



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, 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 25, 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.

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.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic companions perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg;—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the few;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country. It will also oppose, as dangerous to the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of all Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LIBERTY, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

### Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain visitors at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the times. THOMAS HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

### 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 Brach 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 5, 1841.]

### Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, dec'd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed. JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr. March, 26, 1841.

### PROSPECTUS.

The publishers of the Globe have recently given to the country an exposition of the motives which prompted the attempt by the Federal party to prostrate their establishment, by the lawless abrogation of their contract as Printers to the Senate. They showed that there were already six Federal newspapers—to which a seventh is about to be added—published at Washington—all devoted to the dissemination of Federal principles, and the defence of Federal measures. And to make this overwhelming battery of Federal presses at the seat of government tell with the more effect throughout the Union, the character of the Globe was to be tarnished, its means impoverished, and its political influence destroyed, by a sweeping denunciation of infamy on the part of the Federal leaders in the Senate—by throwing the dead weight of an expenditure of \$40,000 in preparation to do the Congressional work, on the hands of its publishers, (the printers whose contract was violated,) and by having this whole work of defamation and ruin accomplished by the judgment of the Senate of the Union to give it the sanction of the highest tribunal known to our country. The work was done by a caucus packed majority of Federalists, and the Editors of the Globe are left to sustain their establishment by the patronage they may receive from political friends for the papers they publish. We will not ask or receive the sort of lumping contribution by which the banks and Federal politicians sustain their presses. We will abandon the publication of the Globe, if it cannot be supported by the regular subscription price of the paper. If such of our Democratic friends whose circumstances do not justify a subscription to the daily or semi-weekly paper, will patronize the cheaper publications by which the Extra Globe—the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix—we shall be enabled to maintain as heretofore, our corps of Congressional Reporters at the cost of \$3,000 per annum, and to draw to our aid some of the ablest pens in our country. We trust, under these circumstances, and at a time when the greatest interests of the country, and its future destiny, are put at stake upon the events with which the first year of the present Administration is pregnant, that no individual who has the cause of Democracy at heart, will hesitate to meet this appeal, when at the same time he will feel assured that this trifling tax for his own advantage, will sustain a triumph at Washington the long-tried and faithful press of his party.

The EXTRA GLOBE will be published weekly for six months, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th May, and ending on the 19th November next, making twenty-six numbers, the last of which will contain an index. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages. It will contain principally political matter. The political aspect and bearing of the measures before Congress during the special session will be fully developed, and when the proceedings are considered of much interest to the public, they will be given at length. The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX will commence on Monday, the 31st of May next, and will be continued during the session. The Congressional Globe will give an impartial history of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress; and the Appendix will contain all the speeches on both sides of important subjects, at full length, as written out or revised by the members themselves. They will be printed as fast as the business of the two Houses furnishes matter for a number. It is certain that we will publish more numbers of each than there will be weeks in the session. They will be issued in the same form as the Extra Globe, and a copious index to each. Nothing but the proceedings and speeches of Congress will be admitted into the Congressional Globe or Appendix.

These works being printed in a suitable form for binding, with copious indexes, will form a valuable, indeed, a necessary, appendage to the library of the statesman and politician, giving, as they do, at an extremely moderate price, a complete epitome of the political and legislative history of the period.

Subscriptions for the EXTRA GLOBE should be here by the 26th May, and for the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX by the 6th June next, to insure all the numbers.

### TERMS.

For 1 copy of the Extra Globe . . . \$1  
" 6 copies do . . . 5  
" 12 do do . . . 10  
" 25 do do . . . 20  
And so on in proportion for a greater number.  
For 1 copy of the Congressional Globe, or Appendix 50 cents.  
" 6 copies of either . . . \$2 50  
" 12 do do . . . 5 00  
" 25 do do . . . 10 00  
And so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By the regulations of the Post Office Department, postmasters are authorized to frank letters containing money for subscriptions to newspapers.

The notes of any bank, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 20, 1841.

### State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841.

Robert Rodgers } Original Attachment, levied in  
versus } the hands of Wm. Wilson, and  
James P. Rodgers. } him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, and then and there reply or plead to issue, otherwise, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, BRALEY OATES, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence.

B. OATES, C. M. C. C. May 11, 1841. [P. S. fee \$5 60] 11. . . 6

### BLOODED STOCK.

ALFRED M. BURTON has for sale, at Beatty's Ford, North Carolina, some very valuable BLOODED STOCK—Dorset and Devon cattle crossed;—full-blooded Berkshire hogs, cross of the Berkshire and Yorkshire, and several half-bloods of each kind. April 27, 1841.



