

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 CAVES 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 20, 1832.

NO. 108.

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 \$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 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 23, 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 season.

WM. DAVIDSON,

WM. CARSON,

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustees.

SAM'L MCOMB,

JOHN IRWIN,

Charlotte, Sept. 12th, 1832.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of October, 1832.

A—Mrs. Annabella J. Alexander, William Allen, Miles R. Abernathy, Nancy H. Alexander, Eli Alexander, N. W. Alexander, 3, Azariah A. Alexander, Samuel Alexander, Jeremiah Alderson, Elias Alexander, William S. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, 2, Juney M. Alexander, Wm. Alexander, Emiel W. Alexander, 2, Amos Alexander, W. Alexander, Samuel Alexander, Matthew Alexander, Mary D. Alexander, Wm. J. Alexander, 7.

B—William Barlow, 2, John Banker, Jonathan Burbyson, Samuel Bigham, Josiah Brown, Dan. Burton, John B. Brown, Aaron Blackard, Noyed Bird, Richard Boods, William Black, Thos. Boyd.

C—John Cagle, Sarah Cadey, John Capps, John Cizey, Richard Cawson, John Cooper, Governor of Mecklenburg, Jacob Cook, David Criss, John Crocker, A. F. Caldwell, Cooper & McCall.

D—John Doby, Robert Davidson, 2, Redick Drew, William Deaton, Robert L. Dinkins.

E—William Eaton, Echols & Candiff, Wm. Elms, Charles Elton.

F—Wm. H. Fetzer, Sam'l. Flammish, 2, David Finnanagan, David Frazer, Seth Ferguson.

G—J. D. Gibson, Joseph Goslee, Eli Griffith, Rev. Isaac Greer, 2, Admiral N. Greer, Mrs. Mary Greer.

H—Alfred Haver, 2, John W. Hain, Kinchion F. Hassell, Daniel Harrison, Thomas Harvisy, Hugh Harris, Pleasant Hart, John F. Hunter, Alexander Hulse, John Hipp, Elizabeth Hooks, Thomas Henry, James L. Heunins, Philip Hallinan, John Hemphill, Cyrus Hutchison, 2, Wm. Haifer, Isaac Hyams, Sam'l. Herderson.

I—Eli John, 2, Wm. Jennings, Tillman Jordan, Andrew Jones, John A. Jettan, Charles Jugnet, James S. Jones, 2.

K—John W. King, James Kerr, John Karr.

L—Jane Lee, David or John Love, William Luckey, Allen Lunsford, Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Winfield Lawing, Wm. Lowman, Robert Lumpkin, Lancaster & Marsh.

M—Harvey McGill, Cornelius McKay, Wm. J. Morris, Zebuel Morris, Rev. John McGinnis, Hugh M'Dowell, 2, Robert Mook, John M'Dowell, John & Neal McLeod, Lewis Moore, Rev. R. H. Morrison, Matilda Mansons, Wm. Monroes, Angus McKenzie, Michael McLeary, Margaret Marks, Ephraim Mitchell, John K. Morse, Hugh McAlister, Washington Morrison, 3, Ebenezer Moore.

N—James E. Nott, Peter Nixon, William H. Neil, Thomas Norman, Elizabeth Nelson, John W. Norwood.

O—Alderson Orr, Silas Orr, Ira A. Orr.

P—Silas N. Peoples, David L. Paul, 2, Reuben Porter, Doct. James Porter, Barny O. Patterson, Capt. John Penman, 2, Robert Parks, Wm. Porter, T. G. Park, W. J. Park, David Parks.

R—Folly Reed, Doct. J. W. Ross, John R. Roby, Charles H. Robinson, F. H. Ritter.

S—Gainer Sanders, T. B. Smarrt, Amelia Stitt, Jefferson J. Stone, Joel Simmons, Wm. Stephenson, Niram Sepper, John M. Slaughter, W. H. Sobel, Zachariah Staves, Franklin Stafford.

