

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 SATURP TO OUR USE AND PLEASURE.—DIL. JOHNSON.

VOL. III.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1832.

NO. 112.

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 session.

WM. DAVIDSON,
WM. CARSON,
WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustees.
SAM'L. M'COMB,
JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Sept. 12th, 1832.

NEW GOODS. SAMUEL M'COMB & SON RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, that they are now opening and receiving a large and entire new STOCK OF GOODS, from Philadelphia and New-York, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Crockery-ware & Groceries,

of all kinds generally used in the country. Our Store room is repaired in comfortable and neat style on the lower story, where we will keep our new stock of Goods and pledge ourselves to sell as low for cash as any of our neighbors in our line of business. We have fitted up in good order the second story of the house we occupy, where we now keep our old stock of goods, and where we intend to keep them separate from our new stock, and will give great bargains in them, as we are determined to sell them at cost and many articles less than cost. The most of these goods were purchased last fall and are as good as any in market, purchased at that time. We pledge ourselves to give every attention to those who will call and favor us with their custom, hoping from our stock of goods and acquaintance generally throughout the county, to receive a share of custom.

SAM'L. M'COMB & SON.
Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1832.

To Miners, Mill Rights, &c. THE Subscribers are engaged in the casting of

Gold Machinery, Mill Gearing, Gin Gearing, &c. &c.

and Castings of all sorts at their Iron Works, where orders will be thankfully received and attended to. The public can get further information by application to them at the Works, or to Messrs. Eli & Jno. Springs, Charlotte.

E. GRAHAM & CO.
Charlotte Iron Works, York dist. S. C.
19th, Oct. 1832.—51209

NEGROES TO HIRE.

WILL be hired on the 23d November next, at the Court-House in the town of Charlotte, about

Twenty Likely Negroes, consisting of able strong fellows, boys, women, girls, and some small ones will be let out for their victuals and clothes. They will be hired until January 1st, 1834. Bond and approved security will be required. Other terms made known on the day.

JNO. G. HOSKINS, *Guardian of Jane G. Oakes and Rachel Oakes.*
October 16, 1832. 8112

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the plantation he now lives on, situated two miles east of Charlotte, on Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Joseph McConaughy, the heirs of Henry Mason, dec'd, and others, containing about two hundred acres. There is 80 or 90 acres cleared and under good fence, six of which is first rate meadow, the balance is woodland and well timbered. The improvements are a good two story dwelling-house, a good barn and all necessary out-houses. The payment will be accommodating and made to suit the purchaser. If desired, I will sell my crop and stock with the above possessions.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.
Elyton Grove, 4th Oct. 1832. 717

NOTICE. FOR SALE, a family of likely young Negroes. A Man, Woman and 4 Children will be sold cheap. Apply to the Printer.
Oct. 12th, 1832. 716

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 14th inst, a negro man who says his name is CHARLES, between 20 and 25 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexioned and rather ragged in appearance, says he belongs to Philip Clarke, of Wintborough, Fairfield district, 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.

JOS. M'CONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Oct. 8, 1832. 710

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELLRY.



REMOVAL.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD inform the public, that he has removed his Shop, to his old stand, lately occupied by A. G. Wilkinson, as a Taylor Shop, two doors north of Boyd's Hotel, where all work in his line will receive punctual attention. Silver Table and Tea Spoons, manufactured at his establishment, and North-Carolina Gold worked into any article that may be ordered.
Charlotte, Oct. 27, 1832.—917

SADDLES & HARNESS

MADE and kept in the south-east wing of Mr. Springs' brick building 3d door from the corner, by
JAS. T. ASBURY & CO.
Oct. 12, 1832. 716
Eight or Ten first rate Saddlers and Harness Makers is wanted. Good wages will be given by
JAS. T. ASBURY & CO.

FOR RENT,

MY house and lots in the town of Charlotte. There is every convenience for a family. Possession given on the first of December next, for further information inquire of
Wm. Hunter & Co.
Oct. 27, 1832. ISAAC HYAMS. 916

Stop the Runaway.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Friday night, a yellow BOY, about 17 years old, by the name of Eli. Any person apprehending said boy and delivering him to me or confining him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be reasonably rewarded. It is believed he has gone off in company with some white man, who will take him towards the Georgia mines, or has procured a free pass.
DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, Nov. 2, 1832.—112

NOTICE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Stephen McRum, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on the 26th day of November next, (Monday of County Court) the plantation on which the said McRum now lives, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres of first rate Steel Creek Land, well improved, with a large two story Dwelling House and necessary out buildings and a well of excellent water in the yard. This is a very desirable place and those who wish to purchase would do well to view the premises before the day of sale, on which day the terms will be made known.

