

# MILTON SPECTATOR.

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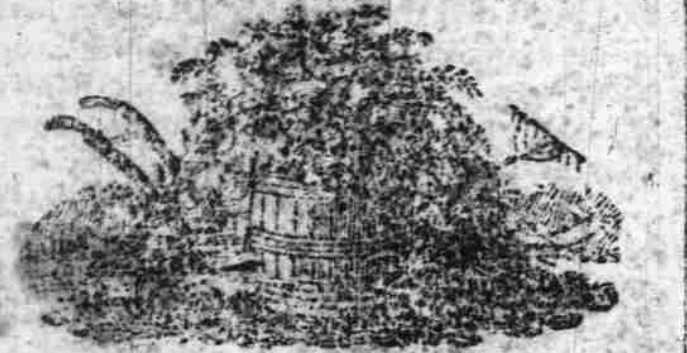
**TERMS.**—The Milton Spectator is published every Wednesday morning at the price of Three Dollars a year, which may be paid by the year in advance. No subscription received for less than three months. Subscribers who do not pay their bills in advance, will be considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions, and the year will be sent to them accordingly. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

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Advertisements, making fourteen lines or less, will be inserted in the Spectator three times for the Dollar, and Twenty-five Cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding fourteen lines, in proportion.

The annual advance will be made to those who subscribe by the year.

A. B. Adams who possess the leisure, &c. are especially invited to favor the Spectator with their communications, all of which shall receive the attention due them.



## AGRICULTURAL.

### ECONOMY IN FATTENING HOGS.

I have thrown by my stomach for hog food and substituted a boiler, and I think with significant advantage. The former consisted of a 60 gallon cask, over a pot-hole, badly set. I could only work off four or five casks a day, with great labor and trouble, and the apparatus required to be heated with clay at every operation. With my new boiler, holding 30 galls, which is a fine beautiful casting, I have cooked eight and nine barrels in half a day, and much better than by the steam process. This boiler consists of small refuse potatoes, of which I have nearly 100 bushels, or 15 per cent of my whole crop, pumpkins and a small quantity of Indian meal. A half day's boiling serve my hog family four or five days; and it is always kept prepared in advance. The actual expense of fattening pigs thus upon the refuse of the farm crop, is 50 to 75 per cent less than feeding with dry corn.

The economy of my apparatus consists much in setting the boiler so as to have all the advantage of the fire. The interior brick work is made to conform to the shape of the boiler, leaving an interval of four to six inches between them for the fire, round the whole exterior of the kettle, with the exception of a few inches at top, where the frame or rim rests upon the projecting brick. This the boiler is not only encompassed by the flame but the heat is augmented by radiation from the brick work. The fuel is burnt on a grate, which extends nearly to the kettle four or five inches above the level of its bottom. My boiler being in operation while I am penning these remarks, I have ascertained, that a kettle of potatoes, with three pails of cold water, covered with boards has been completely boiled in 18 minutes from the time they were put in, another boiling having been just previously taken out. My kettle was set by a son in his teens, without assistance, and was his first feat in Masonry.

J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 20, 1831.

### BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

The disease of the pear tree, termed blight has been less prevalent this year than during years past. But seems to have assumed a new character, or changed its mode of attack. In the early part of the season I discovered that the epidermis on the bodies of several trees, of two to four inches in diameter had become brown in spots, and was cracked and separating from the true bark; and in some instances I found the disease had extended to the wood. I immediately had them washed with a weak solution of chloride of lime, which seems to have restored them to health. I applied the chloride the preceding year to the stumps of some mutilated branches, in some of which cases the disease had extended down upon one side of the hole of the tree. In every case the disease was checked, and the live parts have protruded beyond the dead wood. Although Mr. Lowell, whom I highly respect and whom I am ambitious to propagate, detests all theories, I am nevertheless induced to hazard my theory for this case. It is this, that the disease is owing to a minute insect, which prays upon the bark, and vitiates and poisons the elaborated sap; and that the chloride destroys the insect and becomes an antidote to the poison. From partial experiments I am induced to believe, that chloride will prove an efficient preventive to the mildew on grapes, also. These suggestions and hazarded in the hope that they may lead others to make more satisfactory experiments.

