

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 26, 1841.

NUMBER 33.

### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

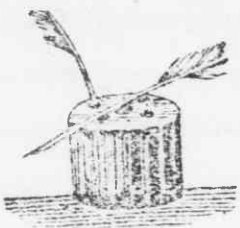
Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRIDAY.	MOON'S PHASES.
26 Tuesday	37	6	23				D. H. M.
27 Wednesday	38	6	22				7 3 55 E.
28 Thursday	39	6	21				Last Quarter, 14 11 11 M.
29 Friday	40	6	20				New Moon, 14 11 11 M.
30 Saturday	41	6	19				First Quarter, 22 3 46 S.
31 Sunday	42	6	18				Fall Moon, 30 0 41 M.
1 Monday	43	6	17				

### THE CHARLOTTE Female Academy



Will be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$9 per month.

### Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	EXTRA BRANCHES.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } \$ 5 0	Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } \$10 50	Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c. } \$16 50	Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session, \$25 The French Language, per session, 10 Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess., 10 Oriental Tinting, per course, 10 Wax Fruit or Flowers, do, 6 Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted & Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c., 5 French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, per course, 5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.  
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841.

### ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

Will open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

### TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	\$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student desiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

### Clock & Watch Repairing.

#### SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841.

### COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,  
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

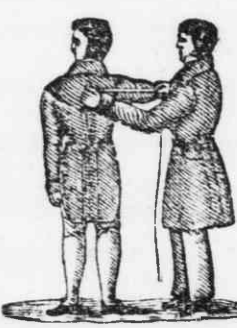
### DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of **MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use.**

**SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,** And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840.

**Dr. D. T. Caldwell** RESPECTFULLY informs those who may feel interested, that he has resumed the practice of his Profession. He expects to make arrangements which will enable him to attend to the practice of Medicine exclusively. [Sugar Creek, Oct. 5, 1841.]

### TO THE Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced their

### Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

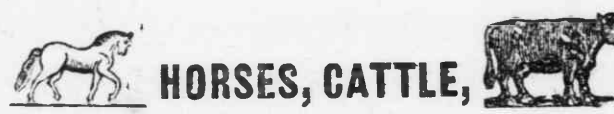
### FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841-2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, April 20, 1840.



### Administrator's Sale.

HAVING taken out Special Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, the undersigned will proceed to sell, at the late residence of said deceased, in Providence Settlement, on the 2nd of November next, the following property, to wit:



**HORSES, CATTLE, And Hogs; Farming Utensils of every description; two Road Wagons and Gearing; one two-horse Barouche and Harness; a quantity of COTTON in seed; a quantity of CORN, Wheat, Rye, and Oats; Hay and Fodder; a Cotton-Gin, with the running-works; Household and Kitchen Furniture,** &c. &c. With various other articles not herein mentioned.—Terms liberal, and made known at the sale.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr. Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 8, 1841.

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Jane T. Matthews, dec'd, are hereby required to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all those indebted to the same are requested to make settlement without delay.

WM. M. MATTHEWS, Admr. October 12, 1841.

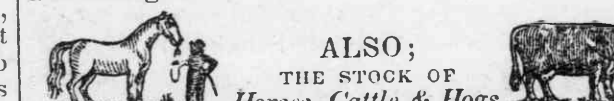
### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by James R. Alexander, I will proceed to sell, for the purposes therein mentioned, on Friday, the 5th day of November next, the

Plantation, whereon said Alexander now lives, containing 346 Acres.

The said plantation is six miles South of Charlotte, near the Camden road. There is a large and good

**DWELLING HOUSE** and other buildings on the premises, a WELL of excellent water in the yard, a good quantity of meadow, and timber plenty, and the situation is remarkable for good health.



ALSO, THE STOCK OF Horses, Cattle & Hogs, and other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL W. NEEL, Trustee. October 8, 1841.

### Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Mecklenburg County, N. C. Oct. 19, 1841.

### CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

#### Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w]

### Caution.

I HEREBY Caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to Timothy R. Hughes, (Joseph Reed witness,) for fifty dollars. Said note is dated in October, 1840, and made payable twelve months after date; and as Hughes has not fulfilled the contract for which it was given, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JAMES WALKER. Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 19, 1841.

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

**Buonaparte, the Barber,** RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col. Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford them entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]

### Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 3, 1841.]



### AGRICULTURE.

#### FARMERS versus PLANTERS.

With the best agricultural writers, a farmer is a man who grows grain, grass, roots, stock, &c., sufficient generally for the support of his family, and to have something to spare. A planter, on the contrary, is one who grows cotton, tobacco and rice, and purchases most his family consumes. Now it is fashionable for most people to have their preferences even in the name of the profession, and so have we. There may be some prejudice in our composition; but from childhood the name farmer has at once suggested the industrious, modest gentleman, who made grain, roots, and provender, and devoted a happy life in attending his stock, his family, and introducing and practising various rural improvements. The name planter, on the contrary, has always suggested the purse-proud, stiff-necked, pompous cotton and tobacco grower. We admit, many planters, so called, are modest, polite and highly accomplished gentlemen, but our readers will excuse us when we say, for several years past, it has been the practice of a strolling class of southerners to spend their summers in this and other more northern States, under the name of "planters,"—for what purpose? In some instances to put on the air of wealth, in order to marry some of our ladies of fortune, or for some other corrupt purpose. From these and other considerations, the term planter, to many, designates a suspicious character. We therefore ask our friends who grow tobacco, cotton, sugar and rice, if the name of farmer would not be as acceptable to them as planter. The man who puts corn, peas, and potatoes into the ground, with the expectation of gathering a crop, is as strictly a planter as any other, and we do not see why others should monopolize the name, or indeed take it at all. What do our southern friends think of these desultory notions?—Agriculturist.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

### MANURE.

A friend of ours, who deservedly holds a high rank as a practical Planter, in all its various details, gave us, in conversation, the plan he pursues in manuring his land. He owns about a hundred and fifty head of cattle, all of which are driven home in the evening and penned. His cow pen is half an acre in size. He pens his cattle in one place, three nights, and then moves it forward, so as to cover half an acre more, and a plough follows immediately, and turns under the manure, on the half acre just occupied, so that nothing is lost by evaporation. He continues this throughout the year, at the end of which, he has about a hundred and twenty acres well manured, and the manure all well turned under, so that he has lost none.

The trouble of moving such a small pen so often, he thinks is less than it would be to wagon out the same amount of manure, and scatter it; and then by his system, he saves a vast amount that would be lost by evaporation, if permitted to lie long in a heap.

But he gains, too, in another important particular. This secures for his cattle greater attention than is ordinarily bestowed on stock, and prevents his losing a large number.

We asked if he did not haul straw and leaves to his pens? He remarked that his land was a light, sandy, porous soil, that would not bear this kind of

manure: but that after his cattle had remained two nights in a pen, hauled in a rich, clayey soil, from a large swamp near him, and scattered this over the pen, and the cattle was penned on this the third night, which was, of course, turned under too. He thus not only enriched his land, but produced a permanent change in the physical structure of the soil.

We regret that we are not at liberty to use the gentleman's name, as the authority for the advantages of this system, for he would be recognized by many of our readers as a successful planter. And in connection with his success in planting, he remarked, it is owing wholly to planting short to the hand, so as to afford me an opportunity to manure highly.

From Elliott's Husbandry, 1747.

### FATTENING SWINE.

I find by experience the best time to fatten swine is to begin at the first of August, if you have old corn. Hogs will fat slowly in very cold weather: they will eat much and fatten but little: if you make a very warm house, they heat in bed and catch cold when they come out into the cold air.

To save corn, steep it in water or swill till the corn grows very soft; this opens the parts: give them the corn to eat and the water to drink in which the corn has been steeped: the hard dry corn, a great deal of it, passeth through them undigested; this is the hardest part of the corn and that which principally makes the flour. There is a tradition that if you feed one hog with corn, the dung of the first will fat another hog, and this dung a third.—Although I believe this story to be fabulous, yet it serves to show that the sense of mankind is, that in the manner we feed swine, there is a great deal of loss.

I took the hint of steeping corn, from the advantage I once found by some corn I bought that had been shipwrecked, and lain in the water till it was grown soft.

Such is the difference in corn and in swine, that it is impossible to fix it absolutely and know certainly how much there is saved by this method. It is better than grinding, besides what we save in the toll and the time and charge of the carriage; for it is found by experience, that even bran, when steeped in water a long time, is much the better.

I asked an honest, judicious neighbor of mine, who had leisure to try this method of steeping corn longer and with more exactness than I had done, how much he thought was saved by it? He said, at least one bushel in seven—he believed more.

Since the foregoing was written, a person of good credit informed me that there being in his neighborhood a dealer in horses, who was famous for skill in making horses fat in a short time; he desired the jockey to tell him how he did it: the secret was, to mix Indian corn and oats together and soak it in water till it was soft; that in cold weather he steeped it in a cellar, that it might be kept from freezing.

My informant told me, he had made trial of it and found it did well, giving it to his horse in the same proportion as he was wont to do of dry provender.

### PRESERVING BEES IN WINTER.

The following extract from an old work on the subject of raising and preserving Bees, may prove beneficial to some of our readers who have a number of those useful animals, and find it troublesome to preserve them through the cold season.

"If they are left in their summer place, fronting the sun, every bright day, even in December, tempts many out. They find nothing, are of course more hungry, and eat more on their return. Many of them never get back; when they get out of the warm sun into the cold wind, they fall stiff and die. You may have seen hundreds lying on the ground about your hive; if you pick them up, and warm them in your hand, they will come to. This shows that they die of cold, not of sickness.

