

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., NOVEMBER 9, 1841.

{ NUMBER 35.

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 Thirteen 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.

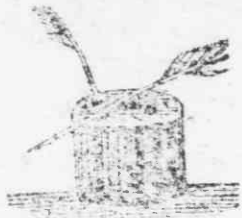
Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for November, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Tuesday,	44 6	16 5	
3 Wednesday,	45 6	15 5	
4 Thursday,	46 6	14 5	Last Quarter, 7 3 55 E.
5 Friday,	47 6	13 5	New Moon, 14 11 11 M.
6 Saturday,	48 6	12 5	First Quarter, 22 3 46 M.
7 Sunday,	49 6	10 5	Full Moon, 30 0 41 M.
8 Monday,	50 6	9 5	

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.	
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic,	\$ 8 50
SECOND CLASS.	
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography,	\$10 50
FIRST CLASS.	
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
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
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,	5
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.,	25
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.

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of William Alexander, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, Admrs.

CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, Admrs.

November 2, 1841. 34..F

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle with an officer. This is positively the last notice we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34..F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January.

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. 34..F

**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

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. 13..F

Concord Coffee-House.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

GROCERIES:
Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maceraroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; Do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.
The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
F. R. ROUCHE.
May 25, 1841. 12..y

James Conner,
TYPE FOUNDER,
Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York.
RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type taken from his old specimens, together with a number of additions of a superior cut; that he is enabled to supply sorts as well as rowths, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.
A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

TO THE PUBLIC.
JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roneche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.
J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

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. 32.

**Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also
Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks,
for Sale at this Office.**

AGRICULTURE.
From the New York Post.
AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, Sept. 8th, a novel discovery is described, which if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poilard, and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears, that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into the properties of manure, and particularly as to what provision nature has made in those uncultivated regions, where there seems to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted rather, by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves or falls itself upon it, in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather, until generation has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength, and full development, to recommence the same routine of seeding and reproduction.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or humus, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from air and water, heat and light, or electricity, in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature."

With this general view of the subject, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last undertook the following operations:

In a field which had been sown with rye because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewn over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected for several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface and a layer of straw one inch in depth was carefully laid over it and left, as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And in order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown up on the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the former case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent and most healthy in development. "The winter has been most rigorous," say these correspondents, "for times been frozen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden, where the wheat was sown, and this happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During the spring, excessive droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn were flourishing when all around was drooping and uncertain. To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality.—The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50 and 60, and even 80 grains of wheat full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping.

The cause of this success, they think, may be explained in the following manner:
"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth, or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass in combination with oxygen from the roots, up to the stems and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the silicious ingredients for instance, of the pod or capsule,) so that the decomposition of the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation in progressing from the saccharine to the alcoholic, the acid and the putrid states, analogous to those of infancy, budding, youth and seeding of the plant.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and these are short and hard, something like a bird's claw; and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspail, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have exuberance of roots and fibres.
"Another important observation, also, is that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain, at present, from obtruding on your readers; but if any one of them wish for further information on this subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without even comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in manure and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact, it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and therefore, we produce it simply to the world that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test, and communicate the result.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.
He grazes his mowing land late in the Spring.—Some of his cows are much past their prime. He sows and plants his land until it is exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or of an evening. You will often, perhaps, hear of him in the bar room talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He looses cider for want of a hoop. His plow breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season because it was not housed; and in harvest, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden for the want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after day-light in winter. His horse-stable is not daily cleaned, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, for month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses on whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of food or care. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the things borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian—and, worse than all, he never pays for his newspaper.

The Bankrupt Law.
From the Charleston Mercury.

BANKRUPT LAW.

In compliance with the request of mercantile gentlemen, we publish the following brief summary of the different steps or proceedings to be taken by a bankrupt in obtaining his discharge under the provisions of the present act.

I. An inventory must be carefully prepared, containing an accurate statement, according to the best of the bankrupt's knowledge and belief, of his creditors, their places of residence, and the amount due to each; also an accurate inventory of the bankrupt's property, rights and credits of every kind, and the location and situation thereof, and of every part of it. The petition embodying this statement, and a declaration of the bankrupt's inability to pay his debts, must then be drawn and verified by the oath of the bankrupt, to be taken before a district judge of the United States, or before a commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose, or before a disinterested state judge where the debtor lives.—(Sec. 7.) This petition may then be presented to the district court of the district where the bankrupt resides, at any time. Sec. 1. 6.