J. BUEL.

### SEASON FOR PLOUGHING.

Land which is composed in part of clay, or what is called a stiff soil, should be ploughed in the fall and laid as light as possible, so as to expose it to the action of frost which will pulverize and subdue it; and insects will then be destroyed by exposure to the rigors of winter. But arable land, which is sandy and porous should lie and consolidate till spring.

### FATTENING SWINE.

Hogs will fatten the faster, if they can have access at will to charcoal, which they will eat eagerly, and thus acquire an appetite for food, and escape a certain disorder, which hipped call dyspepsia.

Let every farmer divide his pasture ground as he pleases. Let the fence between his arable and pasture land be as strong as an external fence. But, if possible, let all his arable ground, though it be and hundred acres, be in one lot. Then his plough runs clear, in a long furrow. His tillage is divided only by the different species of grain and vegetables he cultivates. There are no fences of consequence, no inconvenient and worthless head lands; no apology for thistles and nettles. The scene is beautiful to the eye. The whole has the appearance of a garden, and begets to the farmer a sort of horticultural neatness.

[Gardener's Journal.]

### NEW LAMP OIL.

Mr. Isaac Smith, of Virginia, has made a discovery, by which he is able to render kerosene oil equal to the best winter sperm oil, for burning lamps. The oil prepared for burning will cost about 36 cents a gallon.

### CIDER.

**To Bottle Cider.**—To fine and improve the flavor of one hoghead, take a gallon of good French brandy, with half an ounce of cochineal, one pound of alum, and three pounds of sugar candy; bruise them all well in a mortar, and infuse them in the brandy for a day or two; then mix the whole with your cider, and stop it close for five or six months, after which, it fine, bottle it off. The brandy will prevent the bottles from bursting.

**To restore Sour Cider.**—If cider gets sour mix a quart of honey with a quart of brandy or pure spirits, to which add a little salt or tartar, all mixed together, and put into the cask of cider.

**To refine and purify Cider.**—When the juice of apples has not been well purified, it soon corrupts; the dregs which remain mixed with the liquor being small pieces of the apples which give the cider an unpleasant rotten taste. In order to purify it, use isinglass finings; and to prevent the cider from growing sour, put a little mustard seed in it.

**To cure Cider which is pricked.**—To prevent cider from becoming pricked, or to cure when it is so, put a little pearl-ash or other mild alkali into the cask. A lump of chalk, broken in pieces, and thrown in, is also very good. Salt of tartar, when the cider is about to be used, is also recommended.

**To refine Cider and give it a fine Amber color.**—Take the whites of six eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand washed clean; stir them well together, then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy, and cool it by pouring in cider, and put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider, and mix the whole well together. When thus managed, it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider, and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it.—Skimmed milk with some lime slacked in it and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider, and all other liquors, when with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef, cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve for it to feed on.

N. E. Farmer.

### PACKING OF BUTTER.

The defective manner in which butter is often packed in this country is generally observed, and is frequently the occasion of great loss, alike to the manufacturer, the vender, and the shipper. It often happens that this article is brought to market in firkins made of green staves full of sap, and pine heads; the consequence is that the pickle is sure to leak out, and the butter, impregnated with the taste of the pine, becomes unpalatable, and the shrinking of the staves freely admits the air, and soon renders the butter rancid. In Ireland, where staves to make the packages cost much more than double the price they would here, the kegs to put butter in are made of thoroughly seasoned white oak, entirely free of sap; should the same attention be paid here, the value and consequent profit would be greatly enhanced. The greatest proportion of the butter brought to market, particularly for exportation, it is presumed, is taken in by traders in the country. It would

