



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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### 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 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 conscientiously 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.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS	RISE	SET	MOON'S PHASES
1 Tuesday	36 5	34 6	
2 Wednesday	37 5	33 6	
3 Thursday	38 5	32 6	Full Moon, 2 4 46 M.
4 Friday	39 5	31 6	Last Quarter, 10 1 3 M.
5 Saturday	40 5	30 6	New Moon, 16 4 17 E.
6 Sunday	41 5	29 6	First Quarter, 23 3 54 E.
7 Monday	42 5	28 6	Full Moon, 31 8 18 E.

### CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

**Thomas Trotter**  
STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

### WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, and all those who wish to have their Spring Wool Carded at his Machine, that they would do well to bring it on as soon as possible, as he intends closing the business perhaps in September, and there will, after that time, be no more carding done at his Machine this season.

### DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of **MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits** for medical use.

### SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.

### Notice

THE ill health of Wm. Alexander rendering him unable to attend to closing the business of the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, the subscriber will remain in Charlotte on this date for that purpose. All persons having open accounts with the firm, must come forward and close them either by cash or note between this and the ensuing Superior Court, if they wish to save cost. The subscriber may at all times be found at his office, two doors south of Mr. Carson's store.

### COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership, 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.

### Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of James Gattis, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, the subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payments must be made; and to those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

### 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.



### AGRICULTURE.

From the Bay State Democrat.

#### THE FARMER.

It has got to be quite fashionable to court and flatter the farmer, to speak well of his occupation, and praise him for industry, frugality and integrity. How many of those who speak in this wise of that respectable portion of our fellow citizens, would be likely to take their places, and put their hand to the plough and look not back to the business or professions which they now follow, without any regrets at the change in their occupation? Very few, we think.

The farmer's life, though noble, is not an easy one. He literally lives by the sweat of his brow; he earns what he has; he lives on the fruits of his own industry, and not on other men's earnings. And this is the reason why a certain class rather praise the tiller of the soil, than imitate him. They praise him while they would flch from him his honest gains, by unjust legislation, and unequal laws.

We know something about farming, our happiest and best days were spent in clearing up land for the harrow, and holding the plough. The labor was hard, but the rest was sweet; the recompense was small, but sure. It was an honest way of getting a living. We like farming, and we look forward with hope, that we may sometime, have a "little and well tilled," and a few cows for the dairy, and some pigs in the pen, and some hens in the coop, and all the little eteteras usually attached to a farm house—

with a plenty of hard work to do to keep things neat and tidy. This is our earthly Elysium, and this, just now, while we are writing, the height of our ambition. But mind, it must all be paid for—it is hard for a farmer to work out an old debt. If he once gets in debt to "Squire Cut-throat, or Col. Alcohol, or Dandy Broadcloth, it is all over with him. These chaps should all be kept in his debt—but not much, as the most of them are not worthy of being trusted to any great length.

We have said that the farmer's life is not an easy one. It is for this reason that we like it. Too much ease brings many evils, creates wants, and ends in moral ruin. Oh man, if thou wouldst be healthy, work! if thou wouldst be happy, work! if thou wouldst be good and great, work! work for thyself, thy fellow men, and thy God! work—work.

Nature is never idle. The beauty of the farmer's occupation lies in the fact that his work and Nature's work go hand in hand. Hence he is always rewarded, more or less, for his labor. Some portion of his crops may be sometimes cut off by an untimely frost, or a blight, or the winds of heaven, still his labor will not be altogether in vain; for seed time and harvest cannot entirely fail. In the vocabulary of Nature there is no such word as fail.

Speculators fail, banks fail, and a majority of all those who try to get a living without industry or economy, fail, and many honest mechanics and traders who engage in business under the false system now in vogue, fail; but Nature keeps steady at work and never fails. The farmer has Nature on his side, and is the producer of most of the real wealth in the world. Who would not be a farmer?

#### From the Temperance Advocate.

#### To the Newberry Agricultural Society—

In discharge of the duty assigned to me, with other members, at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, I will, as well as I am able, put you in possession of all the information which I possess, on the subject of wheat. I have now, for 21 years, annually sowed a crop of wheat; and I have uniformly made some, although in two years, that some was very little, and very indifferent. Yet, on the whole, I have generally made enough for the use of my family, and I am persuaded that there are few farmers, who cannot do as well, and many who can do abundantly better.

