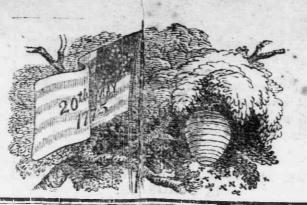
Mecklenburg



Ieffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,-

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

Editor and Publisher.

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No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay ;-and a failure to noufy 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 the scale of honor. a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Ticenty-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 charg-

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 Febuary, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN SUN RISE SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
8 Tuesday, 9 Wédnesday, 10 Thursday, 11 Friday, 12 Saturday, 13 Sanday, 14 Monday.	6 45 5 15 6 44 5 16 6 43 5 17 6 42 5 18 6 41 5 19 6 40 5 20 6 39 5 21	First Quarter, 18 6 6 M.



POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The following is from what the Democratic Review characterises as "one of the most exquisite volumes of poems with which the literature of the language has been enriched within the past ten or twenty years." On its first publication some time after, in a newspaper, it was accompanied with a remark, that no slight interest had been excited in Glasgow, in noticing how the prophetic yearning of the dying poet for been observed to be haunted by the constant visits of a young as to be almost equal to the rest. Therefore we female "pacing it round," and keeping still fresh the last memorials offered there of love and grief. From Poems, Narrance un-

LINES GIVEN TO A FRIEND A DAY OR TWO BE-FORE THE DECEASE OF THE WRITER. October, 1835.

When I beneath the cold red earth am sleeping, Life's fever o'er,

Will there for me be any bright eye weeping

That I'm no more? Will there be any heart still memory keeping Of heretofore?

When the great winds, through leafless forests rushing, Sad music make:

When the swollen streams, o'er crag and gully gushing,

Like full hearts break; Will there then one whose heart despair is crushing Mourn for my sake?

When the bright sun around that spot is shining With purest ray,

And the small flowers, their buds and blossoms twining, Burst through that clay; Will there be one on that spot repining

Lost hopes all day?

When no star twinkles with its eye of glory, On that low mound;

And wintry storms have with their ruins hoary Its loneness crowned;

Will there be then one versed in misery's story Pacing it round?

It may be so, -but this is selfish sorrow,

To ask such meed,-A weakness and a wickedness to borrow,

From hearts that bleed, The wailings of to-day, for what to-morrow

Shall never need.

Lay me then gently in my narrow dwelling, Thou gentle heart;

And though thy besom should with grief be swelling, Let no tear start;

It were in vain, -for time hath long been knelling-Sad one, depart!

MISCELLANY.

FARMING;

IS AGRICULTURE AN HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT? It is too much the case in our country, altogether too much for a republican people, that men are respected according to the wealth they possess, or the display they make with that wealth. It is too much the case that the scale of human glory and admiration is graduated, not according to intrinsic worth, but by the tinsel glittering of external appearances; and it frequently happens that the base compound of spurious metals exhibit a more brilliant outside than the pure gold. But which is preferred when it is brought to the test-when it is offered in exchange for other commodities-which then is honored with a preference ?-And when there is an important case to be decided—when any subject is to be left to the decision of men-when soundness of intellect and faithfulness of conduct are to be brought into requisition, are those selected as the arbiters who possess the most display? In such guaranty of ability to deliberate coolly, judge soundly, and decide impartially? No, it is then said give us a jury from among the hardy yeomanry of our country, whose minds have been matured in connection with the cultivation of the soil; whose lives

ever, is but the honor which comes from our equals. Every occupation is truly honorable in proportion to its usefulness. And every man is truly honorable in proportion to the skill, industry, and parseverance with which he pursues it. Where then, let me ask, can be found a business more useful to the worldthat adds more to the amount—that contributes so largely to the comfort and happiness of mankind as

We then fairly draw the conclusion that farming s not only, according to the opinion of men, the most honorable of all professions; but, according to the design of the Creator of the Universe in assigning to mankind the various uses necessary for their comfort and happiness here below, this was the first and most useful, and hence it takes rank as such in

IS FARMING A LABORIOUS BUSINESS?