probably be to their advantage to adopt the following method, that is said to have been successfully tried of having a cask with strong pickle in the store cellar, directly under the counter where the butter is weighed, and a hopper in the counter over the cask, and empty the butter directly from the scales into the hopper, from which it is conveyed to the pickle, and every night or next morning carefully sort the butter as nearly as can be with regard to color and quality so that what may be contained in a keg should have the same appearance, and the buttermilk well worked out, and the butter carefully packed in good seasoned white oak kegs, clear of sap. It is believed that this method would not only render the butter of more value, but would be convenient to those who take it in. It is generally brought to the trader in boxes, and from a considerable number of different persons in a day, and of course various colors and qualities, which would remain in the pickle separately in the same form it was emptied from the boxes, and leaves it in the best situation to sort and pack, and puts it at once out of the way, instead of its being left about the store exposed to the air as has sometimes been the case.—[N. E. Farmer.]

### COMMUNICATION.

We have, upon reflection, concluded to publish the following communication. We wish not to be understood by our readers as being at all responsible for the sentiments which it contains. With regard to the new sect of physicians who have lately made their appearance amongst us, we have not been able to form a satisfactory opinion of their pretensions to public confidence, or of the efficiency of their remedies. We can only say, that we will be willing to hear any of them in reply to our correspondent "Rusticus," provided their communications are clothed in proper language.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.

To the Members of the Legislature of North Carolina.

Mr. Editor.—Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make some remarks intended merely to direct the attention of the ensuing legislature to the all important subject, and despicable evil of empiricism.

This of late has become an evil of great magnitude, and of such rapid increase, that in some parts of our (otherwise) happy country, the number of empirics actually exceeds that of our enlightened and scientific physicians. Happy for the intelligent part of our community, this grand enemy to the empire of genius, this remorse to the progress of the medical science in particular, and to the diffusion of knowledge generally, has given way to the mild influence of literature, and fled to a more genial clime, where its ludicrous vegetation meets no restraint.

From the earliest dawn of the medical science to the present day, this enviable and highly responsible profession has been enveloped in the misty veil of ignorance and superstition, and encumbered with members calculated rather to retard, than promote the advancement of the science. Elevated from its pristine condition of darkness, by the industry, ardour and zeal of a people, unbounded in intellect, and indefatigable in research; the science of medicine assumed a new and flourishing aspect. But I do fear, that in some parts of our country, it is lately destined to experience a retrograde movement. This will not excite surprise in those who know that, to the intelligent mind, it has almost ceased to present charms calculated to procure its contributions.

There has of late sprung up among us, a set of beings, who bear, indiscriminately, the title of root, herb, steam or red pepper doctors, whose very appearance, unconnected with their unintelligible language, and unmeaning technicalities, bespeaks aloud their ignorance, and excites at once, to disgust and anger, the friend of humanity. It is now high time to commence the good work—raise your hands and voices against this wild band of fanatics, who are speedily hastening the depopulation of our country, and suffer them no longer to tamper with the precious lives to a civilized people. If I were met with the interrogator, which has proved the greatest incentive to vice, our black population or that ignoble class of people emphatically designated quacks? I should be put to my trumps for an answer. The former class, including their free coloured brethren, has ever been a fruitful source of jars, discords, vexations and disquietudes. The legislature, in its wisdom, foreseeing the consequences that would necessarily result from the unrestrained power, and absurd privileges of this degraded people, restricted them within proper bounds. But strange to tell, the latter, though they have imposed upon the credulity of an ignorant people unlawfully, and trespassed the moral as well as civil laws of our country, has been permitted to go unchecked. He entreated now by one,

who has probably seen more of the evils resulting from quackery than many of your honorable body, to make some effort to destroy every vestige of empiricism, and thereby encourage the progress of a science honorable to its profession, and noble in its pretensions. It is our duty as philanthropists, and as your rightful instructors, when we see the existence of an evil, more especially, when it bears heavily upon a large mass of the people, to appeal to you as our legislators, for its removal. Filling the high and honorable station, to which the voice of a sovereign people has called you, it behooves you to maintain and defend the right of that people. Like a faithful guard upon the watch tower, we stand to warn you of approaching danger; from which, it is your duty to protect us. Justice, the policy and reputation of our state calls aloud for your interference. The poor and ignorant of our community stretch forth their hands

