

# 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.

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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. 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.

## SPLENDID SCHEME!!

### NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery,

5th CLASS FOR 1834,  
To be drawn at Raleigh,  
On FRIDAY, the 28th of NOVEMBER, 1834,  
ON THE POPULAR  
Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$7,000!  
PRIZE \$7,000!

SCHEME:		
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
10 Prizes of	200	is 2,000
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, turned 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, \$5 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 \$5 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 2432 to be the first number drawn from the wheel, it terminating with figure 2, will entitle the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 2 to \$10 each. And suppose 32,367 to be the second number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$5 each. And suppose 41,350 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 tickets terminating with the 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 purged by the Managers, must draw one of each of these ten distinct denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package Ten Whole Tickets will cost \$40  
And must draw net 17

23

For those who prefer advertising for the large Prizes only, can, in this way, get \$25, get the Agents' Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all that 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, etc. \$23 00  
For Ten Half do. 11 50  
For Ten Quarter do. 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. Speck, Charlotte, N. C. and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

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

THE Rev. JOHN MAGINNIS will continue to teach his School at the house on Main Street, in Charlotte, where he lives—and respectfully informs the citizens of the village and the public in general, that he will pay every attention to those pupils that may be entrusted to his care.

His rates of Tuition are as follows, payable in advance, viz:

No. 1. Spelling and Reading, per quarter, \$3  
No. 2. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic 5  
No. 3. English Grammar, Geography, Use of Maps, together with the Classics 8  
N. B. No pupil will be received for a period less than three months, nor will there be any deduction in the above rates, unless in cases of sickness. The pupil will be sent home after one week, unless a 10th quarter be paid for.  
Sept. 21th, 1834. 1c2v4t

## Miscellaneous Selections.

### NAPOLEON AT ERFURT.

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

Napoleon had brought to Erfurt the principal actors of the French Theatre. Talma, Miss Duchesnois, Miss Mars, the beautiful Georges, and the charming Bourgoing, playing several times a week before the august assembly of Emperors and Kings congregated at this place. A small theatre, discovered in the old Jesuit College had been arranged for the purpose, with a promptitude and elegance truly French. Box tickets for each representation were distributed among the foreign and native ladies. But it was difficult to obtain them. My friends and myself, to procure them, were obliged to carry on a long correspondence with our acquaintances, belonging to the suite of the Grand Duke of Weimar. Through them, after great exertion on their part, we obtained tickets for the tragedy of Oedipus, in which Talma and Mademoiselle Raucourt were to perform.

Our party went in carriages from Weimar to Erfurt. We left our tickets at the inn, where we stopped, and set out for a promenade. The overwhelming mass of people in the street soon obliged us to return. On counting our tickets over, after our return, we were stupified on finding two had disappeared; we moved every thing in the rooms, but the tickets had gone. A waiter had probably profited by them, for the theatre tickets had given rise to considerable traffic; strangers arriving in the city, without acquaintances, gave frequently for them a louis d'or a piece.

All if we only had some officers with us, and with a sigh, the youngest of the company, for a soldier with a decoration was equal to a ticket. It was an excellent idea. Among our acquaintances at Erfurt, we quickly found some officers, and it was under their protection that we approached the theatre, through the crowd which beset its avenues. At the top of the stairs we were received by a soldier of the guard with a frightful physiognomy, who distributed our company in several boxes which, as yet, were nearly empty.

I was fortunate enough to be placed with two of my friends, in the front of a box near the stage, from whence we could see distinctly all that passed in the pit. We congratulated ourselves on our good fortune; but our joy was not of long duration. The boxes near us were crowded gradually to excess. The doors of our own suddenly opened—what cried angrily the soldier or the gen d'arme, I know not which, under whose guidance we had taken our seats—what, three women upon three chairs! There is room enough for six; with this he seated two ladies between us, who fortunately, proved to be of our acquaintance.

All the boxes, as well as our own, became fuller and fuller—we were dreadfully squeezed—we were scarcely able to move, and the heat was oppressive—but the importance of the grand spectacle, which was forming before us, occupied our attention so completely that we forgot the inconveniences of our position.