The attention should be first directed to the selection of seed. It is an old saying that "a change from sand is no change at all," by which is meant, when you change your seed wheat, do not take from a sandy soil. A strong clay soil gives the best varieties of wheat. For our climate, wheat from the North or West does not answer well: it is generally too late, and is more liable to the rust. If we could obtain wheat from parallels of latitude in the old world, corresponding with our's, I think it would succeed admirably. So too, wheat, from the South and South West of our own continent, will do well, and hence I have no doubt, that the variety of Texian Wheat, introduced among us by our estimable citizen, and enterprising and skillful farmer, Judge Wilson, will succeed admirably. Of our own varieties, none have answered so well with me, as that which is known by the name of the Holland Wheat. It is a small yellow grain, and weighs uniformly 60 lbs. and upwards to the bushel. It ripens about a week earlier than our com-

mon winter wheat, and will stand longer after it is ripe. As it ripens, the field exhibits a most beautiful yellow golden appearance: looking at it, as gently moved by the wind, it looks like a sea of molten gold. It is not so liable to rust, blight or smut. I obtained it from John Holland, of Laurens, in the year 1833, when the wheat of the upper country was entirely blighted and destroyed. He made from 20 acres, 200 bushels of nicely cleaned, merchantable wheat. I have sowed it every year since. This year, and 1839, it was slightly touched by the rust, but not so as to injure it; in 1839, I found a little smut in it but not enough to compel us to wash it.

The seed ought not only to be selected from a good variety, but it should be well prepared for being sown. In the first place, it should be thoroughly dried by the sun before it is put up for seed. This prevents weavels, and gives sound and healthy grains for vegetation. In the next place, sift the seed carefully with a good sand seive: this will take out all the small immature grains. In the third place, for 24 hours before you sow it, soak your seed in a preparation of water saturated with about 1 lb. of bluestone to every 5 bushel of wheat. Before you take out your seed wheat, which will be found at the bottom of the cask or tub, in which you soak it, skin off the floating grains and trash. When I have pursued this course, which was recommended to me by my friend, John S. Cuwile, I have escaped the smut. At least a bushel of seed should be sown to the acre. When the ground is good, from one and a quarter to one and a half bushels may be sown. Wheat thus sown will make a greater yield, and is not so liable to rust. This idea, I remember, was suggested many years ago, by Mr. North, to the Farmer's Society of Pendleton, and was enforced by such reasons, as induced me to yield my assent to it fully. I wish, that by some means, the Agricultural community could again have the opportunity of reading that valuable practical essay.

More attention I know ought to be bestowed on the ground on which wheat is sown, than we generally do. Fallow land is best for wheat. If it is well broken up, and the wheat well put in with a shovel plough, and the ground made level and smooth with a harrow or roller, I think we should hear little complaint of the Hessian fly. Few will, however, for the present, take so much pains. Our Society is intended to encourage improvement, and I hope some one will try this suggestion.

Wheat ought to be sown on clay soil, and never later than the 1st or 21 week in October: still earlier would, I think, be better. Twenty bushels of cotton seed to every acre will give to the crop a fine healthy and vigorous state. I incline to think that a top dressing about the 1st of March, of about 5 bushels to the acre of slacked ashes would greatly improve the crop. I have never tried it on wheat, but I know that it is a great benefit to cultivated grasses.

The crop of wheat ought to be cut before it is dead ripe: it should stand for 2 or 3 days in the field in small shocks. If the weather is dry, it may then be housed safely. As soon as the crop is laid by, (about the middle of July,) the wheat should be thrashed out, cleaned, and well sunned. One day's sun is scarcely ever sufficient. Two successive days is generally enough. I take it up and put it away while hot from the sun; in the course of a few days afterwards I commence to grind. In this way my flour at the end of a year is just as good as it was on the day on which it was ground. Good flour can only be expected from good wheat in good condition. When that is the case, a good mill, with good cloths and a skillful miller, can make as good flour here, as can be made any where. Many persons ruin their flour by desiring to have more than can be made. My father, whose long experience and skill in the manufacture of flour is well known, states that the following ought to be the results of a well ground bushel of wheat, weighing 60 lbs. One-tenth, 6 lbs. must be deducted for toll, one-sixth, 10 lbs. for bran—9 lbs. for middlings and shorts, which will make an aggregate of 25 lbs., leaving 35 lbs. of flour. From which it appears, that a little less than 6 bushels, (say five and a half,) will make a barrel of flour weighing 192 lbs. neat.

JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.  
Springfield, July 8, 1841.

#### SAVING COTTON SEED.

Much has been written, and well written, on the importance of selecting, each year, the best Corn in the fields for planting. But so far as we know, there have been no experiments in selecting carefully, the best Cotton pods, from large and healthy, and early matured stocks. This subject seems to us, to deserve far more attention than it has ever received. The experiments in selecting seed Corn, prove clearly, that a planter may make his Corn conform to almost any reasonable standard. It is well known, that he can make his Corn, mature much earlier by selecting the earliest matured ears for seed, a few successive years. Why should not the same laws that produce this manifest improvement in Corn, from a careful selection of seed, effect a similar improvement in Cotton—in its earlier maturity, size of bolls, &c.