T—Mrs. Neel Todd, George Todd, Wm. Turner, Helen Taylor, James Tengrove.

W—James Walker, Susan Wallace, Wm. M. Wightman, John G. Witherspoon, 3, James Wainwright, C. Woodman, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Wilburson, James Williamson, James C. Watson, John N. Whitesides, Hugh Walker.

Y—Harriet Yates.

WM. SMITH, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Martin Lehour } 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' & 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 5th 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 Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Price, 25 cts.

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.

SADDLE & HARNESS Making Business.



THE SUBSCRIBER has now on hand a large and general assortment of

Saddles & Harness, manufactured in his own shop, warranted to be of the first quality, and will be sold in future as low as any Northern work, with the addition of freight, being determined to carry on this branch of Business extensively, and from the patronage already received, will stipulate no small expense to execute every article in a style that cannot be equalled in this section of country, speaking as I believe. I have been engaged constantly at the above business eighteen years, executing continually the best kind of work.

Below is a statement of Work I shall keep on hand.

Gent. best cut back Saddles, Super No. 1,	\$18 00
do. do. do. 2d qual. No. 2,	15 00
do. do. do. No. 3,	15 00
do. do. do. No. 4,	12 00
do. common do. No. 1,	10 00
do. do. do. No. 2,	8 00
do. do. do. No. 3,	6 00
do. do. do. No. 4,	4 00

LADIES SADDLES

Made in the neatest manner.

I cannot fail to please the Ladies in that article; all I ask is for to call and examine and a sure sale.

Carriage & Gig HARNESS

Of every description.

MILITARY Accoutrements

Of a superior style, finished with taste and elegance.

Briddles, Martingales, Valisces, Trunks, &c.

In addition to my present number of hands, I wish to employ five more Journeymen, of good moral character.

I now say to the people, that I will sell any article in my line lower than it can be bought in this section of North-Carolina.

In addition to my Saddle Establishment I keep a few

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Which I will sell as low as my neighbors.

JOHN G. HOSKINS
Charlotte, Sept. 1832.

American Turf Register.

THE September Number, being the first number of the fourth volume of the AMERICAN TURF REGISTER AND SPORTING MAGAZINE, published by J. S. Skinner, postmaster, Baltimore, at 25 per annum, has made its appearance. In the high finish of its engravings, the beauty of its typography, and the variety of its contents, it maintains its well established character. This number is embellished with a fine portrait of the celebrated CAROLINAS, engraved on copper. The following is the table of contents of the September number, which consists of fifty-six pages.

Persons desirous of seeing the work may be gratified by calling at this office.

Contents.—Memoirs of Carolinian. Horses of olden times.—Lee Boo. Performances of Florist. Clorister's dam. American Wild Horses. Match against time. A visit to A. Taylor. Letter from Eclipse at Cannon to his son King Fergus in Yorkshire. Veterinary.—Turkish cure for founder in Horses. Care of Lockjaw in Horses. Sketch of a true Sportsman. Anecdotes of Quarter Racing. Foxhounds. Detention or Percussion Lark system. Prognostics of the weather. Poetry.—Song, Washington Quoit Club, sung at their anniversary dinner.—Great Leap. Deer Hunting at Berkeley Springs, Va. Rare avis in terris. Trap to catch vermin, (with a cut.) Change of plumage in game fowls. Sporting Intelligence.—List of winning horses, for 1831 and '32. Challenge.—Bertrand, Jr. and Little Venus, against Andrew and Bonnets of Blue. A flash in the pan—the great trotting match no match at all! Races in England.—scale of betting, &c. Sale of blooded stock. Broadrock races—corrected. Tallahassee Jockey Club, Officers, &c. Fall races over Central Course—notice of—Racing Calendar. Races at Georgetown, Ken.—Turf Register.—American speed, bottom and blood, none better.—Pauzees.—of celebrated stallions imported before the Revolution. Of domestic the Revolution. Of distinguished imported mares. Of Medley and Shirk, in full. Of Diamond and Citizen, in full. Of Sir Archy and Sir Harry, in full. Of the most distinguished of Sir Archy's get. Of American Eclipse, in full. Of Sir Charles, in full. Of thirty stallions advertised in 1832, with their prices, &c. Of twelve stallions advertised in England, 1826, with their prices. Of several horses of the olden time, selected from the Maryland Gazette.