### POETRY.

From the Cultivator.

#### FARMER'S SONG.

Extract from a manuscript, still in the hands of its author, and probably, with him, destined to the ocean of oblivion. If you think the scrap worthy of the little space it would occupy, it may meet a better fate. A. W.

In a sweet healthy air with a farm of his own,  
Secluded from tumult and strife,  
The farmer, more blest than the king on his throne,  
Enjoys all the comforts of life.  
When the sweet smiling Spring sheds its perfumes around,  
And music enchants every tree,  
With his glittering plowshare he furrows the ground,  
With a mind independent and free.

When Summer to fruit the sweet blossoms transforms  
And his harvest fields wave with the breeze;  
Sweet anticipation enfolds all his charms,  
And points to certain and sure gains,  
When beautiful Autumn her treasures bestows,  
And her fruits are all rich and stored;  
His heart to the Giver with gratitude glows,  
And prayer presides at his board.

When Winter howls dismally over the earth,  
And want tells her tale at the door;  
Sorely he sits by his clean blazing hearth,  
And dispenses relief to the poor.  
Then let little Ambition her beads pursue,  
While Wisdom looks down with disdain,  
The home of the farmer has charms ever new  
Where health, peace, and competence reign.



### AGRICULTURE.

From the Cultivator for May.

#### WORK FOR THE MONTH.

##### CORN.

As we have anticipated, that Indian corn is our great bread crop, it reaching the amount of 218,000,000 bushels; and the crop of the year 1839 was at least 20 per cent. less than that of 1840. May is the month for preparing the ground and planting this crop; and from the 1st to the 15th, may be considered the proper time for planting. The ground must be rich, mellow and free from all unnecessary moisture. If inclining to clay, or to be heavy when plowed wet, the greatest care should be used not to have the earth moved while in that state. If you have but a small quantity of manure, you may use it in the hill; but it is better to apply enough to ensure the rapid growth of the crop, and spread it equally over the ground. Too deep plowing between the rows is not advisable, after the roots have begun to spread; but a frequent stirring of the surface will be found very useful. There are almost numberless varieties of Indian corn, known by local appellations, or marked by some difference in color, &c. Of these, the Dutton, Brown, Canadian, Red Blaze, are the most celebrated at the north, while some of the varieties of the gourd seed are usually depended on for the great crop of the south and west. The distance in planting the rows, depends on the size of the corn, richness of the soil, &c.; and the number of stalks in a hill must be governed by the same rules. The greatest quantity can be grown in drills, but corn can be cultivated easier by planting so that the cultivator can run both ways between the rows.

\* April, in this latitude.—Ed. Meck. Jff.

##### POTATOES.

Potatoes may be planted from the time the ground becomes dry until June; but the late crops will not ripen as well as the earlier ones, or produce as good table potatoes. A moist soil, with an abundance of vegetable mould, is the best for potatoes. If the ground is inclining to be wet, they may be planted on ridges: if to be dry, this root will be best in furrows. For the table, the Pink Eye, Mercer and Foxites are highly esteemed; for field culture, or for animals, the Sardinia, Long Red, Merino and the Rohan, are most valued. The Rohan requires the whole season to mature, but is very productive and easily gathered.

##### ANIMALS.

More animals die in the months of April and May, than in any or perhaps all the other months of the year. It is a sign that a man has but little corn for his pigs, no clover, hay or turnips for his sheep, no carrots or oil cake, or ship stuff for his cows, or cob meal and cut straw, oats and cut hay for his horses, when the crows begin to collect for their carrion feast in the fields, and the fences and apple-trees are decorated with dead lambs, sucking pigs, &c., &c.—Don't let your animals into your fields too early;—and not into your meadows at all, unless you wish to have the roots of the grasses spoiled by treading, or killed by close grazing. Men rarely lose any thing by extra attention to their animals at this trying season of the year; and attention to their wants now, is always amply repaid at a later period.

##### MANURES.

The cardinal point to be observed in the management of manures, is to apply them in that state, and to those crops which are the most benefited by their application. When manures are left in the yards over the summer, and exposed to the action of sun

and rain, they are deprived of much of their value. The most efficient parts pass away and are lost to the farm. If manures are not applied to the spring crops of corn and roots, they should be heaped with layers of earth, vegetable mould, marsh mud, wash of roads and with some lime, that the salts and gases produced, may be absorbed and retained. In this way, the value of yard manure is much increased, and the quantity augmented. The experience of Chaptal and Liebig, prove that the mere vegetable mold left by the decomposition of plants or manure in the open air, possesses little value compared with that in which all the salts and fertilizing ingredients are retained.

