

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. V.

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THE MINERS' & FARMERS' JOURNAL

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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. If 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.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery,

5TH CLASS FOR 1834,
To be drawn at Raleigh,
On FRIDAY, the 29th of NOVEMBER, 1834,
ON THE POPULAR
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$7,000! PRIZE

PRIZES	AMOUNT
1 Prize of \$7,000	is \$7,000
1 Prize of 4,000	is 4,000
1 Prize of 3,000	is 3,000
1 Prize of 2,000	is 2,000
10 Prizes of 1,000	is 10,000
10 Prizes of 500	is 5,000
10 Prizes of 300	is 3,000
15 Prizes of 200	is 3,000
50 Prizes of 100	is 5,000
100 Prizes of 50	is 5,000
135 Prizes of 30	is 4,050
200 Prizes of 20	is 4,000
330 Prizes of 15	is 4,950
6,000 Prizes of 10	is 60,000
6,000 Prizes of 6	is 36,000
6,000 Prizes of 4	is 24,000

18,564 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$10 into another; they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The Prizes of \$10, \$6 and \$4, are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to \$10 each; and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to \$6 each; and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second, will be entitled to \$4 each.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$10 each. And suppose 32567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$6 each. And suppose 41530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 0 will be entitled to \$4 each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of three small denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package Ten Whole Tickets will cost \$40
And must draw out

\$23
Those who prefer advertising for the large Prizes only, can, in this way, for \$23, get the Agents' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$17, that being the amount that the Package must draw of necessity—say,

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets, For Ten Half do. \$23 00
For Ten Quarter do. 11 50
5 75

All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All Orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to William H. Spivey, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets \$4. Halves \$2. Quarters \$1.
To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the OFFICE of
WILLIAM H. SPIVEY, Agent,
Opposite W. S. W. Hayes' Hotel,
Nov. 1. Charlotte, N. C.

Wholesale.—Fidelity and Confidence.—There is now living in Tockholes, a weaver, named John Brande, whose wife has borne him ten sons and ten daughters. He has had two children born in one day. Two married in one day, and two buried in one day. Within three weeks after giving birth to twins, his wife had her leg amputated, and has had seven children since. She is now living, and in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Unrivalled Speed.—The steambot E. rie, Capt. J. Benson, left New York on Friday morning last, at 7 o'clock, and arrived at Albany at twenty minutes before 5 o'clock, making the passage from New York to Albany, including ten landings, in 9 hours and 40 minutes—160 miles.

Audacious Forgery.—

We take from the Daily Advertiser the report of an audacious forgery on the Branch Bank last week. All the money, save \$250, has, however, been recovered, the young delinquent instantly on his arrest, confessing every thing to the Cashier. He is said to be of a respectable Canadian family.

Extensive Forgery and money Recovered.

—On Saturday last, a young Englishman, about 8 months from Montreal, aged 19, named Charles T. B. Finchley, was brought up before the Police, by High Constable Hays, on a charge of forgery. It appeared that Finchley had been employed for some time as a clerk of Mr. Casseler, an importer of French goods in Exchange street. Mr. Casseler going from home to Europe, confided the management of his business to his hands. In this situation, an opportunity was offered to become acquainted with many other merchants. Availing himself of the information he possessed, and penetrated with a determination to commit crime for gain, he suddenly appeared on Saturday, the 4th instant, at the counter of the United States Branch Bank in this city, and apparently in an agitated state enquired of the acting pay teller, the chief teller being out of town, whether any person had presented a check for \$2,900 for payment, drawn by Stone, Swan and Mason, of which firm he represented himself to be a member,—stating that he had lost such a check on his way to the bank, that he had come to stop it if presented. The teller told him no such check had been presented.—He then asked for a check, filled it up for 2,900, drew the money and departed. On Monday the 6th inst. he renewed his visit, and drew another check in the same firm for \$2,900 for which he obtained the money—on the 9th again drew \$500, and on the 10th inst. drew \$5000, in all \$11,400, all in the name of the said firm, and for all of which he obtained the money. The teller, having discovered after the payment of the last check, that the account of Messrs. Stone, Swan and Mason, was overdrawn, on Saturday morning sent them a note to that effect. One of the firm, surprised at this information, proceeded to the Bank and discovered that all these checks were forgeries, and the bank officers immediately sent for High Constable Hays, and communicated to him the circumstances, together with a description of the person of Finchley. He with other officers, immediately commenced a search, but without success.