Engraving.—Portrait of CAROLINAS, engraved by Bannerman from an original painting.

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 comes 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 to 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.

SHERIFFS' DEEDS.

FOR Lands sold for Taxes; for Lands sold under a Writ of Fieri Facias; and for Lands sold under a Writ of Venditioni Exponas—for sale at this Office.

AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office, if early application be made. A boy from 14 to 15, who can read and spell well, will meet with a good situation.

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.—20416

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New-England Farmer.

The following letter is from Ebenezer Manser, Esq. a very distinguished and intelligent farmer in the Western part of New-York. Mr. Manser has received a few bushels of the Black Sea Wheat, described below, for sale. Its appearance certainly surpasses any thing of the kind we have seen in New-England, it is free from small grains, or foreign seeds, and weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel.—A quantity of the Tea Wheat is expected in a few weeks.

NEW VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

Mr. FURSENER.—The celebrated Tea Wheat, mentioned in the New-England Farmer, vol. vi. page 82, I procured in 1828. I have sowed it with good success over since. This wheat is no doubt a valuable acquisition to our agriculturists and ought to be an encouragement for every one to cultivate, for the benefit of others, every kind of seed which comes into his hands, whenever it is found to be valuable.

I have also a winter wheat brought to this country from the Black Sea, which I consider more important than the Tea Wheat, and as well suited to every soil and climate. In 1828 I had brought me about three pecks of this wheat. I selected for it a piece of ground which had been in crops about 20 years, and sowed it the middle of December. I had 25 bushels of wheat from this sowing. I sowed it four years in succession, on the same ground, without any failure in the crop. The wheat, like your Tea Wheat, is not injured, by smut, where other wheat is almost lost. It has a firm, hard straw, which withstands our storms, and is not injured by the fly.—The kernel is hard and firm, not subject to grow in the field from long fogs or rains.—After several successful experiments in this grain, I thought it might suit our New-England soil and climate. Three years ago I sent a cask to John Hazophreys, Esq. Derby, Ct. It did well; the next year a letter to the Hon. Matthew Griswold, whose place is situated on Long Island Sound, 14 miles from New London; part of the same to R. E. Seldon, Esq. 12 miles up Connecticut River. This wheat has been cultivated in all those places, and as I have heard a short time since, has far exceeded their expectations.

I prefer the Tea Wheat to any other I have ever seen for family bread, as it does not dry, after being baked, like the common wheat of this country, and has a sweet, pleasant flavour; but it will not sell in our markets, only at a reduced price, on account of the dark yellow shade of the flour.

The Black Sea Wheat, which has taken the name of White Flint, from the peculiar whiteness of the flour and the hardness of the shell which contains it, is dry and particularly calculated for sea bread, crackers, and all kind of pastry cooking, and, on account of its solidity, commands the first price in market, it being about 4 pounds heavier to the bushel than what is commonly called Western or Ohio Wheat.

As the great and benevolent cause of temperance ought to be in the heart of every good citizen, I wish all our New-England farmers, instead of raising rye to drink, would benefit themselves by this kind of grain, which I can assure them from real experience they will find a superior article both at their own tables and in market.

I have about 7 acres of the Black Sea Wheat, which is said by those who pretend to be judges to be the best in this region; all or the most of it I should like to have sown in New-England. My friends in Ct. have sent to me for a further supply of seed.

The wheat from the Black Sea I consider the same kind of what is the Tea Wheat; one is spring, the other winter. Neither of them are what we call bearded, but have a few scattering beards not over an inch in length; neither of them is liable to smut; I have seen only a few stalks in wet places and that is not like the wheat of this country, but comes on soon after it blossoms, and is blown off long before the grain is ripe. The winter has a stiffer straw than the spring, and stands better in heavy rains, winds, &c. &c.