II. On the petition being presented to the court, the court will thereupon order a hearing as directed in Sec. 7, and notice is thereupon to be published by the debtor, in one or more newspapers printed in the district where the debtor resides; such paper or papers to be designated by the court, which notice must be published at least twenty days before the hearing; and the notice must state the time and place of the hearing, and all the persons are thereby notified, and may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

This hearing is to be before the court, and is to be upon testimony under oath or affirmation—and where the testimony is written, the depositions must be taken before a district judge, commissioner or disinterested state judge, (Sec. 7.) The bankrupt should be prepared to attend this hearing with his counsel.

This is a preliminary hearing.
III. Upon the order or decree of bankruptcy following the hearing, the debtor becomes absolutely divested of his property; assignees are immediately appointed by the court by order, and all the property of the debtor is vested in the assignees so appointed. Provision is not made in the act for creditors naming any of the assignees, but the court will exercise proper discretion on this subject.

IV. The assignees having been appointed by the court immediately after the decree of bankruptcy following the hearing, it is their duty to proceed at once to take proof of debts, and to reduce the property, &c., of the debtor to money; and declare a dividend or dividends, so as to have a speedy settlement of the bankrupt's estate as required in Sec. 11. The Bankrupt in the mean time must at all times hold himself in readiness for examination under oath touching his property and debts, both before the court and assignees. The courts are to prescribe rules and regulations as to the proving of debts before the assignees.

V. The bankrupt having made a full surrender of his property, and having complied with such orders and rules of court as have been prescribed, and the assignees having discharged their duties and closed the estate, the bankrupt must then give public notice in some public newspaper designated by the court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear and show cause why the bankrupt should not receive his discharge and a certificate thereof. Which notice must be published at least seventy days before the time of the final hearing.

The court in certain cases may direct personal service of the notice.
VI. After the expiration of ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, and after the publication of the notice, and compliance with the other provisions first mentioned—if upon the final hearing no sufficient cause be shown against the discharge, and a majority in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts do not object to a written dissent—and upon petition for the discharge, duly presented for that purpose, the court will grant a full discharge of the bankrupt from all his debts—and grant a certificate thereof, under the seal of the court, which will be valid against all suits and claims against the bankrupt up to the time of his bankruptcy.

VII. At the hearing last mentioned, the court before whom it is had, may, if they are of the opinion that the bankrupt has not complied with the terms of the act, or been guilty of any fraud, or if a majority in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts file a written dissent to the discharge, refuse a discharge and certificate; in which event the bankrupt may, if he thinks proper, demand a trial of the facts before a jury; or appeal from the decision of the district to the circuit court. The appeal is to be tried at next circuit court thereafter to be held, either by the court or before a jury, at the debtor's option.

The forms which here follow, are given for the purpose chiefly of making more intelligible the mode of proceeding in order to bring a party before the court, under the act. The district courts will prescribe the precise forms to be used to bring a party before the court, and for the subsequent steps to the final discharge of the bankrupt; and this duty required of them by the act, renders it unnecessary as well as improper to attempt to give here a complete set of forms.

Form of petition for bankruptcy applying under the voluntary clause.
To the Honorable S. R. B., judge of the district court of the United States, in and for the district of

The petitioner of respectfully sheweth, that your petitioner is a resident of the of the county of and state of and that your petitioner has become unable to meet his debts and engagements. And your petitioner further sheweth, that he is indebted to the persons and in the sums mentioned and set forth in the schedule of debts hereto annexed and marked "Schedule setting forth a list of petitioner's creditors, their residence, and the amount due each," and signed by your petitioner, which schedule, according to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, contains a true and correct list of all your petitioner's creditors, their residence, and the amounts due to each of them; which schedule signed as aforesaid, your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this petition; and which debts your petitioner sheweth have not in whole or in part been created in consequence of any delinquency by your petitioner as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. And your petitioner further sheweth, that the schedule hereto annexed and marked "inventory of property," and signed by your petitioner, contains a correct inventory of your petitioner's property, rights and credits of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, to the best of your petitioner's knowledge and belief, which your petitioner prays may be taken as part of this petition.

Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays, that he may by decree of this honorable court, be declared a bankrupt according to the provisions of the act of Congress, in such case made and provided; and that such further order and proceedings may be taken as are provided for, directed, or required in and by the said act of Congress. Dated, &c.
Signed by the Petitioner.

Form of jurat to the foregoing.
United States of America, } ss: On this day of District of A. D. 18 , personally appeared the petitioner above named, and being duly (sworn) made solemn oath that the foregoing petition by him signed is true.

District Judge, (or such other officer as may be authorised by the courts.)

NOTE.—If the list of debts and property should be brief, they may be contained in the body of the petition and the schedules dispensed with.