Immediately in front of the stage were placed two arm chairs for the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, on both sides of which were ranged common chairs for the Kings and reigning Princes. The space behind these seats began to fill up. We saw enter the statesmen and generals of nearly all the European powers, men whose names were then celebrated, and have become in a measure historical. Uniforms glittering with gold, and an air of vivacity and assurance, enabled us to distinguish the Frenchmen from the Germans, who were more modest. There was Berthier, Soult, Caulaincourt, Savary, Lannes, Duroc, and many others, equally celebrated—the greatness of the master seemed to be reflected in the features of each. There was Goethe with his calm and dignified physiognomy, and the venerable Wieland. The Grand Duke of Weimar had brought them in his suite, to Erfurt. The Duke of Gotha, and many German princes, reigning themselves, or allied to reigning houses, collected in a group around these two veterans of German literature.

The rolling beat of drums was heard without. It is the Emperor, was the cry of the whole company. Blockheads, what are you about! cried out angrily to the drummers their commanding officer! it is only a King. A German King entered the hall; three more made their appearance shortly after. Thus entered without any noise or eclat, the Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg. The King of Westphalia, (Jerome Bonaparte) who arrived later, eclipsed them all by the richness of his embroidery and jewels. The Emperor Alexander, majestic in his appearance, entered afterwards. The great box opposite the stage, dazzled the eyes from the eclat which it spread over the hall. The Queen of Westphalia, covered over with diamonds, sat in the centre—near her was the charming Stephana, Grand Duchess of Baden, more conspicuous even by her

grace, than her splendid attire. Some German princes were seated near those two reigning princesses. The gentlemen and ladies of their court occupied the back part of the box.

At this moment Talleyrand made his appearance in a small box on a level with the pit erected near the stage, on account of the infirmity of his feet, which rendered him unable to stand even in the pit. The Emperor and the Kings came and took before his box, in order to amuse themselves with the minister, who was himself comfortably seated.

The whole world was there—he alone who had caused this assembly of the great was absent. He kept then long waiting.

Finally, again and more strongly the rolling of the drums was heard. Eyes turned with restless curiosity towards the place of entrance. At last appeared the Emperor of the French, that man the most incomprehensible of every thing the almost inconceivable epoch produced. Dressed as usual, in the most simple manner, he saluted, slightly enough, as he passed along, the sovereigns whom he had left so long waiting, and took his place in an arm chair, at the right of the Emperor of Russia. His short, stout person, contrasted strongly with the noble bearing of Alexander. The four Kings took their places upon their chairs, and the play began. In vain was it that Talma displayed all his art, in vain Raucourt all her beauty and talent, we had eyes and attention only for that before us. However the gens d'armes at the door of our box did all they could to complete our defective education, and to instruct us between the acts as to the etiquette to be observed in the presence of the master of the world.

Away with that opera glass—the Emperor does not like them; cried one of them bending over the ladies in the box behind us.

Sit up straight, and don't elongate the neck so; the Emperor does not like long necks; cried another.

There was much impatience felt at this, but we followed the examples of the Kings and Princes before us, and bore patiently from the French what we were unable to change.

Immediately after the opening of the tragedy, which he had perhaps seen a hundred times, Napoleon having placed himself at ease in his chair, fell sound asleep. He could, it is well known, at any hour of the day or night, sleep when he wished. Eye witnesses assert, that in the midst of a decisive battle even, he would designedly take an hour or two of sleep, in order to recruit his energies, and that he would always wake at the hour he had designated.

The day of this representation at Erfurt, he had been engaged for many hours together in exercising his troops in the country.

It was a singular spectacle to us, to see thus in a sweet sleep, the terrible man, whose vast plans had caused the happiness or sorrow of half the earth. We could but contemplate with fear, his beautiful antique profile, to which the sombre uniform of Alexander served only as a foil.

Twenty-six years have elapsed since that period, scarcely the third of the life of man. Yet how many changes have been produced in that space of time! Where are the Kings, the mighty and the great, who were assembled in that hall! Where he who assembled them? He reposes forever upon the rock, around which roar the waves of the ocean. The short and splendid life of Alexander is past. The Kings of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg lie in their tombs of marble. The ex-dear King Jerome alone has survived them all. But his renown has vanished, with his fantastic royalty, like a dream of the morning.