I have invariably had a better crop of the winter wheat than the spring on the same strength of soil, but on the high lands or dividing ridges where they have from 3 to 7 feet of snow through the winter, the spring wheat is better, and more certain crop.

Near Lake Erie our snows are about the same as on the sea board, and land

which will produce from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre will bring from 20 to 30 of the Black Sea Wheat, sown on the corn hills in December. I have sown this wheat on corn hills, wheat and pea stubble, but prefer corn hills.

I have tried sowing this wheat from the last of August to the first of June, but the best crops which I have had, or seen, were sown the last of December; early sowing one bushel to the acre, late sowing 36 quarts. If I sow early, I prefer the last of September; if I cannot put the wheat in at that time, I prepare the ground, and let it be until I think the wheat will not be up before spring. I then cast on the wheat and cover it with a harrow. I think this would be the best plan to pursue on the sea board, but a little experience would decide the point.

It is well known that what is called good wheel land is a stiff clay soil. In such a soil I should prefer the Red Chaff to the Black Sea Wheat. In this section of country we have almost every variety of soil.—In a single field, in passing through my wheat, I observed it did well on light sandy soil loam, which suggested the idea to me that it would be a profitable crop in New-England.

From my own experience and observation I think wheat and corn are much improved by getting the seed from their natural soil. There is a region of country about 20 miles south of me where they raise very little wheat from their seed, but by getting seed every season from near the lake they have fine crops; and we have our corn as much improved by sending to the State of Ohio, where the soil is better for corn than our own.

If your farmers should find it for their advantage to grow wheat in preference to rye, and should find that the seed which I send does better than their own, with due notice I can furnish you in common seasons one month earlier than the present. We have now a good threshing machine in operation, which will fit for market more than 100 bushels per day.

From the American Farmer.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

We are fully impressed with the idea, that a free and constant feeding of salt to cattle, is essential to their good condition, especially at a distance from salt water.—The cattle on our stock farms have nothing but ordinary pasture, but we take care to keep salt always within their reach for which purpose we invariably put some in convenient places in the barn yard, every alternate day, and this whether the previous supply has been exhausted or not, (that the rule may not be broken by forgetfulness.) It was feared at first they would eat too much, but experience proves that they will only take the proper quantity, however much may be laid before them. The effect is visible to every eye, in the high condition of all the animals, and particularly in the quantity and quality of the milk and butter of the milk cows.—The salt gives tone to the digestive organs, and consequently ensures a good appetite, and a uniformly healthful state of the bowels. The result is a high and healthful condition of the young stock; and an increased quantity of rich milk from the milkers. The good appetite induced by it has another important advantage: it induces the cattle to eat much of the rank grass and herbage of the pasture, which would be passed over by more delicate appetites. We often see cattle in pastures far superior to ours, in very low condition; but in every case the answer to our enquiry, "do you give salt plentifully and regularly?" is "Yes, I give them salt once in a while," or words to that effect. Now, this "once-in-a-while" practice won't do. They must have salt, regularly and plentifully.

Water must also be in reach of all animals at all times, and that of the purest quality. Some farmers, having no running water in their pastures, give their cattle water twice or three a day, by driving them to a spring, or pump, or stream.—They may want water at these times, and may not, just as it happens; but they certainly do not get it at all times when they do want it. Of this we can judge by ourselves. Who could possibly do with water only at certain times and these times always the same? With the human species this would be insupportable. It is the same with all animals, and the whole benefit of water depends upon its being taken when the stomach calls for it. Water, of all substances that contribute to the support and nurture of animal life and health, is least capable of being regulated in its administration by times and seasons. Animals that have free access to salt require water oftener than those that have no salt; but those that are salted irregularly require constant access to water more than any others, as their thirst is fulfil in proportion to the irregularity of their salting.

