



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

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

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,}

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 12, 1841.

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TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until 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 October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Thursday	7 6	46 5	D. H. M.
4 Wednesday	8 6	45 5	7 3 55 E.
7 Thursday	9 6	44 5	Last Quarter, 14 11 11 M.
8 Friday	10 6	43 5	New Moon, 22 3 45 M.
9 Saturday	12 6	41 5	First Quarter, 30 0 41 M.
10 Sunday	12 6	40 5	Full Moon, 30 0 41 M.
11 Monday	13 6	39 5	

THE CHARLOTTE Female Academy



WILL be re-opened on the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, } \$ 8 50	Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, } \$10 50	Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geography, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History—Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c. &c. } \$16 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session, \$25
The French Language per session, 10
Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess. 10
Oriental Teinting, per course, 10
Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 10
Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted } 5
Lump Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. } 5
French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, } 5
per course, } 5

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 11, 1841.

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for five mos. \$10
Entire English Department, 15
Classical and Mathematical do., 22
Stenography, to any Student desiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

Fredonian Academy.

THE Exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 6th instant.

We state, for the information of those who may desire to patronize this institution, that all suitable accommodations requisite, can be procured in private families. The location is healthy, as well as the surrounding country. The people intelligent, and moral.

RUDIMENTS OF AN ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammar, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and History, per session, } \$5 00
Geometry and Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology, per session, } \$7 00
Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian Language, per session, } \$10 00

L. B. GASTON, Principal.

Lincoln County, N. C., Sept. 4, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

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.

His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH. [Charlotte, July 6, 1841.—4w

COACH MAKING.



THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS. Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F



DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use.

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...F

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1841.

Clark Thomas	Misenhamer Solomon
Cress John	Martin R. W.
Dry John B.	Moore Michael M.
Davis Malcomb	Martin Miss Amelia
Davis Jacob	McFee A. C.
Erwin Samuel	Means John W.
Grier Samuel	McLeod John M.
Hudson Francis	Overcash Peter
Johnson Rev. Anguish	Parish T.
Koch Michael	Rodgers Samuel W.
Kluttis G.	Strobel Rev. P. A.
Little Abshey	Sheehan Daniel
Morgan James W.	Scott John
Morgan Enoch L.	Turner John S.
Martin Richard	Vansburg William

THOMAS S. HENDERSON, P. M.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber having just returned from the North, offers for sale, (unusually low for cash,) the most extensive and beautiful assortment of

Jewellery and Fancy Articles

Ever brought to this market. His stock comprises every article usually kept in similar establishments. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves. S. P. ALEXANDER. Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1841. 23...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

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



AGRICULTURE.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF WHEAT.

BY JUDGE O'NEAL.

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 twenty-one 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 the parallels of latitude in the old world, corresponding with ours, 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 skilful farmer, John 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 sixty pounds, and upwards, to the bushel.— It ripens about a week earlier than our common winter wheat, and will stand longer after it is ripe. As it ripens, the field exhibits a most beautiful yellow golden appearance; looking as it is gently moved by the wind, like a sea of molten gold. It is not as 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 twenty acres, two hundred 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 to injure it: in 1839, I found a little smut in it, but not enough to compel us to wash it.

The seed should not only 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 sieve; this will take out all the small immature grains. In the third place, for twenty-four hours before you sow it, soak your seed in a preparation of water, saturated with about 1 pound of blue stone to every five bushels 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, skim off the floating grains and trash. When I have pursued this course, which was recommended to me by my friend, John S. Carville, 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. What 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 barrow 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 first or second 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 first of March, of about five 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 of great benefit to cultivated grasses.

The crop of wheat ought to be cut before it is dead ripe: it should stand two or three 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 the 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 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 result of a well-ground bushel of wheat, weighing sixty pounds. One-tenth, six lbs., must be deducted for toll, one-sixth, ten lbs., for bran—nine lbs. for middlings and shorts, which will make an aggregate of twenty-five pounds, leaving thirty-five pounds of flour. From which it appears, that a little less than six bushels, (say five and a half,) will make a barrel of flour weighing one hundred and ninety-two pounds neat. Springfield, July 8th, 1841.

From the Southern Planter.

MANURING.

Mr. Editor,—I have seen much in your valuable periodical, which, by the by, I hope will soon be in the hands of every practical farmer in Virginia at least, on the subject of manuring; a great deal that I think very excellent, and some things that I do not entirely approve. You well remark that the subject is all-important, and as any statement of facts may be desirable, I will give you some that have induced me to differ with the generality of farmers upon the use of long provender.

I was at one time in the habit of passing all of this through the stomach of cattle, to be converted into manure, and actually undertook to winter other people's cows for the benefit of their offal. A very shrewd, unlettered old neighbor used to laugh at me a good deal for supposing, as he said, that I could give some to my neighbors' cattle and have more left; which he called working subtraction by the rules of addition. Moved more by the ridicule than the argument of my old friend, I at length, to show him how absurd his theory was, carried out several stacks of straw in the fall, and spread them upon my corn land.

In the following summer, I turned it under, and sowed my wheat upon it in the fall. Since that crop, I have never wintered other people's cattle, and any of my neighbors may take as many of mine as they please.

I do not know that I ever would have been induced to admit that my neighbors' practice was better than mine, notwithstanding the increase of my crops under the new system, had I not discovered that he had attributed the effect to the wrong cause. The improvement is not so much owing to my turning in the whole of my straw, as to the covering it affords the land. Now, I am not exactly philosopher enough to account for this well known fact, which I have never seen explained, but certain it is, that the mere covering of the land makes it wonderfully productive. A galled spot, upon which a few planks are laid, will become extremely fertile; and the places over which our fodder stacks are placed are proverbially productive. So it is with the land covered with straw, and I am inclined to think, this principle, well examined and carried out, would lead to a great revolution in our methods of improvement.— At any rate, I was highly gratified to find, that if I had erred it was not so much because I worked arithmetically badly, as my neighbor maintained, as that I was ignorant of a fact unknown to him. I am now thoroughly satisfied, that, if any one will try the experiment fairly, he will reduce his stock to the number absolutely necessary for his purposes, and haul out all his extra fodder, straw, leaves, &c., as a covering for his land. It is worth three times as much to him, used in this way, as when it is digested in the stomachs of other people's cattle, or even cut to pieces in his own farm yard; for although, in the latter case, he may get as much of the nutritive properties of the straw eventually, he loses the benefit of the cover, which is infinitely more valuable, in the meantime.

Yours,

W. W.

This we look upon as a very important suggestion of our correspondent. We have often had our attention called to the fact he mentions, the well known value of a cover to land. We think with him the principle is worthy of investigation. He is a practical and successful farmer, whose name is at the disposal of any one who chooses to make private inquiry for it.

SEED CORN.

Farmers should remember that their seed corn should always be selected in the field. There are probably none who have not observed a sensible difference in the thrift and productiveness of different stalks of corn. This effect, with farmers generally, is attributed to their growing in richer ground, and of course such effects might occasionally happen from that cause, but that is not the only cause. It is a well established law in nature—that like produces like; and if we wish to raise a good thrifty animal, we would invariably select it from good parents. The same rule applies to vegetables; hence if you wish a thrifty and productive crop, the seed must be selected from such. Good sound philosophy itself would naturally suggest this course, but experience has also confirmed its utility.

Those who have never tried the experiment are not fully aware of the advantages of carefully selecting their seed with reference to the effect they wish to produce in their succeeding crops. Go into the field before the grain is gathered and select your seed from the thriftiest and most productive stalks, particularly such as have borne two good perfect ears; and if you wish to procure an earlier variety, mark the earliest ripening and secure it for seed.— By careful attention in these respects in selecting your seed, either of corn or any other crop, you may secure in a few years, almost any variety you desire, and greatly improve your crops, both in quantity and quality. Seed of every kind when gathered should be perfectly dried and kept so until wanted for use: and if convenient, let them be hung up in the air in a dry place secure from danger of being

destroyed, and they will seldom fail to vegetate readily when planted. There is danger of the vegetating property of seed being injured if not altogether destroyed, by putting them away in a tight place or too great a bulk, before properly dried.—Farmer's Advocate.

