

# THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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

VOL. I.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1829.

NO. 47.

## The Weekly Gleaner

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

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.

### JOHN F. HOLLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand, at his Pottery in Salem, a large and handsome assortment of

#### EARTHEN WARE,

which he offers to sell on reasonable terms. He having purchased the entire interest in said Pottery, is compelled to call on those indebted to the concern, to make immediate payment, as the accounts must be liquidated. Those who fail to attend to this notice, will only subject themselves to further cost. Salem, Oct. 23, 1829.—43\*

### J. & P. REICH,

COPPER-SMITH & TIN-PLATE Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they still carry on the above business in Salem, in all its various branches, and will supply their customers, on the shortest notice, with

STILLS & WORMS, Hatters', Dyers', Wash and Tea KETTLES, &c. &c.

which will be executed in a durable and workmanlike style, and on accommodating terms. All kinds of repairing in any of the above articles done with punctuality and despatch.

Also, a variety of TIN WARE is constantly kept on hand, at wholesale or retail. Old pewter will be taken and run into plates, dishes, and spoons, for those who desire it.

Old copper and Beeswax received in exchange for any of the above work.

Salem, September 14, 1829.—8it44

JUST PUBLISHED, AT THIS OFFICE,

THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S

ALMANAC,

FOR

1830.

Calculated for the meridian of Salem, Lat. 36° 5', Long. 80° 17'

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c.

To be had at wholesale or retail of the publisher, Salem; of Col. S. F. Patterson, Merchant, in Wilkesboro'; and of Mr. William Smith, Merchant, in Charlotte. Orders for any quantity will be thankfully received by the publisher. Salem, Sept. 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.

A jovial son of Bacchus, had so far impaired his health, by the practice of drinking, that a physician who was called in pronounced his case desperate, since his present intemperance would quickly end in death, and an immediate forbearance would prove equally fatal; the man being alarmed, begged the doctor to propose some remedy, be it ever so severe. —On inquiry it was found that his usual dose was twenty glasses of rum or brandy each day.

The Doctor advised him to continue his portion as formerly, but on finishing each glass, to drop in a single drop of melted sealing wax; which was done, until the glass was gradually filled with wax and the drunkard perfectly cured of his miserable habit.

## AGRICULTURE.

### THE AMERICAN FARMER,

Contrasted with the Agriculturist of Europe.

The beautiful passage on this subject which follows, is from the eloquent remarks made by Mr. OTIS, Mayor of Boston, at the recent Cattle Show in Worcester, Mass.

"When I beheld, this morning, the imposing spectacle of the thousands arrayed upon the four sides of the neighboring hill, with their attention engaged upon the exertions which 'speed the Plough,' I could not but compare in my mind, their enviable situation with that of the immense number of cultivators in another part of the globe, who forced from their homes, are perhaps at this moment drawn up in hollow squares, and fighting battles, in the success of which they have no interest, to increase a domain in the possession of which they can have no share—And we cannot dwell too much or too often, however familiar the truth of the reflection may be, upon the contrast in the condition of the yeomanry of this country, and of this portion of it, with that of the tillers of the soil in other parts of the world. Look first at the gigantic empire of Russia embracing half the world, and we find the great mass of the population are slaves attached to the glebe, and with it transferable like its other appendages—In Poland, sometimes denominated the granary of Europe, this humiliation is aggravated by subjugation to a foreign master. In Germany, in Spain, in Italy, with different modifications and palliatives, the same degrading tenures and vassalage prevail. In France, these oppressions have been mitigated by the revolution, and the number of small proprietors has been increased and their civil and political capacities enlarged—But the privileged orders are also restored, and with them distinctions and inequalities to which we are happily strangers. Pass over into England, the nurse of agriculture, the cherisher of all science, and the model of all arts—amidst all the riches and glory and liberty of that favored nation, we shall find nothing to excite a wish in the independent New England farmer to commute situations with the farmer of old England; even there, the greater portion of the land is held under superior lords, and burdened with rents and taxes, and tithes to the clergy, and the intolerable charges, increasing pauperism—Many of their farmers are certainly opulent and highly respectable. But in all their associations and exhibitions, the merit and pretensions of the plain farmer merged in the interest felt, and homage paid to the rich or titled Proprietor,—and the honor and glory of the improvements in every agricultural department, are by a tacit consent for the most part ascribed to the patronage of the noble Duke or popular Grandee. Thus we may travel the world over, and though in its different quarters we may find luxuriant soils and salubrious climates, we shall also find the earthquake, the hurricane or the pestilence—or in the absence of these, ignorance, vice, and political misrule—In one place a privation of liberty, in another incapacity to make use of its possession. So that go where you will, you may return with pride and pleasure to the bleak mountains and blithe vallies of your own region, with a conviction that no race of cultivators upon this earth have more abundant cause for satisfaction with their lot than those of blest New England."

### Gardener's work for October—November.

Gardeners are too apt to suspend the use of the hoe, and other means of keeping the upper hand of weeds too early in autumn. In consequence of this piece of negligence, purslane, pigweed, couch grass, and other vegetable intruders, give a very troublesome practical exemplification of the old adage, that "Lazy folks take the most pains." Every weed

which escapes extirpation, becomes the parent of a numerous progeny of pestiferous plants, which spring up like so many heads of the Hydra of fabulous lore, and monopolize the soil at the expense of every thing which is good for any thing. Let, therefore, the provident tiller recollect, that a scratch of his hoe in time, will save nine. But we will give a little rhyming (not poetry) on this subject, with the hope that the similarity of sounds, at the close of our couplets, will aid the memory of those for whose use the maxims are intended:

Since the best way of weeding  
Is to prevent weeds from seeding,  
The least procrastination  
Of any operation  
To prevent the semination  
Of noxious vegetation  
Is a source of tribulation.  
And this, in truth, a fact is,  
Which gardeners ought to practice,  
And tillers should remember,  
From April to December.

**Preserving Grain.**—A discovery of considerable importance has been announced, with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state, it has been kept more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to prevent it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they may probably be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

**Weeds.**—Many weeds are introduced into fields by the slovenly practice of suffering them to grow and go to seed in yards, on dung heaps, on the borders of fields, &c.

One year of good weeding  
Will prevent the weed's seeding;  
But one year of their seeding,  
Makes seven years weeding.

**Bacon.**—A gentleman of science, who has paid attention to many subjects of domestic economy, has favored us with the following receipt for curing bacon—a mode which he assures us he has seen practised recently in England with complete success:—

When the Bacon is prepared for smoking, say one hundred weight, use four pounds of wood soot, in as much water as will cover it; let it lie twelve hours, then hang it up in a dry place; after which it will be fit for use in a few days.—*Bost. Bulctin.*

**Handel.**—Some folks eat two or three times as much as others—for instance, the incomparable and inspired composer, Handel, required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for three;" and on receiving an answer to his question—"Is de tinner retty?" "As soon as the company come."—He said, *con trepito*, "Den pring up to tinner *prestissimo*, I am de gom-bany."

"How can you, my lord, prefer punch to wine?" "Because, my dear, it is so much like matrimony; such a compound of opposite qualities." "Aye, my lord, I am the weak part, I suppose." "No, my love, you are the sweet, with a little of the acid, and no small portion of the spirit."

To render good for evil is *God-like*; to render good for good is *man-like*; to render evil for evil is *beast-like*; to render evil for good is *devil-like*.  
*Mason.*