It would certainly be attended with some trouble, but a very slight improvement in each stalk of Cotton, (if this can be effected, by a careful selection of

seed,) would make a tremendous increase of the aggregate quantity and quality of the whole crop, and repay ten-fold the labor of selecting good seed.

No Planter or Gardener need be told, that the stand he is to have, depends greatly on the sound, healthy condition of the seed he plants. And when we consider the manner in which the great majority of Cotton planters save their seed, is it at all surprising, that there should be such an outcry, almost every spring, that it is hard to get a good stand? If this can in a great measure be remedied by a careful selection and preservation of seed, it would cost far less to take a little extra trouble in saving good seed, than to replant for a good stand.

But not only the stand, but the after-growth, vigor, maturity, and productiveness of any plant, depends materially on the sound and mature condition of the seed planted. Sound philosophy, and long experience prove this, beyond all doubt. Let planters compare their methods of saving Cotton seed, for planting, with this well established principle of vegetation, and we think he will be convinced, that the want of a stand in the spring, and a large portion of his puny, unproductive stalks, in the summer and fall, are owing more to the condition of the seed he plants, than to the seasons.

More of this next week, if our ideas hold out—very doubtful, however, as ideas make short visits to an Editor's head, and come seldom.

#### AN EXHORTATION TO FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

Our fears are, not that there are not many excellent dairy women in the land, but that the benefits of their knowledge and practice will be lost in the new generation that is springing up. Hundreds and thousands of farmers' daughters leave the homes of their mothers and seek other employments, as if with a disrelish of that which may be practically more and more scarce. The occupation is stripped by the demand for young women as operatives in factories, as milliners or sewers, shoe-binders or straw-braiders, or in some other mechanical occupation. How short do such as are thus employed come of the qualifications of the virtuous maid who obtains the best part of her education under the roof of her own father, from the instruction of the mother that knows how to do every thing coming within her province as the wife of a thriving farmer—who is entirely at home in all that pertains to the dairy, the economical use and due preparation of articles of food and clothing, and who suffers none of her household to "eat the bread of idleness?"

If not to the rising fair generation, to whom shall we look for the hands that are to supply so important a portion of subsistence as the products of the dairy? The farmer may keep his forty, fifty, or a hundred cows: if there be no help-meet to oversee and lead in the preparation of the milk after it goes to the dairy room—if there be no female to prepare the vessels, none to direct in the straining and setting of the milk, the extrication and disposition of the cream, the churning into butter, the separation of the buttermilk, the clean and perfect salting down—it all this is expected of men, and not of women, how miserably shall we hereafter drop away in the produce of a most profitable and most useful article in the production of the farm at the precise time when there is the most sure encouragement for the farmer to enter upon and persevere in the business of the dairy!—Visitor.

#### From the Agriculturist.

#### THE SIN OF LAZINESS.

It is very astonishing that we punish men for drunkenness, swearing, lying and the ordinary branches of thieving, and let every one go free, though guilty of the crime of laziness, the cause of most of the rascality and misery of the world. To see a beggar with a certificate of shipwreck, and many names attached to it, is *prima facie* evidence: nine times out of ten, of swindling intent and unpardonable laziness; to see children begging in our streets, is proof enough that either their parents are indolent and roguish, or they will be so themselves. There are hundreds of families in this county, who have scarcely the means of subsistence from one day to another, and ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, laziness is the cause. If it could be ascertained, no doubt more than nine-tenths of the convicts in our State prisons were led to drinking, fighting and thieving, from an unwillingness to earn a living by the sweat of the face. Gambling is the science of robbery on a large and popular scale, and yet no man would desire the property of another without a *quid pro quo*, who was not too lazy to work for his living. There are large herds of what are called poor people throughout the towns and countries, who seem to have no occupation, and yet they do and must live; but how do they get food and raiment, is the question? They support upon the honest earnings of others. It is probably one-fifth of the men we see every day in the streets, are known to have no honest calling to support. Robbery must be carried on or they could not live. Many are too indolent to work, and to beg they are ashamed; and of course they must steal. We could multiply these enormities *ad infinitum*, but perhaps the remedy for them would be of more moment at present.—What is it? Let us reform in our system of education—that is, make labor for man and woman honorable, and establish a divine rule, "if any one will not work, neither shall he eat," and every one will directly be found in an honest employment. How shall we enforce the law? He that will not pursue some reputable calling, let him be imprisoned in our penitentiary, which is the most suitable place for all stragglers, loungers, gamblers, drunkards, idlers, &c. &c. &c. Or if this punishment is too hard, have a farm in the country to place all persons without employment, till they are taught to earn a subsistence honestly. We have only suggested a few

things this month, but we trust others will feel the importance of the subject and aid us in awakening honest industrious men to their duty.