SAM'L. J. McRUM, Trustee.
October 11, 1832. 7119

Those who wish to purchase the above land will please call on the subscriber, living on the premises, who will shew the lands and improvements.

STEPHEN McRUM.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

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

Martin Icehour } Original attachment, levied
Grier Griffith } on the defendant's interest in
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 Office, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1832.

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. l. c.
Price adv. 824

Gentleness.—How indecorous, offensive, and sinful, is it to see a woman, exercising authority over her husband, and saying, "I will have it so—it shall be done as I like." But I should hope the number of those who adopt this unbecoming and disgraceful manner, is so small as to render it unnecessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

Never join in any jest, or laugh against your husband. He may be a plain and insignificant, even a ridiculous man; be it so, why did you marry him? You should have known all these defects before marriage. It is now too late; and as a wife, self (not to say a word of duty) calls you to hide his faults; and whatever you possibly can, to bring him forward and make him of importance.

Assiduously conceal his faults, and speak only of his merits. In the married life, confidants are by no means desirable. You may be listened to with sympathy and interest, but will this redress your grievance? By no means. Therefore never complain of him. In the first place, you violate a sacred duty by exposing your husband's faults; and in the next even a certain degree of female dignity should combine better motives to prevent it.

I would also recommend a concealment from others of any little discord or disunion which occurs between you. Repeated with additions and aggravations, it only gives food to the busy whisper of the malevolent; and, as the witty Richardson says, "is sure to be remembered long after the honest people have quite forgotten it themselves." Besides, on these occasions, rely on it, the world is much more inclined to be your husband's advocate than yours.—[*Whisper to a new Married Couple.*]

From the National Intelligencer.

ON THE SILK CULTURE.

Brighton, near Boston, Aug. 20.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON:—Gentlemen: It gives me pleasure to recall myself to your recollection by furnishing you with some important and useful information, which, if made use of by our fellow citizens of all states of the Union, would produce great results. The information I allude to was communicated to me in the past week by Judge Henry Bry, a distinguished citizen of Louisiana, and a native of Geneva, Switzerland. That gentleman has devoted himself to agriculture, and of all the sciences appertaining to it, and has made numerous improvements and discoveries.

The silk worm has particularly attracted his attention, as offering a golden harvest to all who will systematically cultivate it. The great difficulty that has hitherto existed in procuring certain crops, arose from the uncertainty of the weather at the season when the first leaves of the mulberry tree are put forth; they being very frequently blighted by cold, and the young budding leaf being necessary for the newly hatched worm. Millions of money have been lost to Europe in consequence of blighting frosts, and many fortunes ruined and made by speculations upon the extent of the crop, it depending upon a north or south wind. In the middle and northern States the uncertainty of our spring weather has proved a great obstacle to the extensive cultivation of the silk worm. Judge Bry, after mature reflection, conceived the idea of remedying that difficulty, and has successfully overcome it. Immense results will flow from the discovery, if our people think proper to avail themselves of it.

In the month of September (last past, I believe,) he gathered a quantity of the best full grown leaves from the mulberry tree, taking care they should be free from dirt. They were carefully dried in the shade, on linen and other cloth; and when perfectly so, were put in sacks, hung in an airy and dry place, until the proper season arrived for the hatching of the worm. When ready to use them, he pounded the leaves exceedingly fine, and moistened them with steam, which, upon experiment, proved to be equally good, if not better nourishment than the best young leaves.

Thus has the genius of that gentleman surmounted the difficulty in the useful cultivation of the silk worm, which has existed ever since the art of making silk was known. He has effected another curious discovery with the silk worm—he has made them weave their own silk, in cloth of the substance of so thin a gauze that a large print can be read through it; and also of the thickness of buckskin. The cloth is very durable if not destroyed by moisture. Our people are not aware that the cultivation of the mulberry tree is extremely simple, and that the bush of two years' growth affords the best feeding. It may be planted as hedges around all inclosures, or more extensively cultivated in rows, like Indian corn. There is no difficulty in feeding and rearing the silk worm, or in reeling off the silk. The whole process in Europe is done by women and children of all ages, and five or six weeks is the greatest extent of time employed in feeding the worm.

I am happy, gentlemen, to make your highly useful and respectable paper the channel of conveying the above information to our fellow citizens, in the expectation that you will give it a conspicuous place, that it will be widely circulated and lead to some good.

