

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, NOVEMBER 24, 1832.

NO. 113.

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.

A NEW STORE.

All Fresh Goods.
THE Subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, that he is now receiving and opening in the Store House opposite his tavern, a general assortment of

Goods,
which he will sell low for cash or country produce. He wishes persons to call and examine his stock. The goods were purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, by an experienced and skillful merchant of this place. The Store will be under the care and management of Mr. A. H. Martin exclusively, whose character and attention to business is well known.
J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Nov. 7, 1832.—113

NEW RECIPIT OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

Just received and opened at the corner, west of the Court-House.
THIS new supply is so extensive as to compose almost every article which pertains to the Apothecary Business. All who wish to purchase can get that which is pure, fresh and good, under warrant and at the lowest market prices.
All orders attended to, and the prescription of Physicians carefully compounded.
C. MORRISON.
Charlotte, Nov. 9, 1832.

LOWE AND REED'S, COMPOUND CHLORINE TOOTH WASH,

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE MEDICINE & DRUG STORE.
THIS wash effectually cleanses the teeth, it contains no acid or any ingredient which can in any way be injurious. It is agreeable to the taste and has the property of thoroughly neutralizing every thing offensive in the breath, whether it originate from decayed teeth, the use of tobacco, or any other cause. It hardens the gums and is a valuable remedy for Canker or soreness of the mouth.
Charlotte, Oct. 27, 1832.

NOTICE.
MY Notes and Bonds are placed in the hands of Washington Morrison for collection.—All persons are requested to pay to his Office and make payment immediately, as his responsibility will be given.
Nov. 24, 1832.—111f
N. B. Washington Morrison is also authorized to sell my plantation, lying 6 miles from Charlotte, as I shall have no further use for it. R. I. D.

THE LAST CALL.
ALL persons indebted to the firm of Trotter & Huntington, either by note or book account, are once more called upon to come forward and settle them, as longer indulgence cannot be extended to them; and all those who do not avail themselves of this notice by the next County Court, may expect to pay cash.
P. THOMPSON, Agent.
Charlotte, Nov. 2, 1832.—101f

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 just 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.
SAMPL. M'COMB & SON.
Charlotte, Oct. 1, 1832. 70f

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 & Jos. Springs, Charlotte.
E. GRAHAM & CO.
Charlotte Iron Works, York dis. S. C.
10A, Oct. 1832.—822f

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY.



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.—91f

SADDLES & HARNESS
MADE and kept in the south-east wing of Mr. Spang's brick building 2d door from the corner, by
JAS. T. ASBURY & CO.
Oct. 12, 1832. 71f
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
Win. Hunter & Co.
ISAAC HYAMS.
Oct. 27, 1832. 90f

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 produced a free pass.
DAVID PARKS.
Charlotte, Nov. 2, 1832.—112

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1832.
Martin Tebbur) Original attachment, levied on the defendant's interest in a Griet Griffith. 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, and 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 14th 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 ads. 83f

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, &c. &c. 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. J. HUTCHISON.
Elyson Grove, 4th Oct. 1832. 70f

NOTICE.
FOR SALE, a family of lively young Negroes. A Man, Woman and 4 Children will be sold cheap. Apply to the Printer.
Oct. 19th, 1832. 70f

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 6th inst. a negro man who says his name is CHARLES, between 30 and 35 years of age, 6 feet high, yellow complexioned and rather ragged in appearance, says he belongs to Philip Clarke, of Wintonsborough, 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'CONAUGHY, Sheriff.
Oct. 8, 1832. 70f

NEW-YORK, OCT. 13.

An exchange no robbery.—Some of our pickpockets display a dexterity in their manipulations, which would do no discredit to a Vaux or a Barrington. A gentleman from Schenectady on his way to this city in one of the steam boats, on retiring to his berth, took his money (consisting of bank bills to the amount of between four and five hundred dollars) placed it in his watch fob, an sloop in his pantaloons.—In the morning, he felt for his money and finding it safe let it remain. In the course of the day he stepped into an office, in Wall street, to get it exchanged, when, taking it from his fob, he found it transmitted into a roll of counterfeit bills.