The Hicksites.—We are apprehensive that some injustice has been done to the Hicksites in regard to their votes at the late election in New Jersey. It is certainly quite unfair and impolitic to fire upon a division of our friends, without the clearest evidence that they were deserting. And if that evidence were ever so clear, it would probably be better as well as more liberal policy, to endeavor to draw them back by kindness to the right side, rather than by severity to drive them from it entirely. We have the assurance of one of the principal men among the denomination referred to, that he had never heard any of his friends advocate the course which is said to have been so generally adopted, and that he never heard any thing of such a course until he saw the remarks of the papers after the election. He says he voted himself with the Whigs, and thinks a great majority of the Hicksites voted in the same way. A very respectable man, also connected with that denomination, has handed us a communication, the statements of which he says he knows to be true, and one passage of which is as follows: "That Friends were hostile to P. Frelinghuysen in consequence of his having been employed as counsel against them, is wholly without foundation."  
N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

## Extraordinary Improvement in Indian Rubber.

The singular properties of Caoutchouc, or Indian Rubber, which some few years since was only for the insignificant purpose of rubbing out the pencil marks upon paper, is now being introduced, not only into numerous varieties of articles of dress, but is likely to "save from adverse winds and waves the gallant British fleet." Experiments are now going on by order of the Admiralty, on board H. M. ship Excellent, at Portsmouth, upon guns, breechings, &c. (which are quite satisfactory, their elastic qualities saving the jerk of the recoil of the gun. The experiments have been made and are continuing with 68 pounder long guns and 32 pounders) carriages, for stoppers for cables, which will prevent the dragging the anchor or the breaking of the cable and lawser ropes. It will be invaluable. For the invention we are indebted to Mr. Siever, whose various scientific acquirements are well known and appreciated. The importation of Caoutchouc now amounts to some hundred tons annually; and so great is the demand for that article, that some of the West India planters are planting their estates with the tree, (Hevea guianensis) which is a species of fig, in order that they may be prepared to meet the increased demand. The tree being carefully cultivated, of course will much improve the quality of the Caoutchouc. The manner in which the patent elastic rope is manufactured, is by cutting the Indian rubber into long strands, and placing them strand and strand with the hemp yarn; they are thus twisted together when finished by the application of heat: the Caoutchouc collapses, and by that means the rope is rendered elastic.

## Singular Discovery of Ancient Coin.

On Monday last a boy of the name of Bradley jumped into a newly made grave in Greenwich church-yard, during the absence of Laup, the grave digger, and whilst there, broke off the corner of an old coffin which protruded from the adjacent ground, a small crimson velvet bag dropped from the coffin, which upon examination, was found to contain 174 pieces of ancient silver coin. The boy immediately decamped with his prize, and it is supposed went off to London to dispose of it, although he says he gave most of the money away to his companions. Several of the pieces seen by the gentleman from whom we received this information, were of the reign of Edward I. or II.; one of them, which the same gentleman has in his possession, is about the size of a sixpence. On the obverse appears the King, full-faced, and crowned with an open crown of three fleur-de-lis, with two leper flowers not raised so high, with the inscription "EDW. REX. ANG. DNS. HYB." On the reverse a cross composed of a single line, tolerably broad, and continued to the outer rim, three pellets in each quarter, circumscribed with the place of coinage, "CIVITAS LONDON." One of the pieces is the coinage of Ireland, the King's head in a triangle, with the same inscription round the outer edge, and the place of coinage "CIVITAS DUBLINE." The letters on all are saxon. There was another piece without the legible inscription, supposed to be either of William I. or II. The face was in profile, and a wand or sceptre in front. There does not appear to have been any of a later period than Edward II., so that there is every reason to suppose they must have been buried about that time.

## PETERSBURG, October 23.

Health of our Town.—We refrained from noticing the rumors in circulation respecting the health of our town, until we could procure an official report from the Board of Health. The Board met on yesterday, and from their report, which we give below, it appears that the Physicians have reported 35 cases of Cholera as having occurred within the last seven days, of which 14 terminated fatally, (four of these occurred in the adjoining counties.) In nearly the whole of these cases, the exciting cause has been traced to imprudence in diet. A majority of the persons attacked had taken freely of Oysters, which, from the state of the weather, during the last week, it is presumed has become unseasonable. Three of the cases reported as having terminated fatally, were gentlemen residing in the country, who, while in town, had eaten of Oysters, and we have heard of many others who were made sick almost immediately after having partaken of the same article. This fact has had the effect of suppressing the alarm which the appearance of an epidemic is naturally calculated to excite, and there is every reason to believe that, by strictly avoiding all food which has a tendency to disorder the stomach, the disease will quickly disappear.

