



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.

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No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a notice 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 Cents for each continuation—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 August, 1841.

DAYS	SUN RISE	SUN SET	MOON'S PHASES
17 Thursday	4 56	4 46	
18 Wednesday	5 6	4 6	Full Moon, 2 4 46 M.
19 Thursday	5 5	3 59	Last Quarter, 10 1 3 M.
20 Friday	6 5	3 50	New Moon, 16 4 17 E.
21 Saturday	7 5	3 41	First Quarter, 23 3 54 E.
22 Sunday	8 5	3 32	Full Moon, 31 8 18 E.
23 Monday	9 5	3 23	

Deferred Articles, &c.

Merited Compliment.—A correspondent of the Boston Statesman thus speaks of the leading Democratic members of Congress:

"A word as to the democratic phalanx in Congress, and particularly in the Senate. A more powerful, talented, and brilliant body of men, were never before arrayed against any administration since the formation of this government. Of the old veterans, there is 'Old Brillion' from Missouri, Calhoun, Wright, Woodbury, Buchanan, and of the young soldiers in the cause, there is the gallant Allen, of Ohio, one of the most eloquent and gifted men of this or any other country. Either of the six I have named, are able to cope with the most powerful of the administration senators, and Mr. Clay is the only man of real effective power, on that side."

Charles Anthony has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for the State of Ohio, vice Col. Hamilton, removed. The Columbus Statesman thinks Mr. C. had strong claims to the office, "because he mounted a side a hen coop and was hauled through Columbus, riding gingerbread and scuffling hard cider, on something harder, out of a gourd, at the Convention on the 23d February, 1840."

The Oldest Republic on Earth.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and Adriatic. The territory of this State is only 40 miles in circumference and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1,400 years ago on moral principles, industry and quality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Buonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, 66 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace; the happy effects of morality, simplicity and justice. Mr. Irving was received by some intelligent citizens in a hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed an attachment to our country, and look to it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

We find in a Philadelphia paper, the appended picture of the operation of this detestable law:

"It is estimated that at least 60,000 persons are lying in the Prisons of the United States for debt. Probably with few exceptions, those 60,000 people are husbands and fathers, and have been torn away from helpless, dependent and weeping families, not for crime but for misfortune. In most instances, no doubt, this imprisoned multitude are able and willing to labor and earn a subsistence for their families, and something towards the extinguishment of their liabilities. But from every duty, and from every blessing of home and freedom they are cut off, and no useful end is accomplished by their imprisonment. They are sufficient in numbers to people a State and make it ring with the notes of joy, and the din of cheerful industry. They are a larger body of men than that which achieved our national independence, and yet they pine in pestiferous cells, side by side with thieves, pirates and murderers, under the sanction of the law."

There is but one view of this subject, which we have ever been able to take. We consider imprisonment as having no more to do with debt, than it has with the Rheumatism, or any other unavoidable calamity. Disgrace the question as we may, imprisonment for debt is nothing more or less than punishment for poverty! As the law now operates, a neglect of payment is considered as fraud, and so punished. While we go for inflicting as great a severity of punishment as the rigid demand, as a means of coercing or chastising the dishonest debtor, we cannot but believe that the strange mixture of Civil and Criminal law in our Code, concerning creditors, and debtors, is an enormity that reflects dishonor upon the age, and ridicule upon the boasted freedom of our Institutions.—*Raleigh Reg.*



AGRICULTURE.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION.

We deem the present a most fortunate conjuncture in which to direct the attention of our readers to the subject of that improvement in the affairs of agriculture which may be promoted by the action of the people in their organized capacity—by State Legislation. The country has passed through a fierce political conflict, during the rage of which no subject could engage attention but such as was inevitably whirled into the political maelstrom; but having now, as we trust, laid down our partisan arms, it becomes us seriously to consider of and act upon those great measures of policy, relating to our permanent interests and happiness, which have been too long neglected. We can come to the labor now with minds fitted for the accomplishment of our great ends. No new and exciting contest is immediately ahead of us to distract our sober thoughts and hurry us into strife and madness. We are all brethren in interest and feeling, when we think of promoting agricultural improvement. On this subject, party cannot divide us. We are one—unalterably, inseparably one. The party politician, with polluted and polluting foot, has not invaded this hallowed ground. It is too sacred for his tread and he dare not approach it. It is too extended for his narrow ken, too comprehensive for his feeble grasp, too weighty for his puny strength. Let us then, throwing away the partisan and resuming our proper character of genuine political economists, meet and labor together as we should, in sincere and earnest harmony, for the promotion of this greatest of our country's interests.