In the interim, Finchley, emboldened by former successes, entered the bank with another check for \$600, which he was told would not be paid, and was then detained and the High Constable sent for, who escorted him to the Police Office. There he was examined and acknowledged the forgeries—stated that he had deposited \$5,000 in the Chemical Bank, and loaned \$6,200 to Mr. Atwell, of the music store in Broadway, and only spent or disposed of about \$200 of his ill gotten gain. All the money but this small sum was thus speedily recovered, and the ill guided youth, much affected by his wretched condition, was fully committed for trial.

Snake Story.—

The wife and daughter of Mr. John Lauphear, in this neighborhood, witnessed a few days since, a singular encounter between two large striped snakes. They were attracted to the scene of conflict by a strange noise, similar to the screaming of fowls when attacked by a hawk, which in reality proceeded from a large frog in the act of being swallowed by two snakes, each contending snakefully for the sole possession of the poor frog, which was drawn into the throat of each snake, about equally, from the hind leg as far as the neck; when either by accident or management, his upper jaw was thrown back over the eyes of one snake, and the neither jaw over the face of the other, so that they were completely blindfolded. In this situation, intent on engorging the frog, moaning piteously, they lash each other and the ground with their bodies which sometimes becoming intertwined their full length, they raise them in the air perpendicularly, and bring them down again on the other side, smiting the earth with a serpent's malice. Thus unconscious of evidence to their straits, they are arrested by the usual household weapons of offence and defence, shovel and tongue, in the hands of Mrs. L. and daughter, with which they kill the snakes and give liberty to the frog. The lad who aver that one snake, in his wrath exchanged his stripes for spots; and instead of the common striped snake, he became in appearance, the spotted house adder.—*Chatouque Whig.*

In the "Southern Planter,"

we see recommended a plan by which sweet Potatoes may be preserved, fresh and sound during the winter. After they are dug, pack them up in dry sand, and deposit them in a dry place. This plan has proved successful for a number of years in succession.

DESOLATING FAMINE IN THE EAST INDIES.

We find the following particulars of horrid and heart-sickening misery in the Asiatic Journal for the present month.

Distress in Bundelcund.—

The Sumar-char Durpun of Feb. 22, contains a description of the horrible state of the native population in Bundelcund, in consequence of the famine which has prevailed there for some time past. The price and scarcity of grain have put it far beyond the reach of the poorer classes, more particularly as there appears to be great difficulty in the way of finding employment. For some time they obtained a miserable subsistence of *hyres*, a sort of astringent and acid berry; but even this wretched supply has now ceased. A most appalling and pitiable condition of human misery is the consequence. Mothers have been seen to devour the dead bodies of their own children. It is even apprehended that the famine will become more severe when the hot winds set in, and that the mortality will frightfully increase. The most distressing scenes of human misery are beheld at Culpee and the vicinity, where the poor starving people are mere skeletons, having scarcely strength to move. Many of them daily expire, and are thrown into the Jumna, while the corpses of others are a prey to vultures, dogs and jackals. Hundreds cross the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Doah and Oude territories.—So extensive and so severe is the famine, that mere individual efforts to afford relief can produce no effect towards checking the calamity.

We are glad to see that measures have been taken to relieve the misery and distress of the many starving and wretched creatures, fugitives from the famished provinces of Bundelcund, who are now wandering about the cantonment. It is certainly with pleasure, we learn, that the King of Oude distributes daily 200 rupees in the relief of these unfortunate people who have emigrated to Lucknow.—This is real charity. The distress of the poor Bundelias is so great, that they are in the habit of offering their children for sale, for two, three, or four rupees a head; and when they cannot find purchasers, which occasionally they are unable to do, owing to the Government prohibition of slave dealing, the parents collect a few sticks from the jungle, and lighting a fire, burn their children to death.

Distressing in Cutchmere.—

Owing to the continuance of famine, it is calculated that upwards of 25,000 individuals have perished through want since the mismanagement of this fine country first commenced with Byssakha Sing. At present, the whole of this subahdy appears to be completely depopulated; the severity of the famine has reached to that extent, that parents have sold their offsprings to procure a day's subsistence, and in some instances have devoured them.

