THE SPECTATOR.

RUTHERFORDTON: FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1830.

We are happy to announce to our fellow citizens that a Society for General Improvement, and particularly of Agriculture, has been formed in this County, consisting of upwards of one hundred Members. This aughts well for its fature prosperity. and we hope that such gentlemen as have not ye had an opportunity of joining it, will attend at the first meeting for the election of officers, (a notice of which will be found in our advertising depart ment,) and co-operate in a measure of such vita importance. Among other objects contemplated by the Society is that of keeping on hand an as sortment of useful Grass and Garden Seeds, for the use of the members, at cost price; and the intro duction of new and valuable kinds of Grain.

Geological Curiosity. A few weeks since, while the workmen were employed in taking out the "grit" from one of the pits in the Harris Mine, now owned by Messrs. J. & J. E. Patton, three post were discovered just at the top of the slate forma tron, and below the stratum of flint rocks which contains the gold. These posts were sunk per pendicular in the slate, and about four feet from each other, in a triangular position. The posts were dug up and examined, and found to be of postroak timber, about four feet long and ten inches in diameter; the lower ends of the posts were sharpened, while the upper evidently appeared to be sawed off transversly; in the sides were mortise holes, together with the marks of an axe, too apparent to be mistaken. From the position in which these posts were found it would seem that they had formed the legs of a rude table or bench at some former period. As a proof that no modern cause could have placed them where they have now been found, tue ground is elevated and near the creek, and beneath any alluvial deposites of soil; yet when and by whom they were placed, must for the present remain a subject of philosophical inquiry and speculation. At many other mines sticks of timber and logs have been found, in and on the slate formation, together with a variety of are from time to time observed in various articles, formed by the hand of art, such as Indian parts of the world, where the havock they pottery, Indian arrow points, (made of flint,) and commit is almost incredible: whole propieces of wood, in various shapes.

Another New Mine. A deposite mine has been lately opened on the lands of Mr. Thomas Jeans, on Second Broad river in this county, and which has been leased by Mr. Charles Hill, who has employed four hands, for two weeks past, and averaged 102 dwts. per week-worth \$81.60; making the proceeds of four hands for two weeks, \$163.20 This mine bids fair to become one of the best in the gold region. It lies bordering on the river, and the gold has been found most abundant in one of its former channels; on extending the examina tion to the present beds of the river, considerable quantities have been found in the sand, which leads to the supposition, that more or less gold is containin the sands of this and other rivers in this region, and that they are similar to the auriferous rivers of Germany and Switzerland.

Locusts. The number of these insects that have made their appearance in this and the adjoining counties to the east and south, has never been equaled since the recollection of the oldest citizens of our county. At this time, literally, every tree top has its swarm, while every sound of the woods and every tuneful melody of the forest, is hushed and drowned in the hollow, unharmonious din o these ill-boding, unwelcome visitants. The enter mology and history of this tribe of little animals, a different periods of the world, cannot fail to interest the curious and inquisitive. They fill a large space in the history of remote times, and have been the appointed instruments for the scourge and pest of the garden spots of our globe; wheretheir swarm have darkened the elements; their ravages desola ted the face of the earth-devouring every vestage of vegetation, and leaving behind them famine and pestilence, from their putrifying remains. They have ever since been looked upon as the sable harbingers of some dire calamity that is about to befal the places where they make their ominous appearance. What remarkable event this multitude of "creeping and flying things" may portend to the good people of this section of the State, we profess not to be seers enough to tell. From their history it appears that they have been in all ages of the world used as food to support human life. The Acridophagi, the Parthians, the Arabians, and even St John in the wilderness-have made of this animal their food. Diodorus Siculus describes the Acridophagi as, "an Ethiopean nation, very black, of meagre person, and small stature. They were so short lived, that their lives never exceeded forty years; and they generally died a wretched death. Winged insects of a hideous form, were generated in their bodies, beginning in the breast and belly, and gradually spreading over the whole frame .-Excruciating torments, attended with effusions of putrid blood, were occasioned by these animals when forcing their way through the skin; and the miserable sufferer, uttering lamentable cries, made way for them with his nails. At length he expired, having his body covered with innumerable ulcers. During spring, when the warm west winds drive immense swarms of locusts among the Acridophagi, they set fire to wood and other combustibles in a steep and extensive valley, and the flight of locusts in passing over it, were suffocated by the smoke. They were then collected in heaps, and salted for future use." According to Pliny, the Parthians fed on locusts, which he infers was not in consequence of scarcity, as they abounded in wealth; and the females full of eggs were preferred. Ælian, the naturalist, says, they were sold in Egypt for food; and various Greek authors mention, that they were used as sustenance by the lay the letter before our readers next week.