According to the accounts some would give us, we should at once be obliged to give an affirmative answer to this inquiry. We not unfrequently hear it represented as a life of hardship—a life of incessant toil, severity and deprivation which is very poorly compensated. But an experiment of ten suc cessive years has led us to question these assertions of others. We will make a few comparisons be-tween the business of the farmer and those engaged in other branches of productive industry. In fact, we will not stop here, we will take into the account the trader and the merchant. It is a truth which we would not wish to palliate or deny, that for a portion of the year the business of the farmer require of him close and assiduous application, but there are several branches of mechanical business which requires as close application and is as laborious the whole year, as the most toilsome part of the farmer's business, which does not last more than one third part of the year. Another third is not required to be more closely occupied, nor is the employment more laborious than that performed by seven-eights of the mechanics, and laborers in our country. And the greater portion of the other third we can throw into the farmer for the purpose of visiting and entertaining friends, and for the enjoyment of all the social pleasures of life. While the mechanic, laborer, and even the merchant, we can hardly allow a single holiday in the whole year—they must be constant and diligent in their application to business, or their interest is materially affected. While the farmer can so arrange his work that he can leave it without the least inconvenience, except at a time of planting or harvesting his crops. And while he can employ the long winter evenings in the improvement of his mind, the mechanic must be plying the implements of his trade at his workshop, and the merchant posting up his accounts at his store. Therefore he is not required to be so diligent in his application to his business, and taking the whole twelve months together he is not required to perform so much labor as the greatest portion of the mechanics and merchants among us. The business of the farmer too, admits of such a variety of exercise, that when one kind of business becomes irksome or tedious, he can exchange to some other, without, in the least degree, militating against the interest of his ory of affection had been realized—his grave having whole business. These changes may be so managed must conclude, from a comparison with other branches of industry, that farming is not tol-

IS FARMING A HEALTHY BUSINESS?

By comparing the fine and ruddy countenances, and the firm and rugged appearances of a large portion of an audience of farmers, with the pale and sickly countenances of one assembled in any of our large and populous cities or towns. I might at once come to an affirmative conclusion on this point, and spare myself the task of writing, and you the trouble of reading a word farther on this subject.

It is universally admitted that such an amount and variety of exercise in the open and pure air as is required of the farmer, if not a perfect guaranty of a healthy constitution, is certainly conducive to it; while the close and confined air of the workshop and a noxious vapor of a dense population are destroying the energies and wasting the constitutions of mechanics and traders who are necessarily, for the most part within our large and thickly settled towns. The bill of mortality, too, shows that more farmers arrive at an advanced age than most other classes, and that they generally enjoy better health, is seldom questioned.

A good Story .- The following excellent story is told of Mr. Sheafe, a grocer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; we see it in several of the eastern pa-

It appears that a man had purchased a quantity of wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr. S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head flect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, as another would, thereby losing his custom forever. the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then under pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on a horse for him, took hold of it; on doing so, it appeared heavier than he appeared to expect, upon which he exclaimed, "Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong." "Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure o' that, for I counted them with you." "Well. well; we won't dispute about the matter-it's easily tried!" replied Mr. S., putting the bag into the scale again. "There!" said he, "I told you so-knew I was right—made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds: however, if you don't want the whole you needn't have it—Fill take part of it out!" "No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on his way to the strings of the bag, "I rather guess I'll take the whole!" And this he did, paying for his rascalthe price of wool!

A Lawyer outwitted .- Several years ago, young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor, "but I'll tell you what you may do-let her mount a horse and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe-for she runs away with you." The counsellor, however, was sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

"That is all I get."-Two neighbors met, one cases are the external appearances regarded as a of whom was exceedingly rich, and the latter in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possession, and on the happiness which he must enjoy, and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question: disturbed by the fluctuation of trade, and unconta- would you be willing to take my property and take minated by the caprice of speculation. Here is the the whole care of it for your board and clothing? true test of honor from our fellow-men. This, how- "No, indeed!" "Well, that is all I get."