What then shall we do? What ought to be done? By what means, by what instrumentality shall we still further promote agricultural improvement? These are grave questions worthy of deliberate consideration. We have repeatedly offered our individual views upon the necessity of legislative action in aid of the agricultural interests. The more we have reflected upon the subject, the more we have regarded the experience which every day brings forth, the more we have wayed the relations existing between the various classes of interests and pursuits of the country, the more we have earnestly looked into the necessary means of establishing and perpetuating the solid prosperity of the people who rule this great republic; by so much the more are we confirmed in the faith that, so far as the distinctive claims of agriculture are to be regarded, the legislation of the country must be effectively and thoroughly reformed. We have not time or room here to go into elaborate reasoning on the subject; but if kind Providence spare our life, we propose ere long discussing the tendencies of existing systems of legislation, and presenting in connexion what we deem demanded by the permanent interests and substantial glory of the country. We shall have some things to say which may not accord with some of the popular notions of the day; but we shall speak fully and fearlessly whatever we deem it becomes the dignity of an independent freeman to utter.

For the present, then, we declare our solemn conviction that the legislation which is not based upon the idea of benefiting the agricultural interest, which does not substantially regard it as it really is, as the basis of all solid prosperity, is a legislation of deceit and fraud, the tendencies of which are to deprive agricultural labor of its just rewards to bestow favors on subordinate pursuits. Such a system of legislation ought to be arrested if there is any thing substantial in the doctrine of the right either of numbers or property, or both conjoined, to govern.

That we have had, as yet, no legislation looking directly to the promotion of agriculture, is a fact which has been most conclusively demonstrated in the experience of every civilized nation on the globe but our own. That the failure to legislate for the radical improvement of agriculture in this country, is as much at war with the spirit of our political institutions as injurious to our diversified interests, is a truth which is undeniable and which ought to be illustrated in the political action of the people—the political masters of the government. That the farmers—the great and substantial majority of the people—ought to reform their political action, is a question which we think can be demonstrated fully; and could they only be aroused to a proper consideration of their political dignity and rights, all the needed reformation would be speedily wrought. We shall labor these points in the course of our discussions. Meantime, we will here State some of the measures which, for the benefit of the important practical interests of the whole state, we think should be put in operation by a wise course of legislation.

The periodical collection and publication of our entire productions and consumptions, distinguishing the imports and exports from the mass.

A survey of the natural resources of the State, by a corps of scientific and practical men, in the departments of Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Agriculture.

The endowment of a board of agriculture, or the establishment of an agricultural bureau as a branch of one of the departments of the government, charged with the execution of important duties to be assigned by the legislature.

And the establishment of a system of education by which the freemen of this republic, destined to be as well the masters of the government as lords of the soil, may be as thoroughly instructed in the great business of their life as the professor of any other art or science. This is the primary and radical remedy for all the defects in our legislation; and it is only by the adoption of this measure, that the prosperity and glory of the country can be laid on foundations of everlasting permanency.

Let the farmers, then, ponder these considerations. They hold the poison and the antidote. They only can entail on themselves the miseries of a policy of delusion and humbuggery, or establish that which shall, like perennial fountains, send forth, gushing and pure, unwasting streams of prosperity and happiness. We call upon you, farmers, to take your own interests into consideration. If truth can rouse you, lethargy shall no longer bind you in her soothing but ruinous embrace.

REPORT ON HOGS,

Read before the Agricultural Society of Newberry, S. C., by Dr. J. N. HERRING, on the 26th July, 1841.