"Withered by poison's poignant blast,  
And cry with tongues  
Clipped by the rage of keen despair,"

for your protection. Will you turn a deaf ear to the cries of injured justice, and suffer the disturbers of our peace, the destroyers of our social happiness, to go at large, armed with weapons for our destruction? No: candour requires me to confess the injustice I should do you as an honorable body, did I entertain such a thought. It may be agreed by some, that the interference of the legislature in this matter, would be idle and superfluous, as the offender is liable to indictment under our existing laws. To those who may entertain such an opinion, I would simply remark, that the life of an individual is too precious, to be purchased with the indictment or even death of his destroyer. I say that our laws on this subject should be so amended, as to prohibit any man from attempting to practice medicine, who has no other claim to the title he assumes, than is vested in the empty sound doctor. It may be said that in matters of this nature, every person should exercise his own discretion: this argument is futile and altogether objectionable, as it makes no provision for those who, unfortunately, possess no discretion, and it is well known that we have such among us. Now it is for the special benefit of this class, as a friend of humanity and justice, I would entreat you to enact laws to shield them from the paralyzing hands of empirics, when assailed by affliction. We all know how extremely credulous one becomes, when the piercing darts of pain seems to threaten his dissolution, and a disordered brain paints in vivid colours, the awful monster death. He cleaves with lion grasp, to the faintest hope that fits across his wayward mind. His destiny is now sealed—he becomes the dupe of some ignorant and ruthless quack, whom the magic power of a book costing twenty dollars, in the twinkling of an eye, has transformed into a thorough going and full-blown steam doctor. Now, to give the science of medicine its proper direction, to place it in the hands of those, whose capacities are enabled to explore and unfold its mysteries, to make it subservient to the cause of benevolence, and not to convert it entirely to the sordid purposes of gain; harken to the petition of an humble individual, who seeks nothing, but to promote the welfare of the people, and preserve the dignity of an honorable profession from the encroachments of vagabonds.

### RUSTICUS.

#### THE LATE DR. RICE.

The following resolutions were copied from a manuscript found in the pocket book of the late lamented Dr. Rice. They were intended only, as it appears, for his own private use. It is, perhaps unnecessary to say, in commending them as excellent rules of action to Christians, and especially to Ministers of the Gospel, that they appear altogether worthy of their author. Here are principles of action which correspond with the elevated uniform and holy standard of character, which he exhibited in self-denying, vigorous, and extended efforts to promote the good of mankind. They accord with the high and holy purposes of his useful life, and they are worthy of his peaceful and triumphant death.

[Religious Telegraph.]

"What I resolve that I will endeavor to do."  
To "keep my body under," and change my physical constitution;—take food for nourishment, and not for pleasure,—take no more than is necessary and be indifferent as to the quality; sleep for refreshment and not for indulgence;—harden and subdue my flesh by labor directed to useful purposes; endeavor to do as much useful labor every day as I can;—dress as cheaply as comports with decency.  
2. To use all my property for benevolent purposes; pay every thing I owe as soon as possible; save all that I can by simplicity of living, and by practicing self denial and give all I can in the exercise of sound discretion to objects of benevolence;—never spare person, property or reputation, if I can do good; necessary that I should die poor.  
3. As to my disposition and conduct to-

wards others:—1st, Endeavor to see kindly to every one; never indulge anger, envy, jealousy, towards any human being.