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

the wars of New Engand with the Aborigines, the Mohegan tribe of Indians early became friends of the English. Their favorite ground was on the bank of the river (now he Thames) between New in the possession and enjoyment of their favorite domain on the banks of the Thames. The government of this tribe had become hereditary in the a small number, each worth the price of \$52,750 to the House to repeal the Bankrupt Law. Mr. Ber-Among these hunters was one named Zachary of ra!-New York Herald. the royal race, an excellent hunter but as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived. When he had passed the age of fity, several members of the Royal family who stood between Zachary and the throne of his tribe died, and he found himself with only one life between him and empire. In this moment his better genius resumed its sway and he reflected seriously. "How can such a drunken wretch as I am, aspire to be the Chief of this honorable race-what will my people say, and how will the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a bad successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more!" He solemnly resolved never again to taste any

drink but water, and he kept his resolution.

I had heard this story and did not entirely believe it; for young as I was I already partook in the prevailing contempt for Indians. In the beginning of May, the annual election of the principal officers of the (then) colony was held at Hartford, the capitol; my father attended officially and it was customary for the Chief of the Mohegans also to attend. Zachary had succeeded to the rule of his tribe. My father's house was situated about midway on the road between Mohegan and Hartford, and the Chief was in the habit of coming a few days before the election and dining with his brother Governor. One day the mischievous thought struck me, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home brewed beer on the table. I addressed the old Chief-" Zachary, this beer is excellent; will you taste it?" The old man dropped his knife and fork, leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression; his black eye

sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me. "John," said he, "you do not know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and that if I should taste your beer, I could net the grates of his cell, singing in the softest and ver stop until I got to rum, and become again the drunken contemptible wretch your good resolution." Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected; they looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. Zachary lived to pass the age of eighty and sacredly kept his resolution. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of the Pantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on land now owned by my friend Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old Chief lately, and there repeated to myself his inestimable lesson.

Mule Race. - The Western papers give an account of a mule race somewhere in Arkansas which is somewhat amusing. It seems that there were three entries, to wit: Old Harry, Locofoco, and Tylertoo. The animals were brought to the stand at the appointed hour as sleek as moles-riders mounted-bang! and they were off in a tangent-Harry in the lead head and tail up. Tylertoo hauled close upon him towards the end of the first mile, and Locofoco just saved his distance. Harry gathered new energy but could not crowd sinew enough-Tylertoo hauled up so close that Harry's while there, he saw, in a glass that hung so as to re- rider rode foul, when Tylertoo waxed wroth, came up alongside and played the same game with such effect as to completely unmule both riders-both fell; and as they were mounting again Locofoco passed with a plenty of wind yet in store, and whipt without the distance pole .- Nashville Union.

> Anecdote. - The Philadelphia Chronicle calls the hero of the following story a Yankee, but we will wager a sixpence that he was born in Pennsylvania. But no matter, it is a good joke :

"' What do you charge for board?" asked a tall Green Mountain boy, as he walked up to the bar of a second rate hotel in New York-"what do you ask a week for board and lodging?" Five lollars!" "That's too much; but I s'pose you will allow for the times I am absent from dinner and supity by receiving skim milk cheese, or tap rock, at per?" "Certainly-thirty-seven and a half cents each." Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time, he lodged and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detained him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said-"S'pose we settle that account-I'm going in a few minutes." The landlord handed him his bill-"Two weeks' board at \$5-\$10."-"Here, stranger," said the Yankee, "this is wrong-you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and supper-14 days, 2 meals per.day-28 meals at 37 1 cents each \$10 50. If you've not tend. got the fifty cents change that's due me, I'll take a drink and the balance in segars."

> An Irish gentleman called on a singing master to inquire his terms—the singer said, that he charged two guineas for the first lesson, but only "Oh, bother the first lesson," said Moonegan, " let so. us commence with the second.

Profits of State Prisons .- There are 4,306 cri-We publish the subjoined Anecdote from the minals confined in the fifteen State Penitentiaries, "At the age of nine or ten a circumstance occured which deserves to be written on adamant. In the wars of New Engand with the transfer of the second transfer of the second transfer of the wars of New Engand with the transfer of the second transfer of t is an annual loss of \$14,844 02.-Phil. Chron.