#### REMEDY FOR SNAKE BITE.

Oakland Farm, (near Little Rock, Ark.) May 29, 1841.  
Messrs. Editors: If you will bear with my prolixity, I will give a short statement of facts, illustrative of the advantages of early reading. When quite a lad, I had a desire to read; having no books, borrowing was resorted to, to supply the demand—always selected works that were of real value—borrowed from a neighbor an old work on Chemistry, (Lemery) a work now out of use. One day at noon while others were resting, as my custom was, I read in my favorite book; the chapter read was the chemical character and compound of the poison of Reptiles, especially of the Viper. The writer showed that the deadly effects resulted from the affinity of the poison for the blood, and that internally it was innocent. On the way to the field I gave a lecture on the subject, at which the other boys and laboring hands laughed. My conclusion was, that to extract poison with the mouth would be the most effectual remedy in case of a snake bite; at this they also laughed. Soon after reaching the field (pulling corn fodder) a hired man cried out, here Doctor, I am bit, which proved to be the case, by a Rattle Snake, four feet in length. I faltered a little, it was reducing my theory to practice too soon, but no time could be lost. I urged a younger brother of mine to perform the operation, which he instantly undertook, and with my assistance he soon had all the blood extracted that could be, and to the astonishment of all, his foot did not so much swell. Since that I have tried the same remedy twice, once on the foot of a woman bit by a Copperhead, and once on my own hand, bit by a Rattle Snake; in each case the most effectual cure was the result. If the fluid is not injected into a large vein, there is no danger from the bite of any reptile, if this remedy be soon applied.

Respectfully,  
W. W. STEVENSON.

Note.—We know from facts under our own observation that this remedy is sovereign. T. F.

#### NEW METHOD OF TANNING LEATHER.

Leather is a compound of gelatin and vegetable astrigent matter formed by steeping the skins of animals in the infusion of certain barks. Before this compound can take place, it is necessary that the skins should be properly prepared, and afterwards, by a slow process, the union of Gelatin and Tannin is made to take place. A new method by which speedily to effect this compound or union, has been introduced by a Mr. Howd, an account of which is given in the Wayne Standard. It amounts to this. An air-tight, cylindrical vat is constructed with an orifice for putting in the skins, with pipes by which to admit and discharge the liquor, and with an air-pump for the purpose of exhausting the air from within the vat. Having suspended some skins prepared in the ordinary way, and produced, as nearly as possible, a vacuum with the air-pump, some cold hemlock liquor is, after an hour, admitted and suffered to remain ten minutes. It is then discharged, and the vat exhausted of air and kept so for an hour; then the liquor is again admitted for ten minutes and discharged. After repeating this process six times, a piece of calf skin of ordinary thickness was taken out, dried and carried, and by good judgment pronounced to be a first and unequal quality of leather. To thicker and heavier skins the liquor is admitted from twelve to eighteen times. Some pieces when carried were declared by experienced Shoemakers and Tanners to be handsomer, stronger and more flexible leather than if tanned in the old way. The time required is from twelve to thirty-six hours.

The theory of the process is this—The exhaustion of the air from the vat removes from the skin the atmospheric pressure which is the chief principle of capillary attraction, and causes a rapid evaporation, by which the uncharged matter and galic acid in the skins is thrown off, and also produces a reduction of temperature which effects a contraction of fibre in the skins, thereby further expelling their uncharged water, and thus affords to the liquor when admitted, a more easy and ready penetration into them.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce

#### NEW METHOD OF SHOEING HORSES.

A Frenchman by the name of Jony, now a resident in Poland, has invented a new method of shoeing horses, for which the Emperor has awarded him fifty thousand rubles besides an exclusive patent. Jony covers the entire hoof with iron, and the base of his shoe, or as it is called, sande, is perfectly smooth. This method of his is being adopted in all parts of Russia. It requires neither nail nor screw; it is extremely cheap, and has the important characteristic of great lightness. Horses whose hoofs have been destroyed by bad shoeing, are, by the use of these 'hippo sandals,' restored in a short time to their former state of efficiency, and may be used as soon as provided with them? Some horses have been brought to Mr. Jony's smithy, which could scarcely limp along, and with their hoofs in so lamentable a state, that the common mode of shoeing could not have been applied to them; but after performing a slight operation upon them, and putting the new sandals on their feet, they were sent back to their owners in a comparatively sound state, and fit for work.