St. Louis.—The Catholic Cathedral, in this city, (says the "Republican.") is a building of which, when completed, our city may well be proud. The front is composed of handsomely polished free stone: the length of the building is 130 feet, and its breadth 80 feet. Two-thirds of its walls are now finished; and the whole structure is said, by those skilled in such matters, to be in excellent taste. The cost is estimated at \$10,000.

From the American Farmer. AMERICAN SILK.

We cannot resist the temptation, (presented by a recent visit from Mr. Rapp,) to recur to the subject of the culture of silk in the U. States. Many obstacles have been thrown in the way, and retarded the progress of this interesting branch of industry in this country; and none have been so effectual and caused so much injury as the various publications setting forth the extreme difficulties of the process of filature, or reeling from the cocoons. Whatever the real object of these publications may have been, it is certain that their effect has been, throughout the country, very disadvantageous to the progress of the silk culture, by causing hundreds to abandon all idea of it in consequence of these pretended difficulties. For seven years we have incessantly combated these publications, adducing our own experience and that of many other individuals as proof of their incorrectness. We have stated over and over again, that the whole process of making raw silk, from the egg to the reeling of the cocoons inclusive, was so simple, that any child of ten years of age, and of common intelligence, might acquire it in a very short time. In this assertion we were supported by the evidence of our own senses, as well as by that of every one who had given the subject a fair trial. But the public at large was backward in proceeding upon this testimony, and the business has languished or made very slow progress.—A few persons, however, have entered into it with spirit and perseverance, and have proved, and are annually affording practical demonstration of the correctness of our views. Among these and the most conspicuous is Mr. Rapp, of Economy, in Pennsylvania. He introduced the culture of silk into the establishment of the Society at that place, of which he is the head, about five years ago; and for three years past large quantities of silk stuffs have been produced there—such as vesting, handkerchiefs, and other broad goods, sewing silk, &c. We have heretofore mentioned that we were wearing a vest and handkerchief the material of which was spun, reeled, thrown, dyed, woven and finished, at Economy, and that several hundreds of them were made at the same time. In our conversation with Mr. Rapp, at his present visit, the subject was recurred to. We asked him how he came on with the silk business. His reply was, "very well." Do you yet find any of those difficulties in the way of reeling silk, of which so much has been said and published, we asked. "No," was the reply; "we find no difficulties whatever in the process." Do you find it sufficiently profitable to make it an object of considerable attention, we inquired. "Certainly," he replied, "or we should not pursue it." Do you intend to extend your operations, we continued. "Yes," said he, "as fast and as far as possible." These answers are probably not exactly his words, but they contain the substance of them; and in illustration of their several imports, he made various remarks which furnish incontestable evidence of their correctness, some of which were in substance, that none of his people knew any thing of silk reeling, or any other part of the business, till it was introduced there a few years ago, but they readily acquired the art by a little practice, without any other instructions than that afforded by publications in the American Farmer and other works; that they very easily prepared the silk for the loom; that there is no difficulty in preparing raw silk for market, but that they find it far more profitable to manufacture it at home; that they have two looms of an improved construction now steadily at work; that these looms (or at least their improvements) are of their own construction; that they are making preparations for a considerable extension of this branch of their business, and for this purpose are enlarging their plantation of mulberry trees; that he has just obtained a considerable quantity of the new Chinese mulberry, (*Morus multi-caulis*) for planting out, &c. &c.

