

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

PRINTED BY H. S. NOBLE, SALEM, STOKES CO. NORTH-CAROLINA.....JOHN C. BLUM, PROPRIETOR.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1829.

NO. 10.

The Weekly Gleaner

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TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum, if paid in advance; ONE DOLLAR and 25 CENTS, at the end of six months; but if not paid within the year, the price will be ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding week.

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

DUNCAN G. McRAE

INFORMS his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as COMMISSION AGENT, in the sale, purchase or shipment of Produce and Merchandise. Being advantageously situated for such business, having the Agency of the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Navigation Company, and some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction.

Wilmington, 10th Feb. 1829.—6it13

The Members of the Stokes County Sunday School Union,

Are requested to attend the annual meeting of said Union on the last Saturday in March next, being the 28th, in the town of Salem, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The election of officers for the ensuing year will be held in the afternoon. Persons who are inclined to become members of the Union, are invited to attend on that day.

By order of the President,

JOHN C. BLUM, Sec'y.

February 14, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any dealings with the Agency of the Bank of Cape-Fear at Salem, are earnestly requested to keep in mind, that the hours for the transaction of business at the banking room on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, extend from ten o'clock in the forenoon to two o'clock in the afternoon, which time, by indulgence, will be lengthened until three o'clock. Notes offered for discount or renewal after 3 o'clock on Wednesday, cannot be expected to be acted on until the next week, and then only with the additional payment of expenses. When notes are not paid or renewed at their maturity, the delinquents will receive notice, which, if not speedily receiving due attention, will soon be followed by placing the notes for collection in the hands of an officer. All notes, when presented to the Agent, must be filled up with the sum due, it being not only reasonable, but absolutely necessary that the endorsers to a note, should not only know but also see the exact amount of the obligation to which they make themselves liable when signing the paper. Unless the handwriting of the signers is known to the agent or the directors, a respectable witness known to them either, by person or reputation, will be required to the actual execution and signing of the bond. Before leave can be granted to place notes lying over, or judgments, again in the train of regular renewal, the back instalments due on the same will be exacted.

F. H. SHUMAN, Agent.

Salem, January 27, 1829.

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Silkworm's Eggs.

100,000 Eggs of the Silkworm are offered for sale, at Eighty Cents per thousand. Apply at the Printing-office. For applications from a distance, they can be put up in a letter and sent by mail, if applied for before the warm weather sets in.

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For sale at this Office,

THE Constitution of North-Carolina, the Constitution of the United States, and the Declaration of Independence; all of which are comprised in a pamphlet form, and may be found very convenient for reference, to those having occasion to refer to the compacts of our State and General government. Price, 20 cents single; \$1 50 per dozen.

January 26, 1829.

Blanks.

WARRANTS,
EXECUTIONS,
CA. SA'S.

WARRANTEE DEEDS,
SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
ATTACHMENTS.

BONDS of all kinds, and an assortment of Superior and County Court BLANKS, constantly kept on hand at this Office. These Blanks are neatly printed on good paper, and afforded at the customary prices.

PRINTING neatly executed at this Office.