In pursuance of the direction of this Society, we beg leave to present some few facts and observations, on the subject of raising Hogs; and in doing so, we are not so much influenced by the hope of enlightening this Society, as by a belief that it is the duty of every member of it, to contribute whatever he is able, no matter how small, to the advancement of the objects for which it was created, as well as the importance which we attach to the subject which has been assigned us. And we feel certain, that none will suppose we have magnified its importance, when he reflects on the large amount of nearly one million of dollars, which we pay to the Western States for the single article of Pork, according to the accounts kept at the Mountain toll-gates, a few years since, exclusive of large quantities of Bacon imported to Charleston, via New Orleans, and from the Northern States. It appears to us a strange infatuation, that could induce a State or people, to make themselves dependant on other countries for one of the necessities of life, when they possess all the facilities for procuring it, at a much cheaper rate. Though we feel satisfied that it would be a waste of time and argument, at this late day, to attempt to convince any member of this Society of a fact, which experience has already taught him, that it would contribute greatly to the interest and independence of the people of this State, to produce their own supplies of meat, instead of buying it abroad, and from countries which do not reciprocate the advantages of the trade, by receiving in exchange some of the products of our country.

To the attainment, therefore, of so desirable an end, we shall briefly recommend the plan which we consider best calculated for that purpose.

One of the first and most important considerations, should be, to select a breed suitable to our purpose. According to our present plan of economy and management, we require a variety which are disposed to grow large, and which will attain a tolerable size, even with the scanty allowance which our hogs are accustomed to receive; and not such as require the liberal treatment, and high feeding, which grain countries are able to afford, which could not be allowed them in a cotton growing country, without enhancing their cost to more than their value. We are of opinion, the desired breed may be produced, either by crossing our common stock with the large class of improved hogs, which have been introduced, or by crossing the large class, with some of a small class which have been introduced. The large class alluded to, includes the Wolam, the Calcutta, and the Bifield, all partaking of the same general characteristics. That is, they are all large, coarse, ugly, flopped, and of lazy, indolent habits. The small class, before mentioned, comprises the popular Berkshire, the Cobbet, and the once admired, but now abandoned Guinea; this class, especially the Berkshire and the Cobbet, are remarkable for beauty and symmetry of form, having great length and thickness, with small head and standing ears, and small and well turned legs, not so short as to render locomotion difficult. With those materials, we think it would not be difficult to produce hogs of any form, size, or habits, we may desire.

Having procured a suitable breed, the next object will be, to produce and keep up a sufficient number for our purpose. To this end, six or eight good breeding sows will be sufficient for a stock of 100 hogs. They should be kept separate from the other hogs, particularly about farrowing time, and not too many of them together, for fear of over-laying or smothering the pigs; and care should be taken to exclude them from lying under houses or shelves, where there is dust, which being inhaled by the young pigs, is very destructive of them, producing irritation and inflammation of the lungs.

Now, having a sufficient number of hogs, of the right stock, the next object will be, to raise them in such a manner as to make them cost us less than to buy them. The plan which a part of your Committee have pursued, and which we beg leave to recommend, though far from perfect, we believe will fully accomplish that purpose. It is as follows: commencing at the first of the year, we are under the necessity of feeding our hogs, through January and February, either on raw corn, or on boiled corn

meal, which is far preferable, particularly for the sows and pigs; and if the sweet potatoes could be preserved until that season of the year, and fed to them boiled, with a small addition of corn meal, it would cheapen the cost of the first two months' feeding, very materially. The next two months, March and April, which is much the most difficult season of the year for hogs; they should be fed on fermented slops, made either of corn meal, or the refuse part of flour, alias shorts. We think fermentation superior to boiling, because it assimilates and prepares the food more completely for digestion, and also, because it is less trouble, which with us, is an important consideration: the only trouble necessarily, is to prepare a vat or tub, of the required size, then put in one third of meat or shorts, and two thirds of water, and let it stand until fermentation takes place, which, after the first time, it will do very soon, provided a small quantity is left in the vat as a leaven.

Now, by the first of the next two months, May and June, the oats will be large enough to graze on, which with a small addition of fermented or boiled slops, will keep your hogs in growing order, until your stubble fields are opened, about the 1st of July. And to assist and cheapen the feeding of May and June, we recommend the cultivation of the different kinds of squashes, and also the sugar beet. They may either be fed raw, or boiled, which is preferable.