I hope to be able before long to send you some valuable information promised me by Benjamin Gardner, Esq., our worthy Consul at Palermo, on the subject of cultivating sumac, a plant that was intended by nature to become one of the sources of wealth in our middle States, especially in the neighborhood of the District of Columbia, (the land of my nativity,) the soil and climate being well adapted to it, and a good deal of it now is running to waste, or is covered with your native sumac.

Your obedient servant, C.

From J. H. Coble's Manual respecting the Growth of the Mulberry Tree, with Suitable Directions for the Culture of Silk.

CULTURE OF THE MULBERRY TREE.—The only appropriate food for the silk worm is the leaf of the mulberry tree. It should be the first business therefore of the silk grower to provide himself with the source of a constant supply of mulberry leaves. The greater his supply of this article, the greater will be his crop of silk, as the eggs of the insect are procured to any amount with ease and cheapness. Having the eggs of the insect and a sufficient quantity of food at hand, ordinary care on the part of the proprietor will insure a good crop. It is now abundantly proved that there is no great obstacle in the soil or climate of these United States to raising silk to a vast amount. As there is a difference in the quality of the mulberry leaves for raising silk, it should be the object of the cultivator to propagate the best kind.

The white mulberry has been found superior to the purple or native red, and the plants are easily produced from the seed.

The Seeds of the Mulberry.—One ounce of good seed will be sufficient to produce 5000 trees. The seed is easily obtained from the fruit in the following manner.—When the fruit begins to ripen, every morning the trees should be shaken and the fruit that falls gathered with that which had fallen before; if enough is not gathered in one morning, several successive gatherings may be collected; but the fruit should not be kept over three or four days before the seed is extracted, which may be done by putting the fruit into a tub and mashing it till the berries are completely worked into a common mass. Then pour water into it and stir it briskly, and the pulp may be separated from the seed.—Then pour of the water, with all the seed that floats, (for that is worthless,) and renew the washing till the seed is clean, when it may be drained, spread out on clothes and dried in the shade. When perfectly dry it should be put into a tight vessel and kept in a dry place. It should never be exposed to the light, air or dampness more than is absolutely necessary. The seed may be obtained at a reasonable rate at most of the seed stores, and I have bought it at Mansfield, Conn. at the rate of a dollar per pound.

Sowing the Seed, choice of Soil, &c.—A soil rich, warm and mixed with much mould, is recommended as the most proper for a nursery of mulberry trees. New shoots should have ground easy to penetrate. The ground should be ploughed the preceding fall, and again ploughed two or three times in the spring and made light and friable; two or three dressings of manure well ploughed in would be of essential service; the ground may be levelled with a hoe or rake and the seed sown in drills about the 1st of May, much in the same way as our farmers sow carrots. The weeds must be carefully destroyed, and in dry times watering will be beneficial. I have sown the mulberries in July, and they have sprouted and come on rapidly; but the frosts of winter in our climate (New England) have been too severe for them. I would recommend to sow the seed in the spring. From a quarter of an acre of ground the last season, I had over 10,000 plants, produced from seed sown in the spring in the way above mentioned, some of them upwards of a foot in height.—Those that are intended for transplanting may be taken in the fall and put out of the way of frost in a cellar, the roots being covered with leaves. Those left standing may be covered with light manure or old hay. The frost will be apt to kill the young and tender tops, but the shoots will start from the bottom in the spring with great luxuriance. The seed plant is undoubtedly best, both for food, for worms and duration: it is also the most convenient mode of getting the trees, as seed enough can be sent by mail to any part of the Union to produce an orchard sufficient to feed several millions of worms. I cannot believe that any other mode can be pursued to much advantage in this country; but as some may be fond of trying experiments in other modes of culture, the following are laid down as sometimes used in Europe.

Manner of multiplying Mulberry Trees by Cutting.—The soil chosen to receive the slips of the mulberry tree should be prepared much in the same way as has been described for the seed. The cuttings of the mulberry are to be planted in the same manner as the cutting of the vine; that is, by making furrows by a line at the distance of six feet from one to the other, and by crossing them by furrows at the same distance, in order to form squares. A two year old branch of a mulberry tree, having wood of four or five years at one end, must be selected, and the extremity of the old wood must be interred to the depth of about ten inches. The branches chosen from the white mulberry must be taken off in the spring at the first rising of the sap. Two or three incisions must be made in the joints or knots of the old wood, because this operation will facilitate the shooting of the roots, which always puts forth from the joints of the old wood. The cuttings must then be covered with a well manured and friable earth, and the end of the branch which rises from the soil must be cut off at the third bud from the surface. If rains should not frequently occur after the plantation is finished, it would be necessary to water the plants often. The multiplication of mulberry trees by means of cuttings is said to have the important advantage of two years in advance over the establishment of a nursery by means of seed in Europe.