Let those who have been careless in this matter, try the experiment of giving salt regularly and plentifully every other day, with constant access to pure water, and the improved condition of their stock in one month, will induce them to continue

the practice thereafter. They will never again see their cattle licking one another, and filling their stomachs with "witch balls."

Review.—On Saturday last, the 2 Regiments of the Militia of this County were reviewed at this place, by Brig. Gen. J. SEPH ARRINGTON of Nash, attended by his aides, Majors, Philips and Blount. After passing in review, the Regiments were drawn up in a column of attack, and addressed by Maj. Philips in a neat speech. After expressing the General's satisfaction at the appearance and performance of the Militia, he took occasion to speak of the portentous aspect of the Southern sky, filled with angry clouds, and threatening in their discharge, to deluge our happy country in blood. He expatiated on the blessings which we enjoy as a UNITED people, and in conclusion, exhorted each individual to cherish, with ardent enthusiasm, the patriotic sentiment—"The Union—it must be preserved."

It is a gratifying evidence of the healthy tone of public sentiment in North Carolina, that no gathering of the people takes place, whatever the occasion may be, at which, if addresses be made, the Speakers do not avail themselves of the opportunity to impress upon the consideration of their hearers, the duty of obeying the injunction of the Father of his Country, who counselled us to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of the Union from another."

Raleigh Register.

BOSTON, SEPT. 28.

Dr. Spurzheim.—It is creditable to the character of our Citizens that the audiences attending Dr. Spurzheim's Lectures have successively increased in number with every lecture. He is certainly a most amusing lecturer, and no man, whether he be a believer or an infidel in regard to the theory, can listen for an evening, without a desire to hear more and become more acquainted with the philosophy of phrenology. Dr. Spurzheim makes no use of notes or manuscript. The intricacies of his subject are as familiar to him as the plaster cast which stands upon his table.—Courier.

Marching to the grave of a soldier, tried with the honors of war, the troops were to the solemn sounds of Resin Castle or the Death March. Returning, they play Yankee Doodle, or, So went the merry man home to his grave. So in our cities. The Pestilence cloud has passed over, and right on the track of the Death Cart—at Montreal comes a grand Masquerade at the Theatre. In New York all is frolic and fun on the Stage—and in Philadelphia Mr. Hackett, at Arch street, is dashing as Col. Nimrod Wildfire—while at the Chesnut street, Mr. Rice is exciting laughter as Jim Crow. Tears and smiles, Cholera or no Cholera—the world will roll on we believe much after the old fashion.—Village Record.

Natural Curiosity.—Isaac Simon, an Indian of the Marshpee tribe is becoming white. He is about 65 years of age, and we understand was born of parents who had no mixture of white or African blood. He was as dark colored as any of his tribe till about 3 years ago, when several small spots of white appeared on his legs and arms. These have since extended and now cover a large part of his body. The spots are of a pallid white without any tinge of red. He enjoys good health; the change of his color was not attended with any scissible disease.—Barnstable Jour.

Rail Road.—The Rail Road is now opened for Travellers to the Orangeburg Road, crossing near the Cypress Swamp, and the line for 45 miles in continuation is connected. In the course of 10 days more the whole line to Edisto River will be connected to the Bridge crossing it, which will open 64 miles, at which time it is confidently expected the Bridge may be crossed, opening a distance of 73 miles. So soon as the necessary arrangements are made by placing the cisterns and pumps for supplying the Locomotive Engine, it will be opened for travelling.

The arrangements for the 4 new Locomotives are progressing with more rapidity than has been anticipated, as also the machinery for the inclined plane.

[Chas. Patriot.

Mr. Fox, the celebrated orator, was one day told by a lady whom he visited, that she "did not care three ships of a house for him." He immediately took out his pencil and wrote the following lines:

A lady has told me, and in her own house,
That she cares not for me "three ships of a house."
I forgive the dear creature for what she has said,
Since women will talk of what men in their heads.

In one of the new settled counties of Pennsylvania, drunkenness has been in a great degree prevented, by a wholesome regulation, requiring every person to dig up a stump of a tree each time he is found intoxicated.