lowest orders in Greece. But if Aristophanes and Athenœus mean this identical animal, at one time it seems to have been sought after as a delicacy, and publicly sold. St. Jerom, who lived in the fifth century, speaks of the "Orientals and inhabitats of Libya eating locusts, where they appear in immense clouds." Several other ancient authors agree in asserting, that these animals were an article o food in various nations. The same custom has been transmitted to the present day. Locusts are used as food by different tribes of Arabia, who even catch them in great quantites, and bring them to the public markets for sale. Niebuhr, the Danish traveller, observes, that the locust arrives lean and emaciated, and that it is only after it has fattened on the herbage, that the Arabs consider it a delicacy. Dr. Shaw compares the taste of the locusts of Barbary, where they are also eaten, to that of cray-fish. Hasselquist, a pupil of the celebrated Linnæus, during his travels in Syria and Egypt, learned, that the Arabs and Ethiopeans ate locusts; and when a scarcity prevailed at Mecca, that they were bruised in mortars, and baked in cakes, which were used as bread; and that they were likewise eaten when there was no scarcity, though prepared in a different manner. Sparrmann informs us, that the Hottentots feed on the immense swarms of locusts that appear at different intervals, and chiefly prefer the females, which are more easily caught from the shortness of their wings, and the distension of their bodies with eggs. All these facts are confirmed by other travellers, whence there is no doubt that both ancient and modern nations have fed on locusts; and the various modes in which they are yet prepared, may vie with the nicest refinements of European luxury.

The following description of the Locust is ex tracted from Nicholson's Encyclopedia:

GRYLLUS, in natural history, the locust grasshopper and cricket, a genus of insect belonging to the order Hemiptera. Among the most numerous species, is

the gryllus migratorious of Linnæus, or common migratory locust, which of all the insects capable of injuring mankind, seems to possess the most dreadful powers of destruction. Legions of these animals vinces are in a manner desolated by them in the space of a few days, and the air is darkened by their numbers: nay, even when dead, they are still terrible; since the putrefaction arising from their inconceivable number is such, that it has been regarded as one of the probable causes of pestilence in the eastern regions. This formidable locust is generally of a brownish colour, varied with pale red, or fleshcolour, and the legs are frequently bluish. In the year 1748, it appeared in irregular flights in several parts of Europe, as in Germany, France and England; and in the capital itself, and its neighbourhood, great numbers were seen: they perished, however, in a short time, and were happily not productive of any material mischief, having been probably driven by some irregular wind out of their intended course, and weakened by the coolness of climate. The ravages of locusts in various parts of the world, at different periods. are recorded by numerous authors. In the year 593 of the Christian era, after a great drought, these animals appeared in vast legions as to cause a famine in many countries. In 677, Syria and Mesopota mia were overrun by them. In 852, immense swarms took their flight from the eastern regions into the west, flying with such a sound that they might have been mistaken for birds: they destroyed all vegetables, not sparing even the bark of trees and the thatch of houses; and devoured the corn so rapidly, as to destroy, on computation, a hundred and forty acres in a day: their daily marches, or distances of flight, were computed at twenty miles; and these were regulated by leaders or kings, who flew first and settled on the spot which was to be visited at the same hour the next day by the whole legion: these marches were always under taken at sun-rise. The locusts were length driven, by the force of winds, into the Belgic Ocean, and being thrown back by the tide and left on the shores, caused a dreadful pestilence by their smell. In 1271, all the corn-fields of Milan were destroyed; and in the year 1339, all those of Lombardy. In 1541, incredible hosts afflicted Poland, Wallachia, and all the adjoining territories, darkened the sun with their numbers, and ravaging all the

fruits of the earth. One of the largest species of locust yet known is the gryllus cristatus of Linnæus, which is five or six times the size of the gryllus migratorius; and, together with some others of the larger kind, is made use of in various parts of the world as an article of food.

Sharp Judging. At a foot-race, not long since, nor far distant from this place, for a considerable purse-the judges gave a decision in favor of one of the parties of one inch and an half!

Lady Byron. Lady Byron has written a long letter to Sir Thomas Moore, in which she repells some charges made in his "Life of Lord Byron," implicating the character of the parents of Lady Byron, as having taken an improper part in the separation of Lord Byron and his lady. In her vindication of the reputation of her parents, she with much delicacy declines to give the public the causes which lead to the separtion. We intend to

We would tender our thanks to Melers. CARson and Connen for copies of several public documents with which they have politely furnished us.

The Murder. The Salem Register rays, that nothing has yet transpired which affords any clue to the assassin. It is ascertained, however, that on two different nights previous to the night of the murder, a man was seen about the premares of Mr. White, under circumstances which leaves no doubt that he had some evil designs.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Comtures of the United States, from the 4th March 1789 to 31st December 18.9, with a statement of the annual appropriations during the same period," and which has it we extract the following items of information: The whole amount of receipts at the Treasury, during the same time, is \$758,965,664 78, that is from Justoms \$520,296,996 89: from Internal Revenue \$22,204,438 03: from Direct Taxes \$12,-702,597 11: from postage \$1,090,27591: from Public Lands \$32,403,527 80: from Loans, Treasury Notes, &c. 8156,181,-578 57: from Dividends and sales of Bank Stock and Bonuses \$9,413,506 33: from Miscellaneous Sources of Revenue 84, 672,744 17.

since 4th March 1789 to 31st Dec. 1829 are \$753,297,124 34, that is, on account of the Civil List \$32,400,706 44: Foreign Intercourse \$23,225,074 49: Michellanedus \$26,991,517 23: for Militar | Services, including Fortifications, Arscials, Armories Ordinance, Internal Imp evement &c. \$175,489,957 86: for Reventionary Pensions \$14,174,274 33: for other Pensions \$6,119,172 44: on account of the Indian Department \$10,520,582 57: for the Navy Establishment \$101,656,137-64: and in payment of the Public Debt head of young Napoleon and found the \$362,719,701 34.

propriations and also the balance in the Treasury of each year, from 1824 to 1829 ness were very small.

inclusive: Appropriations. Expenditures. \$31,805,538 47 23,585,804 72 1824 \$25,830,635 95 22,892,544 72 23,225,413 09 24,103,398 46 1826 1827 23,215,650 86 22,642,408 61 1828 25,784,003 45 1829 • 25,071,017 59

Of these sums there was paid On ac't. of the Pub. Debt. \$16,568,393 76 12,095,344 78 5,261,650 43 1826 11,041,082 19 6,3 4,686 18 6,668,286 11 1827 10,003,668 39 5,972,435 80 1828 12,163,438 07

5,668,540 44 12,383,800 77 It will be seen by these tables, that in the first year of Mr. Adams' Administration, the expenditures of Government exceeded the appropriations by \$693,260 00. while in the first year of Gen. Jackson's Administration, the expenditures ell short of the appropriations by \$712,18686; and paid in 1825, and the balance i maining n the Treasury was upwards of \$150,000 more than remained in the Treasury in [Fayetteville Journal,]

The Opposition prints are not satisfied that Mr. Hill has been stripped of his Comptroller's Office-They as now attemping to filch him of his good name, by charges the most extravagant and the most unfounded .- We speak of them in this way, because we know Mr. Hill .-But a few weeks have passed away, since his neighbors, the most distinguished republicans of the State of New Hampshire, who have traced his political course, and are acquainted with his private character, have borne the higest public tribute to his worth, his sevices, his integrity and his abilities. He was one of the Lost intrepid and faithful, and powerful Editors of the Union; and it is on this account, that his political enemies are now calumniating him as an Editor and a man.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

A writer from Washington gives this account of the proceedings of our elegation in regard to the Jefferson dinne

"The Pennsylvania Delegation, it is understood, had purchased tickets, with an intention to attend the dinner. One of them, however, struck perhaps with a sudden suspicion that there was something wrong in agitation, asked one of his colleagues if he was sure there was no deviltry at the bottom of it. The other stated that he had no such apprehension. He was induced, however, to go and exmine the list of toasts which was pregared for the occasion; and, on being asked how he liked them, he replied, 'not much.' He was then asked to procure a copy of the toasts for the examination of the others. This was done, and a general dissatisfaction was the result. One of the gentlemen at length asked, what was to be done? adding, 'for my part, I am for being off.' The others at once fell into his pinion .-He then invited them to his room to spend the afternoon; and there the whole party took their social glass, toasting the Tariff and Internal Improvement in brimming out a yelk, within another which she was glasses."

The bill for the relief of the widows and orphans of the late officers, seamen and marines of the sloop of war Hornet, has passed both Houses of Congress, and was approved by the Executive of the 24 ult. It provides-

That the widows, if any such there be, and in case there be no widow, the child or children; and if there be no child, then the parent or parents; and if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States; and lost in the United States' sloop of war mittee on Retrenchment containing a Hornet, shall be entitled to, and receive, "statement of the Receipts and Expendi- out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives, aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the deceased, on the 10th day been printed by order of Congress. From of September last, up to which day the arrears of pay due to the deceased, shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

The Albany papers state that a political meeting of the Farmers, Merchants and working men, was held at the Capitol in that city lately. The number assembled is said to have been very great, and Erastus Root was unanimously nominated as candidate for the office of Governor. No nomination was made for Lieutenant Governor. An address was The whole expenditures of Government adopted, and a number of resolutions pas-

ITEMS.

Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. It is a singular circumstance that Moore who is an Irishman, should write the life of Byron, who is an Englishman, and dedicate the work to Sir Walter Scott, who is a Scotchman.

A distinguished Phrenologist writes from Vienna, that he had examined the moral organs of benevolence, firmness and in the 66th year of his age. The following tables will show the ap- justice, strongly developed; the animal organs of combativeness

> There are said to be 500 habitual drunkards in Albany, and 2009 persons who practice total abstinance.

The Will of Mr. White, who was late-22,656,746 04 ly murdered at Salem, has been made pub-25,459,478 52 lic. He left \$141,000 in legacies to various relatives; and the remainder of his property, about \$250,000, was left to the Bal. if Treas'y Hon. Stephen White. No trace of the \$1,944,597 13 murderer has yet been discovered.

Chas. Mercury.

A friend has presented us with a quill, 20 1-2 inches in length, taken from the wing of an Eagle, caught in a wolf trap in Conneat township, a few days since, the second Monday in June next, TWENTY. which measured 7 feet 4 inches between the points of the wings.

[Crawford Messenger.]

Lead Region Curiosities. The Galena (Illinois) Journal, mentions the receipt of a piece of Honeycomb, completely petriin the year 1829, there was pant of the fied. The same paper states that a piece Public Debt \$288,456 00 more than was of cedar had been dug up in the neighborhood 24 feet below the surface of the

> A gigantic enterprize is about to be attempted in Holland, that of draining the Lake Harlaem, which covers 50,000 acres.

A new Marriage act. By the late marriage act in the state of N. York, which went into effect the first of January last, it is provided by the second section, that "Every male that shall have attained the full age of seventeen years, and every female who shall have attained the full age of fourteen years, shall be capable, in law, of contracting marriage."

Monument to Clinton. A number of patriotic citizens have it in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of or judgment will be entered up against them by de-this Great Man, and they requested Mr. fault, and their interests in the lands so levied on, to erect a monument to the memory of Coffee, the sculptor, to make a model for such a work. He has conformed to their request, and has finished an elegant model in clay, which he invites the members of the legislature and citizens generally to call and see. [Albany Daily Adv.]

Mourning apparel. The Baptist Society in Hartford, Conn. have voted that it is inexpedient for them longer to continue the practice of wearing mourning garments upon the loss of friends.

"I am a true Hollander," said De Witt, a celebrated Republican of the 16th century-"I always call a spade a spade, and hate indirect paths." He was so indignant at fraud, that he recommended bankrupts suspected of concealing their effects cessively, in the North Carolina Spectator and to be put to the rack." He would have Western Advertiser, that unless they appear at the employment enough in these days, in carrying his recommendations into effect.

Steam boat Property in the West. A writer in the New Orleans Argus of the 12th ult. states, that there is now employed about three millions of dollars, of capital, in steamboat property, on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi.

The present debt of the city of Cincinnati is upwards of ninety-seven thousand

A lady in Norfolk, Va. lately found an egg of the size of a cherry stone, but with-

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER

Sun Rise.		10A.M.	1 P. M.	8. Set
Days.	F's. Thermom'r. Weather.	F's. Thermom'r. Weather.	F's. Thermom'r. Weather.	F.s. Thermom'r.
Thursday. Friday. Saturday. Sunday. Monday. Tuesday. Wedn'y.	40 fair	70 fair 60 fair 74 cloudy 70 fair 75 fair 79 fair 81 fair	80 fair 76 fair 60 rainy 75 fair 90 cloudy 84 cloudy 88 fair	75 fair

THE MARKETS.

Charleston, S.C. April 26. Cotton-short staple. 9 a 10½, Corn 45 a 47. Outs—32 a 38. Peas—60. Beeswax—18 cents. Tallow—Carolina, 8 a 8½. Bacon—7½. Hams—8 a 10 Lard—7 a 7½. Butter—Goshen, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12½ cents. Bagging-Dundee and Inverness, 42 inch, 19 a 22: tow, domestic manufacture, 14 a 18. Salt—Liver-pool coarse, in bags of 4 bush. \$1,87; in bulk, 374 a 40c. bush.; Turks-Island, 50. Sagar—Havana, white, 12 a 14. brown 8 a 94; Muscovado, 8 a 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 9a 10½; New Orleans, 8a 9½; refined loaf, 17 a 22. Coffee—prime green, 13 a 13½; inferior to good, 11 a 12½ cts. Hyson tea—85 a 100 a 108 cts. per lb. Molasses—W. I. 26 a 27; N. Orleans, 29 a 30. Black Pepper-13. Pimento-19 cents.

Augusta May 1. Cotton-short staple, inferior to common fair, 9 a 10 ; prime a Flour-5 a 7. Bacon 8 a 10, 30 a 31 Corn-45 a 50. Salt-65 a 33. Sugar-9 a 124. Tea-

DIED-In Buncombe co February last, John Burns, mates that can be had of his was 109 or 110 years old whi a native of Ireland, and followed the charcoal for a livelihood; and what is more ishing—burned one pit not more than a year pre-vious to his death. He knew not of a single relative he had in America. Few there be that live to see one hundred years; and this instance of old age verifies the old maxim-"once a man and twice a boy." [Communicated.] In Lincoln county, a few days since, Mr. RHODES,

aged about 70 years. Mr. R. had been for many years the leading preacher of the Society of Dunk ards in that neighborhood. In Salisbury on the 29th ult. Mr. John Airey,

In Montgomery county, on the 4th ult. Mr. Robert Moss, in the 57th year of his age

NOTICE.

Meeting of the Rutherford Lyceum and Socia ely for General Infprovement-will be held at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the fourth Monday in June next, for the Election of the Officers for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be offered. May 10, 1830. 13 tdm

DR. WILLIAM THOMAS. SPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Burke County and its neighborhood, that he has established himself as a Practitioner of Media cine, at Harrisburg, where he is ready to attend to any calls in the way of his profession Harrisburg, (Burke Ce.) March 13, 1830.

NOTICE. HE Executors of the Estate of James Moore will sell at public sale, in Rutherfordton, on FIVE ACRES OF LAND, lying on the Widows Branch, (waters of Cove Creek:) Together with some other articles, as bedding &c. Twelve months Credit will be given, purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security before the right of

reperty is changed. GEORGE WALTON, ¿ Execu-JACOB MICHAL, Rutherfordton, March 5, 1830.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-April Term, Sarah M'Kinley, alias

Sarah Worke John W. Means Adm'r

Return of a Justice's execution, levied on lands and William C. Means and others, heirs of Jane Worke, deceased.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Cathey and his wife Hannah C., and William Cathey and his wife Susan, heirs of Jane Worke, deceased, and defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered therefore, by the Court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser, that the said Defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead or demur, ordered to be sold in satisfaction of plaintiff's de

ISAAC CRATON, C.C. Copy. Teste. May 7, 1830. Pr. adv. \$3,50.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford Connty. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-April Ses-

sion, 1830.

John W. Means Adm'r Return of a Justice's exand William C. Means ecution, levied on land. and others, heirs of Jane Worke, dec'd.

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Copy. Teste, May 7, 1830. ISAAC CRATON, C.C. Pr. adv. \$3,50. 12.6w

TAKEN UP, BY the subscriber living on North Packolet, a small BAY HORSE, with a white spot on his right side, and about ten years old. No brands are visible. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property,

pay charges and take it away.
ASPACIO EARLE Rutherford, May 2, 1830.