A woman complained to the City Cawal, that she had agreed with another woman that, in order to save themselves from starvation, they should feed on each other's child by turns. She had already sacrificed her own, on which child they had both feasted, and, in confirmation of her tale, produced the remains of her infant, and added, that the other now refused to comply with the agreement, and withheld her child. The hearers were filled with astonishment and horror.—The Maharaja has already, in addition to repeated magnificent distributions of grain and money, foregone, at the instigation of his ministers, two years of revenue, in hopes of alleviating this general distress.

From the Analytic Magazine of 1813.

A HERO'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Gen. Pike. It was handed to his aid (Major Frazer) on the evening previous to his fall, with this injunction—"Should I fall and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike." As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed hero I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication.

D. F.

My dear Clara:—We are now standing on and off the harbor of York, which we shall attack at daylight in the morning; I shall dedicate these last moments to you my love, and to-morrow throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet I know not if Gen. Dearborn lands; he has acted honorably so far, and I feel grateful to the old gentleman; my sword and pen shall both be exercised to do him honor. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you, nor one new idea to communicate; yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in this world. Should I fall, defend my memory; and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband. Remember me, with a father's love—a father's care, to our dear daughter; and believe me to be, with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship, your,

—MONTGOMERY.

* It appears this was the signature the General used when addressing his wife; it will be recalled that his name was "Zebulon Montgomery Pike."

The French and American Squadrons in the Mediterranean.—

Letters from American officers on the Mediterranean station offer the agreeable assurance that the late unfortunate accident, one which has often happened in the best regulated navies in the world, far from leaving any heart-burning or unkind distrust, has been followed by a better understanding, and more sociable intercourse than had previously prevailed. The prompt, frank and happy explanation of Capt. Ballard, so generally avouched by his officers and crew, not only dissipated at once all suspicion which might have arisen, of mischievous or improper designs, but beget in its stead, on the part of the French officers, a magnanimous desire of consoling the regrets of ours, as far as that could be done by embracing all occasions to show them civility. Hence the contest since, usual amongst gallant men, is to see who shall excel in acts of urbanity. Amongst other proofs that no unkind impressions remains, the reader may be pleased to know, that on a recent occasion a French man-of-war brig, passing the Bay of Vouria, called 8 or 10 miles out of her track to go into the Bay and offer to Captain Ballard to convey to Toulon, by the way of Napoli de Romania, any letters or despatches he might have to send. This act of courtesy is in conformity with the spirit which is now said to pervade the squadrons reciprocally. So may it long remain, and may no act of injustice or bad faith occur in any quarter to interrupt the friendly dispositions, and tendency to kind national intercourse, which have so long and so unequivocally entertained.

Balt. Gazette.

Anecdote of Lord Sandwich.—

Lord Sandwich, a member of that administration which carried on the American war, though a dignified-looking nobleman in dress, was so ungainly a walker in the street, that on a gentleman of his acquaintance expressing a doubt whether an individual at a distance was his lordship or not, another is said to have remarked "Oh yes, I am sure it is Lord Sandwich, for, if you observe, he is walking down both sides of the street at once." His lordship used to relate of himself, that having once taken lessons in dancing, at Paris, he asked the professor at the conclusion, if he could do him any favor in his own country; to which the man replied, bowing, "I should take it as a particular favor, if your lordship would never tell any one of whom you learned to dance."

The "Spy in Washington,"

a correspondent of the New-York Courier & Enquirer, states that despatches have recently been received from France of a most unfavorable character. The French Legislature have again refused to make an appropriation to carry into effect the treaty negotiated with our Government in 1831; and it is said Mr. Livingston abandons all hope of an adjustment of the existing difficulties. "What measures (says the Spy) the Executive will deem it expedient to recommend, is a matter of great uncertainty. It is probable that they will be of a warlike character; but I am inclined to the opinion, that Congress will confine their legislation, on this subject, to mere commercial regulations.

Mr Livingston's health is very precarious, and he has retired into Switzerland, in the hope of improving it. Among literary and scientific men he has acquired great reputation; his intercourse with whom has tended to elevate the character of our country—his knowledge of the French language rendering their intercourse both easy and agreeable. There is no doubt that he wishes to return home immediately."