4. Endeavor to speak as I ought to, and about every one, aiming in all that I say to promote the comfort and happiness of every one that lives.

5. Endeavor to act so as to advance, 1st, the present comfort, 2d, the intellectual improvement; and 3d, the purity and moral good of all my fellow-men.

As to my Creator,—to endeavor to fix more deeply in my mind all truth that I possibly can discover respecting him; and to feel, think, and act, in every respect, in correspondence with that truth.

Finally.—When I have done all, to acknowledge that I am nothing, that I deserve nothing, and that my Creator has a right to do with me as seems good to him.

**Tooth Ach.**—Dr. Ryan, a gentleman of great respectability and extensive experience, gives in the Medical Journal the following interesting statement. A gentleman who attended his lectures (Mr. Myers, of New-ington-cause-way), frequently applied sulphuric acid to his tooth with some relief; but on one occasion, he, in a moment of confusion, took down the next bottle to his remedy, which contained nitric acid. To his great surprise, he experienced immediate relief. Since that period he has not suffered from tooth ach, though three years have now elapsed. During the last year he informed me of the success of this remedy, which induced me to try it, while labouring under the most intense pain from tooth-ach. The effect was immediate, and no pain whatever was induced. I have since used it in numerous cases, & invariably with complete success. In some instances the disease does not return for days or weeks, and in others not for months. The best mode of employing it is by means of hair wrapped round a probe, and moistened with the acid, which is then to be slowly applied to the cavity of the tooth; care being taken not to touch the other teeth, the gums or the cheeks. On withdrawing the probe, and inquiring how the patient feels, the usual reply is, "the pain is entirely gone." The mouth is next to be washed with tepid water. The acid should be gradually applied to the whole cavity of the tooth, or otherwise a second application is required before complete relief will be obtained. This remedy may be used when the gum and the cheek are inflamed, so as to preclude the possibility of extraction. In cases where the diseased fang remains, and the caries face the adjacent tooth, it obviates the necessity of extraction in all cases of hollow teeth, which all practitioners declare to be desirable, if possible; and it enables the dentist to perform the operation of "stopping or filling teeth," much sooner than he can otherwise accomplish. In a word it will alleviate a vast deal of human suffering, and supercede a most painful operation. It is not a panacea for all the diseases of the teeth and gums though a certain and efficacious remedy for the most common cause of tooth ach. It will be a valuable remedy for children, delicate persons, and pregnant women. It does not accelerate the decay of the tooth to which it is applied.

**The Yankees.**—One man at Charlestown, Massachusetts, has gathered 363 lbs. of squashes from one seed—another at Portsmouth plucked an apple from one of his trees that weighed 1 lb. 10 oz., and a cow of a third dexterously shok a quince tree, and eat a peck of the glorious fruit! A fourth makes about 2000 dollars a year by the manufacture of shaving boxes to assist the operation of nullifying the beards of southern gentlemen. A fifth grows water melons weighing 39½ lbs. So they go on. With any thing—from a shaving box to a ship, from contriving wooden nutmegs to the use of the bayonet—from making cider to hauling 32 pounders, the Yankee always wishes to "go ahead," and he will sit down, with a penknife, to make a clock out of cedar shingles—or enter for a whale—just as it happens! Two of them some years ago, took a trip to Canton in an old sloop in which they built an oven and commenced the manufacture of gingerbread, and having gathered money, returned with a considerable cargo of tea, which they picked up "in trade." And one who had recently, paraded, returned from a voyage among the frozen islands, to catch seals, lately managed a team of one hundred and fifty pair of oxen at a cattle show, marching and countermarching them like a well drilled company of soldiers at command! We may next hear of him teaching a school, or hammering horse-shoes—building a mill, weaving cotton table cloths or making mouse traps. His only motto is "ONWARD."—always onward.—Niles Reg.

It may be said of Mr. Parier, who attacks the revolution; what has been said of Orestes in the tragedy, "He has beaten his mother."—Corseire.