It is evident that State Prisons are more profitable than banks. In point of morals we do not suppose there is much difference-or if any, the banks beat London and Norwick. A small remnant of the the State Prisons in the quality if not quantity of ras- mittee, and acted on by the Senate, shall Mohegans still exist and they are sacredly protected cals they contain. The State Prisons are few, but be taken from the files at a future Session and have several hundred small knaves worth five dol- acted on, without it be accompanied by new evilars each; the banks are numerous, and have only dence, &c. The Senate then took up the Bill from family of the celebrated Chief Uncas. During the \$500,000 each. Probably in the aggregate of vil- rien spoke all day in opposition to the Bill, and time of my father's mercantile prosperity, he had lany, both are about equal. They are different on without concluding, gave way to a motion to ademployed several Indians of this tribe in hunting one important measure—the Banks are opposed to a joun. animals, whose skins were valuable for their fur. Bankrupt Law, the State Prisons for a repeal-Hur-

> Amusing pastime.—" May I get married, ma?" other morning.

"Married!" exclaimed the astonished matron, what put such an idea into your head?"

"Little Sally, here, has never seen a wedding, and I'd like to amuse the child," replied the obliging sister with fascinating naivette.

War! war!! war!!!- The young ladies of Buffalo, N. Y., lately met in convention, and days after, the young men of the place met, and resolved that they would address no young lady who Gilmer: used rouge, or wore bustles or corsets! Go it, young folks!—Highland Messenger.

Two gentlemen angling in the Theme at Newham lately, could not agree upon the appearance of one of their favorite baits, the horse fly, and they -" Did you ever see a horse fly?" "Whoy,"

Cross Questions .- " How does the Thermometer stand?" "It hangs,it don't stand at all." "I mean, how high is it?" "About five feet from the floor." "Pooh, you fool, how does the mercury range?"

Affecting .- A gentleman passing by the jail of country town, heard one of the prisoners through excitementially topes that favorite sone "Home. beating his wife.

"Pa, can Corn hear?" No, child, of course not, "What has it got cars for then!" Jane, put Tho-

"Repent and marry, Tom, my dear," said a doting mother to her son. "Nay, nay, mother," says Tom with a laughter, "I'll marry first and then don't fear but I'll repent soon after."

Foote defined marriage as bobbing for a single eel in a barrel of snakes .-- [Foote tolda fib!

I'm yours if you chews, (choose) said the quid to

The patientest man that ever breathed, cursed the day that he was born, and the meekest man murdered an Egyptian. "All flesh is grass."

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them that they were small

"We may be small potatoes," replied one of the maidens "but we are sweet ones.

Stiffening -- When an individual in Massachuses a glass of water and asks for the "stiffening."

Why is a young lover popping the question like into the stand leaving both of his rivals twenty rods a tailor running a hot goose over a suit of clothes? motion the House adjourned. We knew you'd guess it. Because he is pressing

> Oh, Cupid, don't you know You ought to have a lickin' For plaguing little children so And your arrows in them stickin'.

Has Been Profested .- Mr. Everett's draft on Government for his outfit as Minister at London. Reason—"No funds" That was bad.

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. John F. CAREY, a Delegate of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will commence a series of public addresses on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 3rd Monday of February, [instant,] it being Superior Court

Mr. Carey has been for some time " going to and fro and up and down on the earth," laboring in that good cause. According to the opinions of some, he has been turning the world upside down, and according to the opinions of others, he has been turning the world right side up. The public are invited to attend to hear and judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society and Auxilaries are repectfully requested to at-JOHN PHIFER.

February 1, 1842. Charlotte Journal is requested to copy.

NOTICE!-I caution the public against trading for a promissory note given by myself to William Tilson, of Virginia. Said note will be due the 1st day of November, 1842; but as the property for which it was given has proved to be unsound, I do one guinea for as many as he pleased afterward. not intend to pay it unless compelled by law to do WM. COOPER.

Mecklenburg Co., Feb. 1, 1842.

Twenty-Seventh Congress: SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

IN SENATE...January 25.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, a standing regulation was adopted, that hereafter, no claim or petition that shall have been reported upon by & Com-

House of Representativs.