By Layers.—To make layers is to force a branch or shoot of a tree or of a shrub to become itself a tree or a shrub, by putting a branch or a shoot into the ground without separating it from the parent tree.—The spring is the most suitable season for this operation. The shoots which arise at the foot of a tree, the youngest smooth branches found about the lower

part of the mulberry, any other branches that are long and supple enough to be secured in the ground, and lastly, the shoots of a young tree whose trunk is not high and which may be laid easily, may be used. If there arise some vigorous shoots at the foot of a mulberry tree, a hole must be dug six or eight inches deep near each shoot, into which the shoot must be laid without twisting it or separating it from the tree. It is then to be secured in its place with crochets of wood and covered with good mould, which must be pressed over it, and the end of the shoot which rises above the ground must be cut off above the second bud. It will be further necessary to place by the side of the layer a stake to mark the place and prevent its being trodden. It must likewise be watered immediately after the operation, and as often afterwards as may be necessary to maintain about it a proper state of moisture.

The young and smooth twigs among the branches of the mulberry may be passed through a basket or vase perforated at the bottom and filled with earth well manured. The twig must be cut off four or five inches above the vase or basket, and the mould kept in a due state of moisture by frequent waterings.

When a mulberry tree is well spread and the boughs nearest the ground have not been lopped, some of the branches at the distance of six feet from each other may be bent down and secured in the ground, so that the ends shall not rise more than six or eight inches above the surface.

All the layers made in these different ways may be separated from the parent tree in the autumn of the second year.—They may be cut off four inches from the parent trunk, be taken up carefully with their roots and small fibres and placed in the nursery or permanently established in an orchard. In the nursery they may be set at the distance of six feet from each other, and in the following year, by heading them down, four or five layers may be made from each. By these means one hundred trees may be increased in four years to eighteen hundred; for the parent trees, after the layers are separated from them, being replaced in a straight position, secured to a prop, manured, and watered, generally retrieve their strength, and make productive trees.

Transplanting for Hedges.—After standing in the nursery for a suitable time, the trees may be transplanted for making hedges. I prefer transplanting in the spring.—Great care should be taken to preserve the very fine roots. If hedges for fences be wanted the young trees may be taken from the seedlings of the last year. The white mulberry forms an excellent live fence, and when once established, is probably the most permanent of any other. Cattle must not be allowed free access to the hedge while young, as they would destroy it altogether; but after it has become a good fence they may approach it with advantage. The more it is broken and accented by cattle, the more impenetrable it will become; as for every branch broken, a half dozen shoots will immediately start out, till the bush forms a perfect bramble. This mode is therefore recommended as accomplishing three important objects—supplying food for silk worms, keeping the trees low, that the leaves may be gathered from the ground by children, and furnishing a good and almost never ending fence. In transplanting young trees for hedges, they should not be pruned; but the second year or at least the third, the tops should be cut off and the side branches trained laterally with the hedge by interweaving them.

Mr. Gales, the senior Editor of the National Intelligencer, has been extremely ill for more than two weeks: at one time his physicians had but little hope of saving him, and here a rumor of his death prevailed for a short time. Agreeing cordially with the Editor of N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, that "Mr. Gales is an honour to the press, and an ornament to society," it gives us sincere pleasure that he has missed his fever and is now considered out of danger. It is only when it loses such men, that society is awakened to a full sense of their value.—*Balt. Pat. 27th ult.*

It is a circumstance which redounds greatly to the credit of our City, and therefore ought to be mentioned, that notwithstanding it has been visited with a succession of Fires, to an extent almost without parallel, yet our Merchants and Tradesmen have been enabled to keep their engagements with their creditors at the North; none of whom have incurred the loss of a single dollar, in consequence of our severe visitations.—*Rail. Register.*

Liberality of Seaman.—On the 1st of May, Mr. N. K. G. Oliver, Sec. of Commodore, of the U. S. frigate Potomac, then on her passage to China, died of consumption. On the following day, as we learn from a letter in the Daily Advertiser, two thousand and eighty-two dollars were subscribed by the officers and crew for the relief of his bereaved family.