A short time since a committee of the French Institute was appointed to examine the nature and effects of a new manure, represented as of extraordinary power. It was found to be composed of Gypsum, saturated with urine, the mass then dried and pulverized, and applied to plants in the form of a powder. It was pronounced the most effective of a large variety of the animalized manures, so much so indeed that the committee recommended great caution in its use. A small quantity applied to corn, garden plants, &c., gave a most rapid and vigorous growth. Would it not be well for our farmers to make some experiments with this material? It is certainly within the power of all. We hope that poultice and bone manure will also be fairly tried; on these points we should be negligent no longer.

##### FRUIT TREES.

May is the time to examine your fruit trees particularly. Look at your plums and cherries, and if you can detect the black excrescences upon them which are so common, and which threaten to destroy these delicious fruits, see that every affected branch is eradicated without ceremony. This course has been successful in some nurseries and orchards, and will doubtless be in others, if thoroughly adopted. There are some apple trees in almost every orchard that are shy bearers, and while thrifty and vigorous, will not produce a bushel of fruit in a dozen years. Let such trees be marked for grafting. Trees may be transplanted this month, if proper care is used to remove a sufficient quantity of earth with their roots. Do not put your trees into narrow deep holes, dug in a hard soil, but let the holes be large and shallow rather than otherwise, and be careful that the tree in setting out is covered but a very little higher with earth than as it naturally stood in its former situation.

##### NEW THINGS.

Do not run crazy after new things. There is a great deal of chaff in the world; and cattle and sheep, and swine, and new plants, or new varieties, are as capable of being outrageously pulled, as Brandreth's Pills, or Rowland's Kaylinore. Many valuable plants and animals have been brought to the notice of the public, and farmers are much indebted to the public spirited men who have been at such pains and expense in importing or improving them. While therefore the farmer should encourage every properly conducted effort to improve the character of our animals, and increase the quantity and quality of our productions, he should examine every claim to improvement carefully, and frown down every attempt at imposition or fraud. Many failures occur in seeds and plants in one part of the country, when the same would succeed well in another. Such are not adapted to the particular soil and climate, and the blame must fall on the want of judgment in undertaking the culture.

##### THE TEAM.

It is enough to sicken the heart of a man of ordinary feeling, to witness the wretched skeleton animals that are compelled, by dint of flagellation, to perform the labor of the farm, in so many instances. Such treatment of animals is not only cruel, but unprofitable. It is certain that one team well kept, will do more work than two half-starved ones, and do it at the time and in the manner it should be done. It is a most injudicious practice to allow working cattle or horses to leave their stalls for the pasture, until the spring work is mainly over. They cannot derive sufficient nutriment from the young grasses, and a taste of the new, makes them eat sparingly of the old, and the result is, they will fall away rapidly.

##### CATERPILLARS.

Examine your fruit trees and orchards carefully this month, as you will be able to detect the appearance of worms, or webs, more readily now than at a later time, and when attacked early, an orchard may be cleared of the caterpillar. A long slender rod with a swab of tow or cloth around the end, will at this time wind up both web and worms, if applied in the morning when the insects are in their nests, and no injurious applications to the trees, such as are sometimes recommended, will be necessary.

##### PRUNING.

It is customary among farmers to do the pruning of their orchards at such time as is most convenient, or as they have been taught to do, without reference to vegetable physiology, or the best methods pointed out by nature. Some prune in the winter, many in this month, and perhaps May is as good a time as any, the summer months excepted. We think that July, or rather the interval that takes place between the formation of the flower and fruit shoots or buds, and that of the terminal shoots or buds, a period that lasts some three weeks, is the best time for pruning, and we advise those of our friends who have this work to do, to ascertain by experiment, what time gives the most healthy and vigorous wood for covering the wounds necessarily made in pruning.

##### HARROWING MEADOWS.

Meadows, where they have not been subjected to an occasional plowing and cropping, are apt to be

come exhausted of good grasses, the ground close and hard, and the roots mossy. A dressing of ashes or plaster will do much good, but a thorough harrowing with a fine toothed harrow, will materially aid such dressing and give a sweeter, better herbage. Previous to the harrowing, grass seeds of the best kind should be sown, which will be covered by the process, and a new healthy crop will be the result.—The experiments of Liebig, in ascertaining the effects or necessity of alkalis in the formation of grasses are interesting, and show conclusively the loss those sustain who sell their ashes, or to allow their leached ashes to remain without use, when their fields would be so much benefited.