The rules having been suspended for that purpose. Mr. Fillmore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means five appropriation Bills covering the essaid a nice, plump girl of fifteen to her mother, the timated expenses of the government in its different departments for the present year. The Treasury Note Bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up; and a motion being made to concur in the Senate's amendments, it was moved to lay the Bill on the table-failed, yeas 92, nays 111. Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, then spoke against the amendments of the Senate until one o'clock, when he was cut off in his remarks, by a motion to take up the orders of the day—the Resolution offered by Mr. Gilmer, of among other important doings, resolved that they would receive the addresses of no young man who dissolve the Union. Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, drank spirits, or smoked or chewed tobacco. A few then rose and offered the following preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the resolution of Mr.

Whereas, the Federal Constitution is a permanent form of Government and of perpetual obligation, until altered or modified in the mode pointed out by that instrument, and the members of this House, deriving their political powers from the same, are sworn to support it, and the dissolution of the Union agreed to refer the question to a rustic whom they ment, the overthrow of the American Republic, saw ploughing at a little distance, and accosted thus and the extinction of our national existence: A proposition, therefore, to the Representatives of the said Hodge, with some astonishment, "noa, dr'at it people, to dissolve the organic law framed by their I never seed a horse fly, but I once seed a cow fall constituents, and to support which they are commanded by those constituents to be sworn, before they can enter upon the execution of the political powers created by it, and entrusted to them, is a high breach of privilege, a contempt offered to this House, a direct proposition to the Legislature and each member of it, to commit perjury; and involves, Pooh, you fool, how does the mercury range?" necessarily, in its execution and its consequences, the destruction of our country and the crime of high

Resolved, therefore, That the Hon. John Q. Adams, a member from Massachusetts, in presenting for the consideration of the House of Represent tives of the United States, a petition praying the dissolution of the Union, has offered the deepest indianity to the House of which he is a member; an dungeon, and upon inquiring the cause of his incar-ceration, was informed that he was put in jail for their Representatives, in the eyes of the whole

> Resolved further, That the aforesaid John Q. Ad. ams, for this insult, the first of the kind ever offered to the Government, and for the wound which he has permitted to be aimed, through his instrumentality, at the Constitution and existence of his country, the peace, the security, and liberty of the people of these States, might well be held to merit expulsion from the national councils; and the House deem it an act of grace and mercy, when they only inflict upon him their severest censure for conduct so uttery unworthy of his past relations to the State, and his present position. This they hereby do for the maintenance of their own purity and dignity; for the rest, they turn him over to his own conscience and the indignation of all true American citizens.

> Mr. Marshall addressed the House at much length in favor of his preamble and resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Everett, of Vermont, in opposition to

Mr. Wise then addressed the House at great length on the subject, commenting, with much severity, on the course pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts-tracing a connection between that course and a foreign influence which he endeavored to show was busily at work. In tracing the designs of the English abolition incendiary party, he made copious extracts from Frazier's Magazine, and certain Abolition papers of this country, which breathsetts wishes to drink, he goes to a grocery, purchalled the bitterest hostility to our institutions, and exhibited a settled design to break up the Confederaey. Without having concluded his remarks, Mr.

W. yielded the floor to Mr. Hopkins, on whose

IN SENATE. January 26.

After the usual preliminary business, the subject of the Bankrupt Law came up in the orders of the

Mr. Berrien, being entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks in favor of it, as it now stands. After an elaborate argument of nearly two hours, he concluded by reiterating the hope, which he yesterday expressed, that those who had framed the law would not, by its repeal, set forth such an evidence of their inability to perform their duties, and their vascilating character, as such a course would inevitably

Mr. Smith of Connecticut, next spoke in favor of repeal, and Mr. Huntington, of the same State, against it. Mr. Benton signifying a wish to speak on the subject, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Fillmore moved to take up the Treasury

Mr. Wise objected, as he had not finished his speech, and did not desire to have a week's debate intervene between his exordium and his peroration.

Mr. Wise then went on to prove, beyond a doubt that there was an English party in the United States who were connected with the Anti-Slavery party of Great Britain, and showed that their aim was a dissolution of the Union. He defended the home squadron from Mr. Adam's uncalled for attacks; and held that the Democracy of the North and the sons of the south should unite to drive out and eradicate this terrible coalition. He drew a laughable picture of the entrance of Quashapomipoo, Minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Hayti to the seat of Government of the United States; and asked the members how they would receive him when