Now here is proof, surely, of the practicality and profitability of the culture of silk in the United States. But it is nothing more than has been written and published time and again. Why then, let us ask, is not the culture of silk entered into more generally? Is not the seven to ten millions of dollars annually sent out of the country for silk in its various forms, worth saving? Is the cotton and tobacco culture so lucrative, that no other object can be permitted to interfere with it? Are bread stuffs, grazing, and some other principal objects of agricultural attention, sufficiently profitable to exclude all new articles? If not, we ask again, why is it that the culture of silk is not attempted except in a very few instances? We anticipate the ready answer, that "it is extremely difficult," to use a homely phrase, "to learn old dogs new tricks;" to exchange our usual employment for one we are unacquainted with. And so it is to those who think so; but to those who are disposed to make a little exertion to better their condition, such

difficulties are mere cobwebs in their way. How long is it since the whole face of agriculture in the south was suddenly changed, by the introduction of the culture of cotton? How long is it since the agriculturists of the New England states were changed to manufacturers? How long will it be before the old fields of the middle and southern states will be converted into mulberry orchards; the young and infirm population into silk culturists; and the U. States into an exporter instead of an importer of silk? We answer, not twenty years.

The following resolution passed the House of Assembly of N. Jersey, on the 31st of October, by a vote of 31 to 14.—The standing rule of the Council that such a resolution must lie on the table for one day, could only be suspended by a vote of two-thirds; and it was sent to the Senate on the last day of the session, it was not acted upon—as we have no doubt it will be at the next session.—*Nat. Int.*

"Whereas the People of the State of N. Jersey feel a deep interest in all things affecting the welfare of their common country, and particularly in every measure having relation to the Judiciary, the Tariff System, Internal Improvements, and the Currency of the country—the maintenance of each, in all their indivisibility, is deemed essential to the prosperity of these United States.—Therefore

"Be it resolved by the Council and General Assembly of the State of N. Jersey, that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use their best endeavors to maintain the present Judiciary System of the U. S. in violation; to give adequate protection to American Industry; to foster and uphold Internal Improvements, and to vote for and advocate the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. S. with such modifications as may be deemed necessary."

Lynchburg, Virginia, Oct. 27.

An Adventure.—We learn, from a source entitled to implicit confidence, that two young gentlemen of Montgomery county, a few evenings ago, started on an opossum hunt, of course without fire arms. During their excursion they freed an animal, which, at first they supposed to be a Wild Cat, and forthwith adopted means to effect its capture. Being provided with axes, they soon felled the tree, which bringing their victim to the ground they attacked it with stones and such other weapons as were within their reach, and succeeded in killing it—when, to their surprise, they discovered it to be a full grown panther. It is probable that the Panther was stunned by the fall of the tree, otherwise he had scarcely been so easily conquered—the young huntsmen, indeed, made a most fortunate escape, as, in a fair battle it is probable the one or both of them would have been badly wounded if not killed.

We are happy to announce that proposals have been opened, and are before us, for the publication of the Life and Writings of General HAMILTON, in the most authentic shape, being from the original manuscripts in the possession of the General's family, and from the extent of the work, as stated in the proposals we believe the expectations of the public, however sanguine on the subject, will be fully met.—The publishers are Messrs. G. F. HOPKINS & SON, the same gentlemen, who, some years since, published the first respectable copy of the FUGIO, corrected by Mr. John Wells, with the assent of Hamilton.
N. Y. Gazette.

Progress of Steam Power.—A scientific gentleman lately visiting the Liverpool and Manchester railway, some very extraordinary performances were effected. On two occasions, a load, amounting to 100 tons, was drawn by one engine from Liverpool to Manchester, a distance of about 20 miles in an hour and a half, being at the average rate of 20 miles an hour. An eight horse wagon on a common road, is capable of carrying only 8 tons a day. It would take 100 horses, working for the day on a turnpike road, to perform the same work as was here accomplished by a single steam engine in an hour and a half.—*Liverpool Ad.*

Marriage.—The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed to one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children. He is afraid to make shame their inheritance.

We mentioned at yesterday the recent death of Mr. CHARLES S. BIRN, son of GEORGE M. BIRN, Senator of Kentucky; and we have now to state that a letter was received yesterday in the city, from Maysville, announcing the death of the father, also, of cholera.—*Nat. Intel.*

The London Court Journal, of Sept. 16, says: "The report is current, and it is by no means improbable, that a treaty is now on the tapis, by which the son of Louis Philippe will become the husband of Donna Maria, and with the consent of the Charlemagne, King of Portugal."

