

*J. W. H. Seal.*

# MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, 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. III.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1832.

NO. 106.

**THE Miners' & Farmers' Journal** is printed and published every Saturday morning at *Two Dollars* per annum, if paid in advance; *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance; *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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 91 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.

## MECKLENBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution is designed to furnish a thorough and complete course of study for the education of young Ladies. In addition to the common and higher branches of English Study, are taught the Latin, Greek, French and Italian Languages, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, and a variety of Plain and Ornamental Needlework.

The next Session will commence on Tuesday, October 23d, and continue five months. Tuition in the Elementary Studies \$10. The customary additional charges are made for the higher branches. No pupil will be received for less than a session.

WM. DAVIDSON, WM. CARSON, WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustees. SAM'L. MOORE, JOHN IRWIN. Charlotte, Sept. 12th, 1832.

## \$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Big Sugar Creek, 8 miles S. E. of Charlotte, N. C. on the 18th inst. a negro man named MINGO, about 21 years of age, well proportioned with a round face, dark complexion and good countenance; he is about five feet 8 or 10 inches high. He wore away a blue coat, somewhat worn, white linen pantaloons with a low crown wool hat.—Any person apprehending or returning said boy shall receive the above reward.

CYRUS WILLIAMSON. Sept. 26, 1832.

## STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, living 4 miles west of Charlotte, on Tuesday night, the 18th inst. a black MARE, about 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years of age, blind in the left eye, no particular marks recollected. The mane and tail may be cut off to alter the mare. Any person taking up said mare shall be suitably rewarded. ELIZABETH BERRYHILL. Sept. 22, 1832.

## MANSION HOTEL.



The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and commodious House in the Town of Wadesboro, known as CASH'S HOTEL, and that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense, to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY. Wadesboro, Sept. 1832.—704716

## LOST.

AT Sugar Creek Church, during the Sacrament, held on the 1st inst., a Small POCKET BOOK, containing some money, among which was a Cape Fear note for one dollar which has been pasted and on the back of which are the letters W. I. W.; also some change in Silver and a one dollar bill on B. Oates and Sundry other papers. Any person finding the same and returning it to me or leaving it at Mr. Spring's Store shall be liberally rewarded. The amount of money in the pocket book not recollected, but supposed to be between 7 and 10 dollars.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER. Sept. 10, 1832.

## NEW BINDERY.



WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a BINDERY. Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who copies well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. J. GALES & SON.

Being Publishers of the Reports of the Supreme Court, such of the Subscribers as that Work as choose to send their Nos. to him to bind, will have them carefully attended to, and the Indexes and all deficient Numbers supplied. Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estates of John Black, William Reid and Martin Steel, dec'd. are hereby requested to make settlement immediately, as I can give no longer indulgence—if they neglect this notice they may expect to find their names and accounts in the hands of an officer. Also, all persons having claims against the said estates are requested to present them prepared for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar against them.

WM. BLACK. Sept. 12th, 1832.

## Constitution of No. Carolina, AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale at this Office, a few copies of a Pamphlet containing the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Declaration of Independence. Price, 25 cts.

## Administrator's Sale.

ON the 10th of October next, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of the late A. G. Wilkinson, now in the possession of his widow, at whose residence the sale will take place. There is also some ready made Clothing, some Tailor's Shop Furniture, such as Shears, Irons, and one or two Squares and Scales, all of which will be sold at the same time. A credit of six months will be given for all sum over \$5, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, under five, cash.

A. GRAHAM, Adm'r. Charlotte, Sept. 25, 1832.

## TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 23d inst. a negro man whose name is DAVID, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion—he says he belongs to Barnett Castle, living about 10 miles from Chester Court House, S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. S. MC CONAUGHEE, Sheriff. Sept. 27, 1832.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Martin Leebour vs. Original attachment, levied on the defendant's interest in a tract of land that Mrs. Griffith lives on, adjoining the lands of James Walker, William Walker and others.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in November next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. Witness Isaac Alexander, clerk of said Court, at O.E.S. the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1832. Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. l. c. Price adv. \$2.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

On the Culture of Wheat; by THOMAS PARKER. Rocky Grove, Albemarle District, 30th April, 1832.

Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, to communicate to you such observations and remarks on agricultural subjects as my experience may suggest, I forward to you an extract from my note book on the cultivation of Wheat. The style is laconic, and seemingly dogmatical, but it never was intended for the public eye. The opinions expressed have been formed upon careful examination and minute down for my own government as the result of my own experience; for I am one of those old-fashioned farmers, who keep a note book, in which I enter such remarks on agriculture, from time to time, as occurrence presents to my mind, and which I occasionally refer to. If such extracts are acceptable to you, I may, as occasion offers, forward you more of them. You are at liberty to make use of the present as you think fit.

