



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., DECEMBER 7, 1841.

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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 forlaid 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 December, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Tuesday	10 7	4 50	
8 Wednesday	11 7	4 59	D. H. M.
9 Thursday	11 7	4 59	Last Quarter, 5 7 6 M.
10 Friday	11 7	4 59	New Moon, 12 4 19 E.
11 Saturday	12 7	4 58	First Quarter, 30 9 33 E.
12 Sunday	12 7	4 58	Full Moon, 25 1 19 M.
13 Monday	12 7	4 58	

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, } \$ 5 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. }
French Satchels, Screens, and Work Baskets, } 5 per course.
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.
Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. 27...r

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.

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.
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...r

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.]

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

YORKVILLE Female Seminary, (Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened on Monday, the 22nd instant.
The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instill into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:
In Spelling, Reading, and Writing, } \$ 5 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, } 16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidence of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, } 20 00
French Language, } 10 00
Music on the Piano, } 20 00
Use of Piano, } 2 00
Drawing and Painting, } 5 00
Theorem and Mezzotint, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each, } 6 00

INSTRUCTORS:
Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, Assistants.
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, Assistants.
Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.

BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from \$2 to \$10 per month.
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 35...9w



New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.
ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A Splendid Assortment of New Goods,
In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on tie.
Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...r

To Undertakers.
PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and make the election.
BENJ. MORROW, Chairman.
Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. 36...5
Charlotte Journal will copy.

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. 12m
"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 entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLEW'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information. November 2, 1841. 34



POETRY.

LINES
SENT BY A LADY TO HER SON WITH A PRESENT OF A BIBLE.
Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come;
When she who had thy earliest kiss
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember, 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'd die to save.
That mother sought a pledge of love
The holiest for her son;
And from the gifts of God above,
She chose a goodly one;
She chose for her beloved boy
The source of light, and life, and joy;
And bade him keep the gift, that when
The parting hour should come,
They might have hope to meet again
In an eternal home!
She said, his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.
And should the scollar, in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn;
And bid him cast the pledge aside
That he from youth had borne;
She bade him pause, and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best!
A parent's blessing on her son,
Goes with this holy thing:
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling:
Remember! 'tis no idle toy,
A MOTHER'S GIFT—Remember, boy!



AGRICULTURE.

From the New England Farmer.

A WORD TO FARMERS ABOUT ORCHARDS.
It will be denied, by few, or none, that a thrifty farmer should be one of the surest and most profitable sources of the farmer's income. It costs, to be sure, labor and time to bring it to maturity; but when it is brought there, it remains for years, requiring each year but little attention, and repaying the husbandman by an ample reward for his pains.
Now if such be the fact, why is it that so few good orchards are to be found among us? Why is it that the old orchards, planted by our grandfathers, but sadly thinned by the hand of time and decay, are still seen, disfiguring many a plain and hillside and yielding but a scanty harvest of knurled diminutive fruit? Why is it that our fathers—nay, that we ourselves have not been up and doing—doing something each year to bring forward a new and healthful race of trees.

These questions have often occurred to me, as I dare say they have to others—and several probable answers have also suggested themselves, which it may not be amiss to consider; for the subject, though not new, is so important that it deserves repeated consideration to impress its importance.
Many a farmer declines setting out young trees, for the reason that he may not live to partake of their fruit. He seems to reason with himself thus: that as posterity never did any thing for him, so he should do nothing for posterity. But to such an one a better mode of arguing might be suggested, viz: that as those who lived on this spot of ground before me, have done something for me—something at least, which I now enjoy—so am I bound to do something for those who shall hereafter take my place—or, in other words, if my ancestors did nothing towards rearing an orchard, I should now have no orchard; so if I do nothing in the same way, my children will have none after me. Many of the trees that once stood here, he might say, I have cut down for fuel, so that even when dead I reaped a benefit from them. In the island of Japan, there is a law that no one can cut down a tree without permission of the magistrate of the place, and even when he obtains permission, must replace it immediately by another. Now, by the latter clause of this law should every one act who inherits an estate.

But again, how know you that you may not live to enjoy yourself the fruit of your labor? You say that you are old, and the chances are against you; and you reason thus year after year, making the chances more against you, and let opportunities slip by, opportunities, which if improved, would turn the scale the other way. But friend, let me tell you that you are not too old, if you set about the business in good earnest. You do not know how much longer your life will be extended, and perhaps you don't know how rapidly a young orchard, well taken care of, will tread upon your heels. In the preface to the valuable little work on fruit trees, by Robert Manning, of Salem, he states that he was late in life when he commenced the business of nurseryman. His friends remonstrated with him on such an enterprise for one of his years, and treated the project as visionary in the extreme. But he still went on, and what is the result? The author tells us that he has lived to sell out many nurseries, and to eat the fruit of many a tree of his own planting. Let me state another case. A venerable clergyman of New Rowley, Dr. Chandler, lived to partake many years of the fruit of some chestnut trees, the seeds of which he planted after he was fifty years of age.