Now, having brought your hogs to the 1st of July, the difficulty is passed. If you can keep them in growing order until this time, they will fatten to the end of the year, provided you sow as much small grain as every planter in this country should do; that is, at least one-third of the land which he has in cultivation, leaving the other two thirds for corn and cotton. This amount of stubble land, by the grain and grazing which it affords, will keep your hogs growing and thriving, until the pea-fields can be opened, from which time until Christmas, they can be kept fat on a succession of pea fields. We are aware that there is a prejudice with some, against feeding stock hogs on peas, but we are convinced from experience, that it is entirely unfounded, and that with plenty of salt, and plenty of water, there is nothing better or cheaper for feeding hogs, and we earnestly recommend to every planter, to plant at least a hill of peas for every one which he plants of corn; they will not only keep his stock hogs in good order, for near three months, but will almost entirely supersede the use of corn, in fattening his pork.

Let us now compare the cost of pork, raised upon the plan which we have proposed, with the price which we are compelled to pay to the Kentuckians, and we think it will not appear strange that those planters who raise their own supplies of pork, are more prosperous, and get rich faster than those who buy it.

We have proposed that the hogs should be fed on corn or its equivalent in value, for the first four months of the year, and that some corn should be given for the next two months; but allowing for bad management, we will suppose that they are fed on corn for the first six months. We have found, on trial, that two bushels of corn in the ear per diem, will be sufficient to keep a stock of 100 hogs in growing condition, for the first six months in the year, (together with the adjuncts before mentioned,) which is the only portion of the year in which the expenses of feeding are felt; the two bushels of corn in the ear, will be equal to one when shelled, and allowing 100 ears to the bushel, which is nearly correct, it would be giving one ear per diem to each hog, it would thus require 365 ears, or little more than three and a half bushels to bring the hog to two years old, which we think, is the proper age for fattening, because then they fatten kinder than when younger, and beyond that age, they do not improve sufficiently in weight to warrant the expense of keeping. In addition to which, we think that after a good run on a pea field, one and a half bushels of corn will be sufficient to complete the process of fattening. A part of this committee have found, that with the management herein recommended, a hog of the right stock, may be made to weigh at two years old, 200 lbs. neat. The stock alluded to, is a cross of the Cobbet and Calcutta, though we have no doubt but that any of the crosses before mentioned would do as well; so that 200 lbs. neat pork, instead of costing \$12 to be paid in cash to the Kentuckians, costs you five bushels of corn, and the run of your stubble fields, which would be lost, if you had no hogs; and the run of your pea fields, which only cost you the trouble of planting; for they require no gathering, are of very little injury to your corn crop, and of great service to your land. But to ensure success in raising hogs, it will be necessary that their health should be attended to. The diseases to which they are most liable, are inflammation of the lungs and throat, poisoning by mushrooms, kidney worms, and mange and lice. The first is generally produced by lying in dusty situations, though very often it exists as an epidemic, affecting the hogs of a whole neighborhood at once. The symptoms are wheezing, and a drooping sluggish appearance. We consider tar given in the feed, or by drenching, as the best remedy to prevent or cure this affection by its stimulating action on the exhalents, of the parts affected. The poisonous effects of mushrooms are much more easily prevented than cured, for which purpose they should be either kept up during the wet seasons, which promote the growth of mushrooms, or salt and tar should be given frequently at those times, with the view of invigorating and guarding the stomach against the pernicious influence of the mushrooms; and salt should be given at least once a week through the whole year, for the purpose of promoting the general health of your hogs. The kidney worm may generally be cured by applying a tar or pitch plaster over the region of the kidneys, first having shaven off the hair and lacera-

ted the skin. The best manner of getting clear of mange and lice, is to exclude your hogs from lying about your barn-yards and stables, and giving them sulphur and anointing them with sulphur or mercurial ointment. There are some other points connected with this subject, which we intended to have noticed, but feared that we might be trespassing on your patience, though we hope that we have said something which may aid and encourage our people in freeing themselves from the dependence which they have long felt on the west, for one of the principal necessities of life.

ITEMS IN DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

To prevent horses, which are disposed to break their bridles, from doing so, place a pad within the strap that passes back of the head, the inside of which is lined with cotton or linen, and in which the points of three or four sharp nails, pointing inwards, are concealed. When the horse draws hard upon his bridle, these prick him, and cause him to desist.

Stoves for heating rooms, will throw out much more heat for the amount of fuel consumed, if as soon as the wood gets well burning, the draught below and above the fire, is closed. Far less heat is swept by the draft up chimney. On this principle, the blacksmith increases the heat of his forge, by sprinkling water upon the ignited coals, and preventing the flame from rushing out; and also, green wood on a common fire often prevents the rapid escape of heat up the chimney, for a similar reason. All stoves should therefore be provided with a valve above as well as below the fire.

Cracks in stoves and stove pipes are readily closed by a paste made of ashes and salt with water. Iron turnings or filings, sal ammonia, and water, make a harder and more durable cement.

An excellent cement for broken glass, is made by grinding together linseed oil and white lead, to the consistency of a paste.

Nails are prevented from rusting by heating them, and dropping them while hot in oil.

Gates work much better for having the hinges and latches greased. To keep them so, bore a hole, and plug up a quantity of grease in the gate post, where it may always be at hand when wanted.

Ice, on door steps, may be easily removed by throwing salt upon it, which will cause the ice to crack to pieces.

Cattle should be duly supplied with salt during winter, which is often forgotten.

Hay and oats may be economized by feeding cattle with ruta bagas, which they soon learn to eat.

An excellent and cheap paint for rough wood work, is made of 6 pounds of melted pitch, 1 pint linseed oil, and 1 pound of brick dust, or yellow ochre.

Cream, which churns with difficulty in winter, if too sour will speedily produce butter by the addition of saleratus. If too cold, hot water may be applied, but it is better to warm the cream and keep it so. If the thermometer shows 70° of Fah. it will soon come. When minute granules of butter appear and it does not gather readily, throw in a piece of butter, and it will "lump" together in a trice. Stumps in fields are made to rot, by placing earth upon them.

Saving of Seeds.—As far as possible, every farmer should save his own seeds. If he is careful and selects none but the best, if he gathers them at the proper time, he is more sure of their kind and quality than if he purchases, or, as is too frequently the case, begs them, and is, of course, less liable to failures and disappointments in his crops. There are many small seeds, such as are wanted for the garden, herbs, roots, vegetables, flowers, &c., which should be saved as they ripen, and are nearly always wanted and welcome when the seasons come round.—No vegetable or plant should be selected, or planted out for seed, that is not of the best quality, as it costs no more to raise seed from a good plant than an inferior one.—*Cultivator.*

Inoculation.—Cherries, plums and pears may be inoculated or budded with success in this month, unless, as in some instances may be the case, the trees are too far advanced. This may easily be ascertained by examination, and it must be remembered, that the later in the season this operation is performed, if the bark will but peel, the more certain will be the growth of the inserted bud. Inoculation is one of the easiest and best methods of improving fruits, particularly some that will not readily bear grafting, and should be practiced by every farmer and orchardist whose fruit is not the best variety.—*Id.*

Ten Cent Pieces.—The abominable fraud of passing the 10 cent pieces for twelve and a half cents, has become such a nuisance in our community as to demand an immediate reform. For several years back, thousands of dollars have been brought out annually for the purpose of swindling our citizens out of 25 per cent. in making change, over and above the profit made upon the goods sold to them. The consequence has been, that those interested have withdrawn from circulation nearly all the dollars, quarters, sevenpences, fourpences, and the depreciated coin now forms almost our entire circulation. We know of no remedy for this evil but that of purchasers of goods refusing to receive them for more than their value, or ceasing to deal with those who pay them out; and some such course we advise them to pursue. In the last Pendleton Messenger we notice that the merchants of that place have come to the resolution to receive and pay them only for the real value.

Columbia Chronicle.

Notice to Mariners.—The Government of Peru has issued a decree prohibiting any foreign vessels from touching at any of the minor ports or coves of the Republic. Confiscation is the penalty. Washington, N. C. Republican.