Having raised crops of the different kinds of wheat cultivated in this section of country; in future sow the Haley wheat for an early crop, and the Lawler for a late one. The former is generally harvested the last of May, the latter about the middle of June. The Haley wheat does not make as white flour as the Little White wheat, but it does not require as strong land. The Lawler wheat makes very white flour, is a sweet wheat, and yields to the quantity of grain more flour than the other late wheats. The early wheat is frequently injured by the rust in the summer before harvest. To ensure, therefore, a plenty of what flour for family use, sow both Haley and Lawler. The Haley may be sowed on any strong land as you please, whilst on very strong land the Lawler will, even in a moderately wet spring and summer, grow too rank and much of it fall down. Sow the Haley wheat from the middle of November to the middle of December, if sown on strong land not before the first of December, or the danger from the late frosts in the spring will be considerable. Sow the Lawler in October, the middle of the month is a very good time; if sown earlier, there is danger to the crop from the fall fly, if sown later than October, the rust is to be apprehended. The practice of ploughing in the seed deep, though better than that of barely scratching in the seed without previously breaking up the land deeply, is nevertheless erroneous; for seed ploughed in deep will come up irregularly and a loss will be sustained thereby. It is said, that the deeply covered wheat stands a severe winter best, as the roots are so much deeper in the ground. This is a mistake, for when the deeply covered wheat gets up it forms new roots near the surface of the ground, and its former deeply covered roots first get mouldy, then die and soon rot. The true reason why deeply covered wheat stands the winter best is, that the ground being well and deeply broken up, the wheat crop derives the same advantage therefrom that all other crops do:—the winter frosts find the wheat more forward, stronger, and better rooted, although the roots, where they spring from the stalk, are no deeper under ground from deep covering than from shallow covering. In preparing to sow wheat, first break up the ground deeply and thoroughly with the plough, the deeper the

better; then lay off lands ten or twelve feet wide across the ploughing; sow thereon broadcast a bushel of Lawler, or 3 pecks of Haley to the acre. By the sowing of Lawler thus thick it is induced, I am disposed to think, to shoot up much earlier in the spring than it will do if it is allowed too much room to stool, and by bringing it forward early as possible, there is less danger of rust; at any rate, if the land is good for any thing, a bushel is not too much. So, also, as it is important to sow the Haley sufficiently early in the fall, as that it may gain strength before the severe winter frosts set in, and equally important to prevent it from running up too early in the spring for fear of a late frost, 3 pecks to the acre is sufficient, as this will give it room enough for stooling and according to the opinion I have formed will backen it somewhat.—When the seed is sown, plough it in lightly and level the ground with dragging a brush over it, or harrow in the seed with a large heavy harrow drawn by two horses. Respectfully, your obdt serv't. THOMAS PARKER.

[BY REQUEST.] From the Arkansas Gazette. DENTAL SURGERY.—No. IV.

We now proceed to notice the various operations necessary to be performed on the teeth, the indications for them and the order, in which they should be performed.

1. Extracting the teeth.—There are but few persons who have arrived at 20 years of age, who have not been obliged to submit to it at one time or other. There are more skill and judgment required to perform this operation than persons generally imagine. Almost any one who has strength sufficient, can extract a tooth after some manner.—But he may inflict infinitely more pain than is absolutely necessary; besides there is great danger of doing serious injury to the jaw. We lay it down as a general rule, that no person should perform this operation that is not acquainted with the anatomy of the parts, and then not without an assortment of instruments suited to every case. But it is foreign to our purpose to enter into a description of these instruments, or the manner in which they should be used. The indications for extracting adult teeth are the following: 1. To prevent or remove irregularity, inconsequence and deformity. The second bicuspid teeth on each side should generally be removed for this purpose; for if one be removed, we must remove the other also; if we do not, the teeth will all incline to the side from which the tooth has been extracted. The front teeth not only become regular by this means, but the dentures superior, and other molar teeth, are apt to be much more perfect and large. 2. When a molar tooth is so far decayed that it is impossible to save it, it should invariably be extracted. 3. Teeth which are the cause of gum-bles, whether externally decayed or not, should be removed. 4. Teeth which are the suspected cause of nervous affections should be extracted. The front teeth, namely, the canine and incisor teeth, should never be extracted, unless they are the cause of gum-bles, nervous affections, &c. but if decayed so that they cannot be saved, should be cut off, and a tooth grafted on them. 5. All useless stumps and roots of teeth should invariably be extracted. They injure the other teeth, keep up an irritation in the mouth, and are the cause of an unpleasant breath. There is seldom much pain in having them removed, as the nerve is dead and a great portion of the fangs absorbed. 6. All supernumerary teeth should be extracted as early as possible.