After instances like these—and they might be multiplied—let us hear no more of the common objection urged against rearing an orchard, that you are too old and shall never live to see it grow up. Go to work at once about it, let your apprehensions give way to anticipations—let doing take the place of doubting—and in a few years you will have the satisfaction of witnessing a substantial change in your orchards.

But it is not from neglect alone to set out trees, that young and thrifty orchards are so rare. Convinced of the necessity of making a beginning, many farmers procure trees and set them out, and leave them to take care of themselves. The field selected for the purpose, was that year laid down to grass—the following year it is soddled over—and so it remains as long as it continues to yield a fair burden of grass. In the mean time, neither plough nor hoe comes near the roots of the young trees; they are grass-bound as firmly as was Gulliver when tied to the earth by pack thread: they receive neither heat nor moisture, nor air; they are not supplied with even an annual pittance of food. Is it any wonder, then, that they refuse to grow? How can they when they have not one of the elements to promote growth? and if they had, have not elbow-room to grow in? Ask the farmer why he does not keep the field under cultivation—he will tell you that it requires too much manure, and he has other fields that need it more, inquire of him why he does not cultivate at least a small spot around each tree, it is too much trouble, and besides he does not like this forcing the growth of trees; they will run out, he says, faster than they will run up.

It is in this starving, neglecting system, as I conceive, lies the great reason that we have so few thriving orchards. Trees—young trees—like corn or potatoes, must have food, or they cannot grow; they must have cultivation, as plants have, or the weeds and grass will choke their growth. Trees, or any of the vegetable race, may be stimulated to excess—become rank and luxuriant, consequently weak and short lived. But I have yet to learn that good cultivation and a plentiful supply of manure, are fatal to their health and longevity. Where we have one orchard in danger from these causes, there are hundreds that from the want of them, are in peril of coming to a premature grave. The contrast between orchards well cultivated and those which are not, is so marked and striking, that it cannot fail to attract the notice of every observer. The bark of the former is healthy looking, smooth and glossy: that of the latter is of a sickly hue, or moss-covered. The branches of the former present the last year's growth of a great length: those of the latter scarce-give signs of any last year's growth at all. The leaves are large, green and glistening: those of the other are pinched, yellowish and dull looking. Effects so different, must proceed from causes as different: and these causes are, in general, none other than the different modes of treatment or cultivation, to which the trees have been subjected. Trees, properly taken care of, will yield fruit much sooner and of better quality than those which are but imperfectly cultivated; whilst such as are altogether neglected, will linger along only to mock the expectations of their improvident owner.

Another evil to which young fruit trees are too often exposed, even where they are in other respects well taken care of, is the browsing of cattle. For the sake of saving the after crop of grass, many farmers turn their cattle into young orchards, and thus inflict upon them wounds from which they are slow to recover. It is not safe to let even calves or yearlings run where there are young trees. They will get a nibble at them sooner or later. Thus browsed, orchards, if they survive the operation, will be dwarfish and scrubbed. They can be told as far as they can be seen, and it may be safely predicted that they will be as worthless as they are ill-flavored. The best course to be taken with them is to cut them off and new graft them. But this again your improvident farmer will not do; it is too much trouble, and if he did do, it would be of no use, as he would again neglect to keep them from being browsed. If—such be the frequent fact—and who can doubt it?—we cannot fail to see another cause of the deficiency of good orchards. That deficiency will be supplied, only when young trees are guarded as securely as are corn-fields and mowing land.

But supposing a good orchard transmitted, as many such have been to the farmers of New England, why is it that they are so fast disappearing? The successive ravages of the canker worm have in many places, doubtless, contributed to this result more than any other cause.—Tarring the tree, the only effectual remedy as yet discovered, has in many orchards been successfully practiced; but in more instances, from being only occasionally performed, has resulted in little benefit. When the grubs run in large numbers, an omission to tar for a single night may render abortive the operation, if repeated every other evening in the season. It demands careful watching, both in late autumn and early Spring, to detect the day when those prolific marauders take up the line of march. But this early and late watching is what most farmers will not or do not attend to. After the enemy is upon them, then, if at all, they begin to make preparations for an onslaught. I know of a large orchard, once among the most productive and valuable in the county of Essex, now almost good for nothing but fire-wood, from the unchecked depredations of the canker worm.
Look to it, farmers—look to it in season—look to it constantly, that you meet this enemy and vanquish him. One or two yearly battles, vigorously maintained, and you are rid of him.—Follow him up day by day; do not spare the tar for fear either of the expense or of killing the tree. The one is not to be named compared with the benefit you will gain from it. Of the other there is little danger to

large trees especially, if the tar be scraped off in summer. Numerous are the orchards destroyed by the canker worm, but I know and I have read of none destroyed by the process of tarring.
ALLEN W. DODGE.
Hamilton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

