the state of health of the metropolis, yet it is evident from many circumstances, that the pestilence is making great ravages there. A man who was taken up for theft, died with the disease between the time of his first and second examination at the police office, twenty-four hours. The subject of tithes in Ireland, and the putting down by government of large assemblages of people in that country, still give rise to very uncerimonious debates in the House of Commons. In these, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Stauley, the Irish Secretary, are the most prominent speakers.
We refer our readers to the remarks made by two London journals in relation to Commissioners who are to be sent out to this country, by a Committee of the House of Commons, to inquire into our banking system.
ENGLAND.
LONDON, July 21.—We understand that it has been strongly recommended to Government, as connected with the present investigation into the affairs of banking, to

send one or more persons to the United States, to collect information relative to the American system of banking and currency. This is a step which might certainly be taken with advantage, and if the inquiry is to be carried over—as it ought to be, if fair play is given to it—to the next session of Parliament, there will be abundant time for the purpose. The difficulties of this important subject are only to be mastered by bringing together all the information that can be obtained, and the United States present a very important field of inquiry.
In that country the trade of banking and currency is perfectly free. There is a Government bank, the renewal of whose charter is, like our own, at this moment under consideration; but it has had no monopoly, and has had to maintain the competition with other banks, of which there is about 300. It has, however, by its position, necessarily great influence over the whole of them.
The Americans, we believe, have had one, if not more, national banks before this, but have dissolved them; and a committee of Congress have even gone the length of recommending the dissolution of this also, but on what grounds we are not aware.—The cause of its establishment, however, is very curious. In the period between 1814 and 1817, the banks in a majority of the States stopped payment by general consent, and their notes came to be depreciated upwards of 20 per cent. This state of things it became desirable for the Congress to remedy, and as the law had provided no power to interfere, the United States Bank was established to break up the general combination, and compel them, by paying in cash, to do the same. This effect its establishment had, and a most tremendous crash followed. The banks were compelled to contract their issues at least one third; many of them failed, and all classes, but the commercial classes, more especially, were involved in the greatest distress.
Much difference of opinion exists here on the merits of the American system—some treating it as quite perfect, and others drawing conclusions from it of a wholly opposite nature. In the absence, however, of proper materials, it is obvious that no conclusion can be perfectly relied on, and that the proper course is to obtain correct information, which will not be difficult, as the Americans have for many years compelled their banks to publish an annual statement of their affairs, innumerable reports of which are, in fact, extant. These properly analyzed, divested of the local matters they may contain, and compressed into a sort of historical narrative, will form a very valuable document, and help any deficiency in our own experience of the subject.—*The Times.*

LONDON, July 21.
We have been rather surprised at a statement made in the Morning Chronicle, that it had been strongly recommended to Ministers to despatch persons to the United States, to obtain information relative to the American system of Banking, with a view of enlightening the Parliamentary Committee now sitting on the renewal of the Bank Charter. There is no circumstance connected with the history of banking and currency in America, that cannot be sufficiently ascertained from persons now resident in this country, without being at the expense of a special mission across the Atlantic.
We believe, indeed, that the sum and substance of such inquiry will be found to prove, that although in some of the remote districts, whose intercourse was difficult and expensive, the local banks have been for a time beneficial, that the power of coining paper money at discretion has led to expensive and unqualified mischief by the ruinous fluctuating prices that it has produced. We are aware that a nominal security has been exacted from the American banks, as a check upon the amount of their issues, by obliging them to produce a certain proportionate amount of specie, but we are also aware that the legislation has been so universally evaded by borrowing in all quarters, to meet the examination of the public inspectors, that it has virtually tended to deceive, rather than give security to the public. The fact is, there can be no adequate and efficient security for a paper currency, but by the establishment of one national bank of issue, under check and control, particularly in a country engaged in foreign commerce.—*True Sun.*

GERMANY.
MANHEIM, July 15.—The wish to unite the whole of Germany into one kingdom gains ground daily, and is the subject of discussion in the *salon* and the *café*. The people speak boldly, and declare they are determined never to be satisfied until this object is obtained. They pretend that at present they are the shuttlecocks of Europe—their country the field of battle, on which disputes, to which they are no parties, are decided—that they are at the will and mercy of their powerful neighbors—that they are bought and sold like slaves—

TOWNS.
Town of Fayetteville—Louis D. Henry.
Town of Wilmington—Daniel Sherwood.
Town of Newbern—Charles G. Shepard.
Town of Salisbury—Burton Craige.
Town of Halifax—William L. Long.
Town of Hillsborough—Thos. J. Faddis.
Town of Edenton—Samuel T. Sawyer.