Old Wine.—A bottle of Madeira was picked up recently from the wreck of the Royal George, sunk at Spithead in 1780, having been 54 years under water. It was in excellent condition, though covered with sea shells.

## Progress of Temperance.—

It is a subject of congratulation that the Temperance cause is making such progress both on the land and the ocean. More than a thousand vessels are now afloat in which ardent spirits is not used. And though they visit every clime, and at all seasons, and many of them actually go round the globe, the men who navigate them are in all respects better than when they used it. So manifest and great has been the increase of safety to property and life, that the Insurance Companies in New York have unanimously agreed to return five per cent. on the premium of every vessel which has been navigated without the use of ardent spirit. A committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Board of the Pennsylvania Temperance Society, to call the attention of our Insurance Offices to the subject; and at their request a meeting of the principal officers was held in the Board of Trade's Room, in the Exchange, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, at which it was expected Mr. DeLavan of Albany, would have been present to present some important statements.

As he did not arrive in season in the city, the subject was opened by Mr. Marsh, the agent of the society. The gentlemen seemed much impressed with the importance of the subject, and promised to give it their early attention. Mr. DeLavan passed through on Friday, to meet the Insurance Companies in Baltimore on Saturday. This subject is exciting increased attention, not only in this country, but in Europe. Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, wrote to their agent in Amsterdam, to know why he had not obtained freight. His reply was that there were American vessels, commanded by Temperance Captains, taking freight, and while they remain, none offer to other ships.—Should Insurance Offices generally discriminate between temperance ships and others, it would be a source of great pecuniary profit, and should owners of vessels employ none to navigate them who use spirituous liquors, they would save annually an immense amount of property, and multitudes of valuable lives.

## Poulson's Advertiser

## NEW FASHION CARPETS.

A lady writing from Paris to the ladies' Journal, published in Lond on, gives this information:

"I must not conclude my letter without telling you of the lovely carpets we make. I have already taken my part in two of them, and am going to commence one for myself immediately. The plan is this: you buy as many squares of coarse canvass as will cover your room, and you give a square to each of your friends to fill up for you, according to her taste. One does a dog, another a bird, a third a cat, another flowers, a fifth chooses a Cashmere or a Greek, or a Persian pattern; another person does some other. Whether animals, birds, or flowers, the ground of each square is filled according to the fancy of the worker; so you have a square with black, another with white, blue, red, green violet, &c. &c; in short you have the greatest variety possible in colors and patterns. When all are done they are sewed together in a manner that the stitches are invisible, and I can assure you that you have the most bizarre and most beautiful carpet possible."

Comfort for Gin Drinkers.—A medical gentleman in London met an old woman, who asked him whether he liked Gin, Rum, or Brandy best? He replied that he was not in the habit of taking either. "What?" said the astonished querist—"What, not take Gin! I like gin best of any thing; for I have been in the hospitals and I know all about it. Gin only cuts off the skin of the liver; rum fills it full like a sponge; but brandy eats holes into it that I could put my finger in."

Extraordinary Natural Curiosity.—As Thomas Winter, of Souby, near Kirby Stephen, was, on the 8th inst, building a stable for Mr. Collinson, he had occasion to break a blue whin stone, and in the centre he discovered a small cavity, in which was a living spider and several young ones. The stone and spider are now in the possession of the Rev. John Collinson, who we understand, has taken them with him to his house at Kibblesworth, in the county of Durham.—Berwick Adz.

The March of Improvement.—A Mr. Howland, of West Brookfield, Mass. appears to have brought the wooden leg business to marvellous perfection, making them so light and easy in the joints, as to answer almost as well as the original limbs. An unfortunate Vermonter lost, it seems, both legs, by a log rolling on to him, but, by means of Mr. Howland's carpentry, he now performs nearly all kinds of work, "with the same facility as before." If all be true that is said of this gentleman's "works of the understanding," the bandy-legged fellow might be tempted to throw by his old stumps, and purchase a pair of Mr. Howland's "improvements."  
N. Y. Courier.