The Bond Case.—The United States, it seems, though they succeeded in obtaining a judgment against Messrs. Holmes & Mazzyck, have found it impossible to make the money. A house of Mr. Holmes' was some time since levied upon by the Marshall, put up for sale, and knocked to a State Rights man, who refused to comply with the terms of sale, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Tariff laws. After much consultation and deliberation among the officers of the Government the house was again put up for sale, yesterday, on account and risk of the former purchaser, but not a single bid could be obtained. Such is the State of public opinion here, in respect to the Tariff. It has been already practically nullified by public opinion. We ought to add that the Bond in this case was given for duties on an importation of coarse Woolleins, in which the duties were imposed so exclusively for protection as to be prohibitory, and that the goods in question were imported by Mr. Holmes expressly for the purpose of trying the question.
Charls. Mercury.

Counterfeit Notes.—We are informed through the medium of a letter from a friend in Waynesborough, Wayne County, that a considerable quantity of counterfeit United States Bank Notes has recently been passed off in that neighborhood. One gentleman had received \$600 in twenty dollar bills, all of which were bad. Previous to his discovering that they were not genuine, he had passed to different individuals between two and three hundred dollars, thus giving them a wide distribution. The Notes are of the old plate, signed (except two of them) by Biddle and McIlwaine.—Letter U—date 1830—paper, very light, thin and bad—made payable in different States. The two excepted above, are signed Milton and Hamilton, payable at New-York. The money is supposed to have been brought from the South, by a negro trader.—*Kal. Register.*

Pemmekin.—Does the reader know what Pemmekin is? Should he not be so far informed, we will tell him, that Pemmekin is a name given to the previously inanimate mass formed for the nourishment of the sailors, who went under Capt. Parry's command to the North Pole—a concentration of the nutritious qualities of meat, so powerful, that fifty pounds of beef make about a square inch of it; as much of it scraped, as will lie on a shilling, will feed a fellow six feet high and four feet broad, for two and twenty hours; its great merit is of course its portability, and its utility must be evident to the most inveterately prejudiced landsman, when he comes to consider that Jack can carry a quarter of a bullock in his tobacco box, and stow away a half a dozen hams and a fillet of veal in the fob of his trousers.

We note a circumstance which occasioned considerable distress in this place a few days since, to check the many rumors that probably have arisen from it. On Friday last, some pickled oysters were brought to this place and offered for sale—our citizens partook freely of them, and from Friday night until Sunday night about 40 cases of sickness, of the cholera morbus type, occurred in this place and vicinity, all of which originated from eating the oysters. Although some of the cases were very distressing and dangerous, happily none of them proved fatal—they are all either convalescent, or perfectly recovered.
Tarboro. Free Press.

We understand, from a scientific friend, that two spots are now visible on the disc of the sun, one of which is so large that it can be seen by the naked eye. The state of the atmosphere is particularly favorable for their observation, soon after the rising, or just before the setting of the sun. These spots, are supposed to be openings through the luminous matter that surrounds the body of the sun, which renders its dark surface visible, in the place that is thus uncovered; and the present phenomenon has appearances which confirm the theory. It is computed that the diameter of the present spot is over 30,000 miles, or three times that of the Earth's diameter.
Maryland Republican.

Alabama Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Register gives it as the result of many inquiries and a great variety of opinions on the subject, that the cotton crop of South Alabama, for the present year, will exceed of the last, eight or ten thousand bales.—The Register adds that, should the season prove as favorable as usual, to the collection of the crop, we may calculate on at least 155,000 bales,—and should the cold weather keep off as it did in the autumn of 1830, 140,000 bales would not probably be an over estimate of the crop of South Alabama.

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Thursday, 15th inst. to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer.