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All letters on business must be POST PAID, or they will not be attended to.

FATE OF GENIUS—BY R. MONTGOMERY.

To have thy glory mapp'd upon the chart
Of time, and be immortal in the truth
And offspring of a lofty soul; to build
A monument of mind on which the world
May gaze, and round it future ages throng—
Such is the godlike wish forever warm
And stiring in thy spirits depth; and oft
Beneath the mute magnificence of heaven,
When wandering at the radiant hour of noon,
Ambition dares, and hope secures thee all.
Romantic boy! ambition is thy curse;
And ere upon the pinnacle of fame
Thou stand'st, with triumph beaming from the brow,
The grave will hide thee and thy buried hopes:
The path to glory is the path of fire
To feeling hearts, all gifted though they be,
And martyrs to the genius they adore.
The wear of passion and the waste of thought,
The glow of inspiration, and the gloom
That like a death-shade clouds the brightest hour—
And that fierce rack on which a faithless world
Will make thee writhe—all those enervating pangs,
With agonies that mock the use of words,
Thou canst not bear—thy temple is a tomb

How to learn to read.—By an article in the Courier Francois, of Oct. 28th, a translation of which has been published in the Baltimore Gazette, it appears that M. Delafore, a lawyer of Agen, in France, has discovered a mode of teaching children, of ordinary intelligence, the art of reading, in from nine to forty hours. His method applies to all languages. His discovery is said to be the result of an accurate examination of the laws regulating articulation, language, and the conventional signs of sounds. It is also said that his experiments on a hundred children have been uniformly successful, in the average space of 25 hours; that he has been congratulated by academies on his wonderful discovery; and that great savans, to whom he has communicated his secret, look upon him as having done, for the propagation of reading, what Dr. Faustus did for that of books. Like him, too, Mr. Delafore has experienced persecution: for his system has been pronounced *diabolical*, by the low clergy of Ardeche, who have excommunicated its author and its propagators.

The Toad.—It has been frequently observed that this reptile has been found in situations which must preclude the possibility of its existing by the ordinary means of air and food. That this is a fact has been fully demonstrated by the following circumstance: A person of Highworth found on the 20th of May, 1826, a small toad in his garden, which he took and inclosed in a common garden pot, so as to render it air tight, and buried the same in the ground. On the 14th of May, 1828, he in the presence of a friend examined the prison of the captive, when he found its solitary inmate not only alive but hearty, and apparently in a thriving condition, as it had grown very considerably, and the lustre of its beautiful eyes appeared to be not a whit diminished by its long incarceration.

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses, are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe; and we think them worth the perusal of farmers generally.

The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by pressing the finger gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the corner of the eye.

Horses have not the faculty of puking, or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to wind cholick.

When a horse has been over ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

A limber dock is sure evidence of a limber back; that is, a week one.

A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

A decoction of white oak bark will kill the botts by tanning them, and they will become so shrivelled, as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

The principal signs of a good horse are these—the eyes set apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead; one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on high; the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point; the breast full and large, and so also behind, the body round, for flat bodied or slab sided horses are weak natured, the dock stiff, going wide behind, for if the gambols knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

It is a Spanish proverb, that a dapple grey will sooner die than tire.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Geological Report of Professor MITCHELL, made to the Board of Agriculture, Jan. 1829.

Ashe County.—I had expected to find this county resembling in geological character the district lying north of it in Virginia, and hoped therefore, that there might be a chance of meeting with those minerals, especially lead and gypsum, which occur lower down New river, either upon its banks or at no very great distance from it; but I soon ascertained it to be altogether different. The whole country is primitive, with the exception of a narrow strip adjacent to Tennessee, and this is a collection of rocks through which the primitive gradually assumes the characters of the formations west of it, rather than one of those formations. An imperfect recent granite is found upon the Stone Mountain, at both of the points where the great roads cross, within the limits of Tennessee. The lead and gypsum of Virginia would of course be looked for in vain. The iron ores of Ashe are near the northern boundary of the county, on the waters of Little river, and those of the North Fork of New river, and whether we regard the ease with which they are wrought, or the excellence of the iron manufactured from them, are probably not surpassed by those of any other country.

The value of the iron ores of North-Carolina depends upon the nature of the rock in which they occur, not less than upon the ore itself. Almost all those that are wrought, belong to the kind called shot-ore—that is, they consist

of small crystals of iron ore, (generally magnetic,) disseminated through a rock not differing, except in the circumstance of its containing this imbedded substance, from the common rocks of the country. The rock, therefore, goes either partly (the rest having been removed by pounding and washing) or wholly into the forge or furnace, along with the proper ore, and when there, serves to stamp a peculiar character upon the metal produced. It enters into intimate union either with the lime introduced as a flux (as in the furnace) or with a portion of the undecomposed oxide of iron, which appears in this case to perform the office of a flux, (as in the forge,) is converted into cinder and flows off.

But the magnesian minerals (soapstone, chlorite, etc.) being exceedingly difficult of fusion, even with the aid of fluxes, require a large expenditure of coal for the reduction of the ore, nor is the metal obtained, apt, after all, to be of good quality.* This circumstance will always deprive the iron ore found at the place called the Bull Ruffin in Ashe, and indeed all that I met with in the southern part of the county, (some small specimens of loadstone found on Geo. Wilson's land on the fork ridge excepted,) of the value they might otherwise possess. But the characters of the ores on the north fork of New river, are all favorable to the easy production of good iron. The ore itself appears to be a pure oxide; the rock in which it lies imbedded is gneiss, without any injurious ingredient: there is plenty of wood and water power. There are at present but two forges in operation in this part of the county; Col. Ballow's, and that belonging to Maj. Findlay and Col. Waugh. But it will be the fault of the persons to whom the ore beds belong, and of the workmen, if this district does not become the seat of a manufacture of iron, not surpassed for being converted into steel, or indeed for any other purpose, by any in the world. Why should not the people of the midland counties be supplied with this important article, directly by their fellow citizens at the West? It is sometimes carried to Fayetteville and sold, and then re-transported to the interior.

Besides the magnetic oxide that is wrought, Ashe furnishes some other species of iron ore, especially the specular oxide, which is pretty common in the midland counties, and no where more abundant, as I believe, than in Chatham, where, though not in quantity sufficient to be manufactured into iron, very fine specimens may be had on the plantation of Wm. Hardin, Esq. near Pittsborough. In Ashe, differing so much from the more common kind of iron ore in lustre and other characters, it was supposed to contain lead, antimony, or some other uncommon and valuable metal. It is a good ore of iron, but here as well as elsewhere, in the

*On the ridge opposite the Bull Ruffin, is an ancient excavation, having masses of Mica, as large as the hand, in earth that has been thrown out. There is a similar excavation two miles north of Rutherfordton, and a third a little way southwest of Franklin, in Haywood county. The appearances at each of the three places are the same. That near Franklin, is in a country difficult of access, and till within a few years occupied by the Indians. It is probable, therefore, that both it and the others, are the work of the aborigines, who either employed the glittering plates of this substance to ornament their persons, or expected to extract metal from it. Such places never fail to become objects of interest to the people of the neighborhood, who flatter themselves that a diligent and careful search, would bring to light something valuable.