2. Sealing the teeth, or removing foreign matter from them, is one of the most important operations in Dental Surgery.—The tartar which collects upon the teeth is deposited from the saliva. It may collect on all teeth, but is generally found in greater quantities on the inner side of the lower front teeth. Sometimes scales of it become loose and drop off; and many, when this is the case, conclude they have lost a portion of a tooth. This deposit generally collects slowly. It adheres closely to the teeth and insinuates itself between the teeth and gums. The gums are detached from the teeth, become inflamed, and bleed on the slightest touch. Ultimately the gums and alveolar processes are absorbed, the tooth become loose and drop out. This accumulation may be prevented by the use of the brush three times a day. And instead of its being a task to use it, it will be a pleasure, after the habit is once formed. When the accumulation has taken place, the only way to remove it is with instruments made for the purpose. Then the use of the brush will prevent a re-accumulation. Thus with a little expense and trouble persons might keep their mouths clean, and save their teeth, which otherwise they may lose.

3. Filing or separating the teeth. The indications for the performance of this operation, are, first, when the teeth are superficially decayed, and the diseased portion can be removed by this operation; and, secondly, when they are so far decayed between the teeth as to require plugging, they

should be separated to give room for the performance of the operation.

4. Plugging the teeth. If properly done, this is one of the most useful operations in Dental Surgery. The indication for performing this operation is, when there is a cavity in the tooth sufficiently deep to retain the stopping. Where decay once commences, it will continue to progress until the tooth is entirely destroyed. It is of consequence to put a stop to the disease as soon as possible. It often happens that disease has progressed to a considerable extent into the bony part of the tooth, when there is a very small cavity externally, or none, at all. But discoloration shows the existence of disease. Now is the time to save the tooth. When it is determined to plug the tooth, in the first place every trace of disease should be removed; for, if any remain, it will continue to progress until the tooth is destroyed. Then the cavity should be wiped perfectly dry, and stopping with gold, platinum, or tin foil, immediately introduced, and made solid by pressure, and smoothed with burnisher. By thus plugging the teeth, the decay may be entirely arrested and the teeth serve as well for mastication as if they were not at all decayed.

5. Inserting teeth. We shall not pretend to enumerate the various methods by which teeth have been, and yet are, inserted. Suffice it to say, there were but three now adopted by scientific Dentists. The first is, to fasten the tooth to the root, by means of a pivot, called ingrafting. 2. Where the roots are gone, by means of a plate and clasp, attached or fastened around the other teeth. The bicuspid teeth, it sounds are preferred for this purpose. 3. By means of a spring, when a whole set is inserted. The practice of transplanting teeth is now exploded by all scientific Dentists. Persons whose front teeth are so far decayed that they cannot be saved by filling and plugging, should have them excised, and teeth inserted upon the roots. By having it done while the roots are good, they will always remain so. Teeth have two means of support—the lining and investing membrane. If the former be destroyed, by excluding external agents with teeth judiciously ingrafted, the investing membrane will give support sufficient to prevent decay and absorption of the fangs.

It is important to remove all foreign bodies from between the teeth by means of a tooth-pick. The common quill is preferable to any thing else for this purpose. All metallic substances should be rejected on account of their mechanical action and chemical effects upon the teeth and gums.

We are now done. Enough has been said to direct the reader's attention to the care of his teeth—to show him when the aid of a Dentist is called for—and to enable him to discriminate between a scientific and judicious operative Dentist, and a mere mechanical pretender to the science.

## PHILANTHROPIST.

Only one spur.—Butler, in his Hudibras, said a great many witty, and some other useful things; his amusing discovery that if one side of a horse be spurred, the other will keep up of its own accord, certainly evinces a knowledge of the habits of that animal, and may with propriety be applied to many other sorts of things upon which we may undertake to drive through the world.

Tradesmen of small capital frequently despair because they cannot "make the mare go" for the why, they have but one spur, and never thought of such a thing as the possibility of one part of their business being brought on by spurring the other, wherefore they leave their heels dangling, let go the reins, and give up the chase until fortune shall favor them with the full complement of spurs;—let them study the philosophy of Hudibras, seat themselves steadily in the saddle of their undertaking, tug lustily with the one spur, and all the principles of motion guarantee the going forward of the whole horse.—Franklin Dai. Adv.

CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.—A lawyer, at a circuit town, in Ireland, dropped a ten pound note under the table, while playing at cards at the inn. He did not discover his loss until he was going to bed, but then returned immediately. On reaching the room he was met by the waiter, who said, "I know what you want, sir, you have lost some thing." Yes, I have lost a ten pound note." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thanks, my good lad, here's a sovereign for you." "No, sir, I want no reward for being honest; but, looking at him with a knowing grin, "wasn't it lucky none of the gentlemen found it!" [Athenaeum.]

Mortality among free blacks.—The Baltimore Patriot says that of 178 deaths which occurred in that city in one week 78 were of colored persons; 75 of whom were free! The extraordinary mortality among this class of people, is attributed to their dissoluteness and imprudent use of unwholesome fruit.

From the Yackin and Cattauba Journal.

Pursuant to public notice heretofore given, a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus was held at the Court-House in Concord, on Saturday, the 22d of September, composed of all, without distinction of party, friendly to the Union.

On motion, Joseph Young, Esq. was called to the chair, and James G. Spears, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a short and pertinent address from the chair, he was succeeded by John Phifer, Esq. who addressed the meeting in favor of UNION and against Nullification.

After he had concluded, D. M. Barringer, Esq. spoke at considerable length, and in an able and eloquent address, took a view of the excitement in the south, the origin and history of the government, and the blessings it had bestowed. He then spoke of nullification as false in theory and dangerous in practice; that it was not to be drawn from the resolutions of '09 and '09, or the writings of Mr. Jefferson; that it was denied by Mr. Madison, and repudiated by the states that had adopted these resolutions; and that it tended to the dissolution of the Union. He concluded with a patriotic appeal in favor of the Union, and moved the following preamble and resolutions which were put severally to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is much in the political aspect of the country to cause apprehension and alarm in the mind of the patriot—new and dangerous doctrines are advanced and prosecuted with the most zealous industry—a political party has arisen, who, availing themselves of the advantage afforded by the position of the South, in relation to the Tariff laws, and of the general desire for such a modification as will remove the inequality of their operation, have appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people so as to inflame and substitute these for reason and sober reflection—and who declare their intention to act upon a principle which, we believe, is false in theory and in practice, subversive of the constitution and the Union—and, whereas, in this crisis, of such moment to the whole country, and demanding our most solemn consideration, it becomes the duty of all who are friendly to constitutional law and liberty, and who are desirous to preserve the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws and good order, to make an explicit avowal of their opinions.—Therefore

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, was established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and that, under providence, these objects have been answered and the country has enjoyed a prosperity without example in the history of all other nations.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States, secured by this constitution, as the palladium of our liberties, the only sheet-anchor of our safety, and that it "must be preserved."

Resolved, That while we concur in all constitutional means to effect a modification and reduction of the Tariff, we regard the pretended remedy of Nullification as a political heresy, unknown to the constitution, inimical to its best interests, hostile to the Union, and that it may involve the country and the government in anarchy and civil war.

Resolved, That when a law of the general government has received all the sanctions required by the constitution it is the supreme law of the land, that until constitutionally repealed or declared void by the proper tribunal, all the states are equally bound by its obligation, and that till then, no individual State has the right to arrest or suspend its operation.

After the preceding resolutions were adopted, it was moved and carried that the following persons, viz: William S. Allison, John Moore, Gen. Jno. N. Phifer, C. Melchor, Jacob Misenhimer, Samuel Morrison, Jos. H. Seawell, A. C. McCree, Wm. C. Means, Alphonso Alexander, James G. Spears, Dan. Coleman and D. Stork be a committee of correspondence for this county to confer with similar Committees from other counties, that may have meetings friendly to the Union.

On motion ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, and that all other papers, in the state friendly to the Union be requested to publish the same.

JOSEPH YOUNG, Chairman. JAMES G. SPEARS, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from France.

Dated July 16th, 1832. "Have is a fortified town, surrounded by two, and having in some places three ditches; these ditches are full of eels, and for the privilege of fishing in which, some of the poor pay about \$300 a year; about five weeks since, the fish in the head spring of the creek, (or as they term it, river,) began to die, and they had been dying gradually until the time I arrived, when the poisoned water reached here, at which time the ditches were covered with floating fish, in a putrid state. The fishermen are ruined. The water is as black as chony"—Bergen County Courier.

A beautiful service of plate has been presented by the different Insurance Companies of New Orleans, to Capt. TATNALL, of the U. S. S. Grampus, complimentary to his service in giving protection to the commerce of the Bay of Mexico.