Culture of Silk.—Mr. Martindale has reported in the House of Representatives a bill to grant the public land at Greenbush in New-York, to Jacob B. Clarke, to aid him in rearing the Mulberry tree, preparatory to the culture of silk. It appears from the review taken in this report of the trade in bread-stuffs, the exports of this article have fallen off nearly fifteen millions since 1817, when they amounted to \$20,347,000, whereas in 1827, they amounted to \$5,803,230. The cause of this is, of course, the loss of a market, as our numbers have probably been increased by three millions in the same period. Had the foreign demand continued, our exportation of bread-stuffs would have amounted to \$26,000,000. The only remedy for this, says the author of the report, is to diversify the pursuits of the farmer, and substitute domestic productions for foreign supplies.—It appears that in the last seven years, the aggregate amount of silks imported into the United States, was upwards of fifty millions of dollars, of which were re-exported not more than 12,893,85,8 leaving for the home market \$37,262,798, being an average annual consumption of silk to the amount of 5,323,244. But this is only the amount at invoice prices—The actual amount used by the consumer in that period, at the prices he pays, was \$62,880,819, being an average annual value of \$8,982,974. To purchase these silks would require \$982,974 bushels of wheat, at a dollar a bushel. The value of this single article of raw silk would be annually, it is presumed, about \$4,498,487: the subsistence of the manufacturers about \$2,245,743; the total, namely, 6,737,230, would constitute the annual value of this market to the agriculture of the United States. Here, continues the report, is a domestic market for silk, of nearly double the value of all the foreign markets for our bread-stuffs. One acre of full mulberry trees will produce \$200 worth of silk; but it would require ten acres of first rate land to produce the same value of wheat. Neither is there any comparison in the quantity and quality of the labour required; the most robust labour being necessary for the one, while women and children are put to the business of producing the other. The capacity of the country for the growth of silk cannot be doubted, says Mr. M. the suitableness of the soil and climate is indisputable. It has been cultivated in Virginia and Georgia and was abandoned only on account of the superior profitableness of tobacco and cotton. In Connecticut five small towns produced in one season nearly two tons and a half of raw silk, valued at a low price at \$21,138. In the town of Mansfield, with a population of 2,500 souls, produced 2,440 pounds. This silk is converted into beautiful sewing silk and other valuable manufactures. The mulberry tree may be cultivated in every part of the Union, as it flourishes as high as the latitude of 45°. In the southern country it is indigenous. It is an ornamental tree in hedges, and injures less than the apple-tree the productive powers of the soil. The white mulberry is the best species; but as experience only can decide which of the other kinds will answer, it is recommended by the report to grant the prayer of the petitioner, who purposes to make experiments.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Hones.—It will no doubt be recollected, by our readers, that Professor Olmsted mentioned in his Geological Reports of this State, that a Slate, which he termed the *Novaculite*, is found in the greatest abundance in various parts of the Slate formation, in Orange, Chatham, Randolph, and other counties. The Southern Review (a well conducted Work recently established in Charleston) in an able Review of these Reports, corroborates the fact of the superior excellence of these Hones, by stating that an old friend of the Reviewers, an Engraver, who has for many years been engaged in the use of tools, and who is particularly exact and careful of his instruments, has often assured them, that the very best Hone he ever used or saw, came from this State, and was given to him by a stranger passing through Charleston. Yet so little has the attention of our Southrons been directed to such objects, it was never in his power to learn where this Hone had been quarried, nor in what direction he could apply for information. Whilst Charleston has been supplied with coarse and inferior Hones from Canada, New-York, Vermont and Connecticut, the very existence of these Quarries in our State, was, until the publication of Mr. Olmsted's Reports, considered problematical, and it has never been possible to obtain in the city of Charleston, a fragment of this Slate for a Mineralogical Specimen! We have no doubt it would prove a profitable business to any one who would undertake to prepare these valuable Hones for market.

In a letter published by the American Farmer, it is asserted that the vegetating principle impregnates the Irish Potatoe throughout. That in planting the cuttings of Potatoes, experience has proved that cuttings without eyes, produce as good Potatoes and as abundantly, as cuttings that have eyes. This is an interesting discovery, which if it holds good in practice, will prove a considerable saving of seed.

City Gazette.

Alarming progress of the Spirit of Luxury.—By the report of the acting managers of the Maunch Chunk Rail Road, we observe that the mules employed in hauling up the empty coal wagons, have become so fond of riding down, (wagons being used for that purpose) that on a late occasion when they were sent up with the coal wagons without their mule wagons, the hands could not drive them down, and were under the necessity of drawing up the wagons themselves, for the mules to ride down in.

Equality.—Two Frenchmen quarrelled, says the Cincinnati Gazette, and a challenge passed. The defendant, or the challengee, said he was willing to fight, but only upon equal terms, for, said he—"Now, I have a charming wife, I have two beautiful children, and I have a fortune of thirty thousand dollars—you, sir, have neither. Therefore, I am compelled to say, that you must get a fortune of thirty thousand dollars, as handsome and charming a wife, and two as fine children as I have, and then if my circumstances should not be changed in the mean time, we will be on equal terms, and I'll fight you."