EXTRACT

From an Essay on Agriculture—"Its Dignity and Importance."—By Gen. Dix, of Albany, N. Y.
In the countries of Europe, the quarter of the globe with which our communications are most direct and intimate, the state of agriculture varies with peculiarities of soil, climate and political organization; and as might be expected, the estimation in which it is held, is not every where the same. In Russia the earth is cultivated almost exclusively by serfs, subject to the arbitrary will of the noble who owns the soil. Manual labor, in any art, almost necessarily partakes of the character of those by whom it is carried on, and in Russia, therefore, agriculture, as an occupation, is degraded. In the northern parts of Italy, in the Netherlands, and in some of the German States, the soil, under judicious systems of husbandry, and an elaborate culture, has attained the highest degree of productiveness. The southern part of Sweden, formerly subject to Denmark, retains, in some degree, the reputation it once enjoyed, as the granary of Northern Europe. Holstein, a dependency of Denmark, bordering upon the northern bank of the Elbe, and the shores of the German Ocean, abounds in the richest fields of grain, and in numberless flocks of cattle and sheep. In France, a new impulse has been given to agricultural improvement, by the extreme subdivision of the soil, which has grown out of the law of equal succession and the confiscation and sale of lands belonging to the church and to the expropriated nobles, who followed the fortunes of the Bourbons.

To give a country the highest degree of wealth and power, which it is capable of attaining, agriculture must be sustained by commerce and manufactures; but it may dispense with both the latter and yet retain its prosperity. The condition of the United States is favorable to all these pursuits; but whatever may be the fate of our commerce and manufactures, we must, as an agricultural country, rank among the first nations of the earth.—The extent of our territory, the extraordinary fertility of our soil, the adaptation of our climate to almost every species of production, our distance from other countries, slow conclusively that our vast and rapidly augmenting population can, and must, be sustained by the fruits of our own industry. In this field of labor we fear no competition. The productions of our agriculture have but one limit—the demand for them. Centuries must elapse before they will be limited, as in the densely populated States of Europe, by the powers of the soil. We have not only the ability of expanding to an immense degree, by means of our vast unoccupied domain beyond the lakes and the Mississippi; but we have the ability of increasing to an indefinite extent upon the surface we now occupy. For centuries after the reaction of centuries shall be felt from the west, (an event too distant to enter into any estimate of our future growth,) we may continue to multiply, and yet be able, by a more prudent husbandry of the powers of the soil, to furnish the additional consumers with the necessaries of life.

SALTING HORSES.

A curious fact is mentioned in Parler's Treatise on Salt:—A person who kept sixteen farming horses, made the following experiment with seven of them which had been accustomed to take salt with their food. Lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers, and those lumps previously weighed, were examined weekly, to ascertain what quantity had been consumed, and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on old hay and corn, they consumed only from 2-2 to 3 oz. per day, but that when they were fed with new hay, they took 6 oz. per day. This should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times, and it cannot be given in so convenient a form as rock-salt, it being much more palatable than the article in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of every animal, without fear that it will ever be taken in excess.—Farmers' Cabinet.

IMPROVED HUSBANDRY.

The vast improvements in agricultural products, in roots, grain, fruit, and live stock—show what may be done by judicious cultivation. It should be the aim of every farmer to secure the best that can be raised. The comfort of his family, and his profits, would thus be alike promoted. A little farm well cultivated is more pleasant and profitable than great deserts of land overgrown with mullens and thistles. Thousands of farmers who now can scarce "make both ends meet" on a hundred-acre farm, might realize double the income and tenfold comfort from fifty well cultivated acres.

Certain Cure for Frosted Limbs.—Dissolve half a pound of allum in a gallon of warm water, and soak the frosted parts before going to bed for ten or fifteen minutes. I had one of my hands frost-bitten, and tried various remedies, expending five or six dollars endeavoring to obtain a cure, but all to no purpose, until I tried the above. In my case, I dissolved about three ounces of alum in a quart of warm water, (keeping it pretty warm,) soaked my hand three or four nights, when a cure was effected.—American Farmer.