"The best place to put bees in, is a dry cold and dark room or out-house, if you have it. (The colder the winter, the better, if the air is dry. Damp cold gives them the rot, as it does corn.) Put your bees there the last week of November, and let them sleep quietly till the flocks begin to come out at the end of February. Put the bottom board slanting, that all the wet may run out at the door; or still better, hang them up in a coarse cloth; this will let in air and catch the water. Weigh them before you put them away and when you bring them out, and you will find them much stronger, as well as heavier than any you leave on their summer stands. Again, I say, try it, even if you do not believe me. If you have no such room or out-house, at least keep the sun away from them, or put them on the north side of your house, if the place is dry. Bees have lived very well when buried; but this I would not advise you to try. In Switzerland, a whole village clubs together, and hires a cold dry room which they darken, and put all their bees in."

### PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT

Our young farmers who wish to raise wheat, are reminded that they should carefully prepare the seed before sowing, or they will be in danger of having a smutty harvest. Neither rye, oats nor barley, need any preparation; but wheat is certain to be smutty if sown several years successively without cleansing the seed. A convenient mode of washing is to turn half a bushel of seed at a time, into a tub nearly full of water, stir up the water smartly, with a stick, and when it becomes foul turn it off, taking care not to let the wheat run out; wash it then in several waters, and as long as the wheat will turn the water foul; then turn the wheat in a basket for a minute to drain off the water. It may now be spread on the barn floor, or be put in a lime cask with fresh slacked lime, enough to give every kernel a coating; it should be well stirred up with the lime, and it ought to remain in the heap at least twelve hours before sowing, that all the smut may be destroyed.—Boston Cultivator.

### From the Western Farmer and Gardener. PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

Mr. Editor: Although I am not myself a practical farmer, yet I love to see all the operations on a farm carried on with neatness and economy. I own a small farm of two hundred acres in Champaign county; and when I purchased it, the fields were greatly disfigured and encumbered with dead trees standing, and with stumps. I wish that I might have the pleasure of your company over the farm, or indeed at the house (for every field can be seen from the door) to show you the excellent condition which it is now in. There is scarce a stump or bush to be seen, except some handsome shade trees purposely left for sheltering the cattle in the heat of summer.

The removal of these stumps has been accomplished by a very simple and economical process, which I will attempt to describe, in the hope that it may be beneficial to those who have their lands encumbered with trees and stumps. Procure a dry red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about 6 or 8 inches in diameter—a good stout log chain, with two yoke of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus; wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log-hitch; lay the lever horizontally on the ground the large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven round the stump in a circle, of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them; but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any "patent stump extractor" that you may have seen puffed in the papers.

### Preparation for Corn.—If you have a field that you design for Corn next spring that is not in as good tith as you could wish, and have not manure enough to spare to give it a good broad cast dressing, plough it up forthwith, sow it in Rye, at the rate of six pecks to the acre. In the spring, delay ploughing as long as you can, to give the Rye a chance of growing, then turn it under well, harrow lengthwise and roll, then lay off your fields, and plant your corn, giving to each hill half a shovelful of manure, and a slight handful of plaster, or plaster and ashes. Then let the culture, after the first working, be altogether with the cultivator, and unless the season should conspire against you, you may expect, and certainly will receive, a good crop of corn.

### FARMERS, CUT YOUR FODDER.

Messrs. EDITORS CULTIVATOR: As the great mass of farmers in this vicinity appear to be ignorant of the advantage of making use of cut feed for their stock, I will give you the outline of my experiment this season, hoping that it will be the means of inducing many others to make a trial. It was sometime in February last, that I procured an improved straw cutter, (Gibson's Patent) and having a quantity of rye straw, and knowing I should be short of hay, I concluded by making the best use I could with my straw, I could with little labor make a saving equal to a ton of hay, worth \$15; and thus save more than one half the expense of the machine this season. But the result is much more favorable, for in addition to my rye straw, I had about three tons of coarse fodder, consisting of different proportions of swamp hay, rye, wheat, buckwheat, and pea straw, to this mixed mass I added as I cut it, about one-fourth part hay. I fed this to my cattle, (15 in number,) just as it came from the machine; they fed on it with a good relish, appeared satisfied, and rather improved in condition. Instead, therefore, of saving only half the expense of my machine, I have saved more than the first cost, (\$20,) and had I obtained one last fall, it would have saved more than \$50.

I verily believe that one-third more stock might be kept on farms generally by our would be economical farmers turning to good account all their coarse fodder. By obtaining a good machine, I have saved three tons of good fodder which otherwise would scarcely have been worth three hundred of good hay.

To my team of horses, one span, I give 20 quarts ground oats with as much cut straw as they will eat; they prefer this feed to clear oats, and are in first rate working order. The length I cut my straw, &c., is three fourths of an inch, although I see no objections for cutting it longer for cattle. Brother farmers, are not these things worthy your attention? Purchase some good machine; every farmer ought to have one.

RICHARD FISK. Bennington, Vt., May 15, 1841.

### Driving nails into hard wood.—We have lately seen another experiment of driving nails into hard seasoned timber fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board, entered about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but, on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

Carpenters who are engaged in repairing old buildings sometimes carry a small lump of lard or tallow for this purpose on one of their boots or shoes.—New Genesee Farmer.

### LIFE.

This life, what is it? say— A peevish April day; A little sun, a little rain; And then night sweeps along the plain, And all things fade away.