From the Same.

#### PROPER TIME FOR CUTTING BUSHES.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER: When I first settled in Yates county, I bought a farm which was much neglected, and the bushes and briars were grown up round those fields which had been cleared, almost to the tops of the fences. I took a strong sythe and cut them close as I could to the ground about the second quarter of the moon in June, when the leaves were nearly the full size, and the sap flowed the most freely of any time of the year; and they seemed to bleed to death, (that is, the sap flows from the root and dies;) not one out of fifty ever sprouted again. The experience of 25 years has, in all cases, proved successful—also in cutting all underbrush and saplings of almost any size; not one in ten ever sprouted. I have practiced it on oak land and on low lands and almost all kinds of timber. I have often plowed out the stumps with a single team, where it had not been cut over four to six years that were a foot through; and from my experience I would pay treble wages at that time of the year if I wanted to clear land, rather than have them cut at any other time of the year for nothing. But do not cut any other timber which you want to preserve, without you split it or take the bark off, for it will soon decay and rot and be full of worms. I am well convinced that if you want timber to last, it should be cut after the leaves begin to fall, say in October or November. I think it will last in the ground or out, nearly twice as long as it will if cut at any other time of the year. Try it and see for yourself. ABEL PECK.

Benton, Yates co., N. Y., Feb. 25, 1841.

To Kill Lice on Cattle.—Feed them sulphur, a small dose at a time, mixed with cut roots or other feed. It will affect the blood and kill lice. F. W. SIPPERLY.

For Keeping Apples through the Winter.—Gather them without bruising, and after they have laid a few days to sweat, barrel them, putting a little dry straw at the top and bottom and around the edges in the barrel; let the barrels lay in a dry place in the air till, if unpacked, they would freeze, (whether they freeze in the barrel or not I do not know,) then put the barrels in a dark cellar to use when you think desirable. I have kept apples in this way till August, and on one occasion till I gathered winter apples the next year. AMICUS.

To cure the Bolls in Horses.—Pour down the horse a quarter of a pound of alum dissolved in a pint of water, (milk warm:) in five or ten minutes after, pour down him a pint of Linseed oil or other mild active purgative; in ten minutes the horse will rise and eat. AMICUS.

Cure for Scratches in Horses.—Feed a horse one or two table spoonfuls of sulphur per day, (in order to cleanse the blood) for three or four days, wash the feet in clean soft warm water, then put on dry sulphur and wind a linen cloth around the sore, and twice or three times a day drop in dry sulphur between the cloth and the sore. Be careful to keep the feet dry, as it is of no use to doctor the feet until the blood is put in order. This seldom fails in the worst cases. New Haven, Vt., 12 mo., 1840. A. M.

For protection of Vines.—Plaster sprinkled on squashes and cucumbers when they first come of the ground, will protect them from that "destroyer," the striped bug.

Cure for Corns.—A subscriber to your valuable paper told me a few days since how he had cured several corns, which had compelled him to wear mooccas. He paired them off with a sharp knife, bathed them freely with Spts. Turpentine, and laid upon them a linen cloth which he frequently wet with turpentine. In a few days the corns came out root and branch, to the great relief of the sufferer. The remedy is simple, attainable by all, and from its effectual cure in the case cited, is worthy of a trial by such as are suffering from these painful visitants. J. R. S. Fultonville, Jan. 26, 1841.

Cure for Poisoned Lambs.—In your February number you published a recipe for the cure of lambs poisoned with "withey," which shrub answers the description of what is here called "low laurel." I herewith send you a recipe which is far preferable, as the materials cost nothing and are always at hand. Take two quarts of red or yellow sand from under the soil, pour in water enough to cover it, boil it a few minutes, then drain off the water and give two or three table spoonfuls at a time; three or four doses generally effects a cure. I have never known this to fail. OTTIS SOULE.

To relieve Bloating Cattle, without fail.—Take about a wine glass full of powder, mix it with cold hog's lard, make it into balls and put it down the creature, and commence driving it about and it will very soon relieve the patient. I have seen the above remedy applied frequently and have never known it to fail. J. M. OLIN. Shaftsbury, Vt.