"YANKEE."—

The following anecdote is copied from an article in the last No. of the London Quarterly Review:

Lieutenant Conolly, in his overland journey to India, having failed in his endeavor to reach Khiva, determined to take the road to Meshed, and joined a company of pilgrims bound on a pilgrimage to the tomb of Imamu Riza. For eight months in every year, dating from the vernal equinox, this road to and from Meshed is travelled by sixty thousand persons, chiefly pilgrims; and it is to be remarked that though much of the country is desert, every little station on the road furnishes supplies for this number of persons and their cattle. Stopping at Baston, they find one of the Shah's sons there, as governor. They are introduced to him, and he asks many questions, among others concerning 'Yankee-doona,' (America) or as it may be rendered, (so says our author) 'the world of the Yankees.' This is an amusing mistake into which Lieutenant Conolly has fallen, and naturally enough to those who, like him, seem to have acquired the language by the road side. *Yengi doonia*, in truth, means the New World. *Yengi* in Tartar language is *New*. *Yankee* is, according to Dr. Webster's Dictionary, 'a corrupt pronunciation of the word *English* by the Indians of North America.'

Substitute for Linen.—

The following communication is from a gentleman of very high respectability in Salem, Massachusetts, and at his request is inserted:

There has recently been discovered in Salem, Massachusetts, and patented, a new and beautiful material resembling silk and linen, which holds out to the manufacturers of this country the high promise of an original, beautiful and invaluable fabric, far surpassing in strength and beauty of texture that of linen, which it is destined wholly to supersede, as the culture of it requires much less labor and expense than flax, and does not, like that and similar materials, require to be renewed annually, (being a perennial,) and the preparation of it for manufacturing being far more simple than either, and its great natural affinity for coloring matters, and its requiring no bleaching, being objects of the highest importance, gave it a very decided preference over the manufacture. A few specimens of the manufacture of this material into small fancy articles have been produced, some of which being colored of various tints, present such a beautiful silk like appearance as to have been actually, in some instances, mistaken for it. It possesses this decided advantage that it not only sustains the action of water unimpaired and undelaced, (which it is well known silk will not do,) but the repeated action of water rather appears to strengthen and beautify it. It is ascertained to be the opinion at Lowell, where they have offered to make the experiment, that it can be spun upon machinery.

And while it offers to other branches of manufacture very important substitutes for those substances hitherto used, it offers a material, very superior, in many points, for paper. It is believed, from some specimens already produced, that paper of every description may be manufactured from it, possessing a pearly whiteness, durability, beauty of texture, and smoothness of surface unrivalled by any other ever before manufactured in any country. And it is susceptible of the most brilliant colors, in grain or otherwise. This is believed to be the first material of the kind ever before discovered in this country, that holds out the prospect of a staple commodity, silk, linen, and cotton being exotics, and the discoveries of course exotic; but this material is indigenous, is a native of this country, discovered by one of her own daughters, which circumstances, together with its intrinsic worth, seem peculiarly to enhance its value to us. It is open to any who may wish to make the experiments.

Sullivan's Journal for October.

The Virtues of Sugar.—

Sir John Pringle asserts that the plague has never been known to visit any country where sugar composes a material part of the diet of the inhabitants. Cullen, Rush, Fothergill, and many other eminent physicians, think malignant fevers lessened in their violence by the use of sugar. Well attested marvellous facts prove it to be a most powerful anti-scorbutic. It is a perfect antidote to the poison of verdigris. In China and in India it is the main article of diet for the inhabitants. In Cochin China the king's body guards are obliged to eat, every day a certain quantity of sugar, in order to preserve their complexion and good looks; and the wildest horses, elephants, buffaloes, &c. are tamed by the daily use of sugar. It is a mistake to suppose that sugar injures the teeth; no person have whiter teeth than the negroes, particularly during the crop time; and it is equally absurd to suppose that the use of sugar produces worms in children. *Vermes* arise from the insufficiency of salt and bitters in the food of infants; provided those tonicks be given, the more sugar is given to a child the greater will be its health and strength.

Slaves.—

The Supreme Court of New York at the July term quashed the writs in various cases, as being inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States—but by a rule of a day subsequent on the suggestion of counsel, granted a stay of proceedings in order to enable counsel to make a further motion in the matter. At the August Special Term, a motion was accordingly made for leave to make up a record of the proceedings and judgment of the court in order to bring a writ of error thereon, returnable in the Court of Errors of this state. This motion has been withdrawn in a few days past decided, and of course writs in slave cases are declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and that decision appears to be final.

Some of the slaves have been removed on the requisition of the governors of the several states on the ground of criminal offences—a few others remain. The law will now take its course—the constitution be vindicated—and our southern friends may be assured that the people of the northern and eastern States will carry into effect with honesty and sincerity, the common contract under which we have so long lived in honor abroad and prosperity at home.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.