From the proceedings of a late meeting of the Waterce (S. C.) Agricultural Society, we extract the following. The President having requested members to state their views in regard to the rearing and management of Hogs,

Mr. Jacob Little, a gentleman of long experience, observed that he was satisfied that crossing the breed was necessary and advantageous, inasmuch as he thought the same old stock would degenerate; was harder to keep up; took much more food; were lazy and sluggish, and became unprolific. Oat fields were indispensably necessary to the raising of hogs successfully and economically. The stock hogs and those intended for slaughter should be turned upon them—it makes them industrious and thrifty. If practicable, the larger should be separated from the smaller. An intelligent and trusty servant should have the management, and his whole time devoted to their care. Mr. Little further stated that the hogs he intends to slaughter in the winter are turned into the corn field the latter part of August, or first of September, and that it is all a mistaken notion, that the destruction of the corn will be much felt—that the hogs would first take the corn lying on the ground, which would rot before it is usually gathered for your barns. The peas and pumpkins they have, also the benefit of eating the young pea hams at the same time. Mr. Little kills from twenty to twenty five thousand pounds of pork a year, and there has been bought but one thousand pounds of bacon for the place he is living on, for the last nineteen years; he pickles 10 or 12 hives through the winter, which, with the pork that is cured, makes a plentiful supply for the negroes.

Maj. A. H. Boykin was then requested to give information to the society touching the French Clover or Lucerne. He stated that it was an early grass; put forth much earlier in the spring than other grasses that are indigenous to the climate or soil; has an acre of it planted; can be cut ten or twelve times a year. The time for cutting is when it begins to bloom; is fine for horses, cattle and hogs; should be planted on a sandy soil, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart. August the proper time, as it would require less trouble to get it ahead; but the spring would answer; was tender, and like the turnip patch nice treatment was necessary, to get in a good growing way: when it has got possession, roots out other grasses; is somewhat exhausting to land, therefore to be occasionally manured. It is a perennial, and need not be planted or renewed for ten or twelve years, stands drought remarkably well, as its roots penetrate nine or more feet. From his own experience and observation, thinks it superior to the common Clover, Timothy or Herds Grass, either for hay or soiling, the yield being very great; as much as thirty tons have been obtained from the various cuttings through the year, and is satisfied that the general introduction of its culture by planters and farmers would tend much to the economy of raising stock.

TO KEEP BUTTER.

A majority of butter makers are opposed to washing their butter in water soon after it is churned, and fancy they would injure it by the operation; they therefore endeavored to separate the butter-milk by working the lump of butter, by repeatedly changing the position of the particles of matter so as to let it run off. Some beat pound lumps in their hands; others use little shovels and fear to let the butter come in contact with the warm hand, for melted particles are found to be injurious. Salt is mixed in, and much precaution is used to exclude this matter which is so liable to sudden putrefaction.

But a far better mode of casting out this foul matter is now practised by those who best understand how butter should be prepared to be kept. The Dutch know it, and the Scotch have excelled in it, and butter has been so put up that it has been for years kept sweet. It must be admitted by all who consider the subject, that as oil, or any thing oily will not unite with water, we need not fear that we can wash out any of the goodness of the article.— We may use water enough to wash the butter away, but we can wash no goodness out of it. When the butter is first gathered in the churn, the butter-milk must be turned off, cool fresh water turned in, and then the butter should be dashed in again in order to get out all the particles of milk that remain in the little crevices or eyes of the butter. This water may be then turned out and a fresh supply substituted for it. This must be dashed like the first, and you will find but little milky matter in it. This dashing in two waters will be found sufficient, though more will not hurt the butter.

Now, as this operation has taken place while the butter was soft, all parts of the butter have come in contact with this flood of water, and if any moist particles are still left in the crevices they will consist chiefly of water. Then salt the butter, and this water becomes brine. You have brine, therefore, if anything, as a substitute for that milky matter that soon grows putrid if left among the butter; and brine, made well, is the best thing with which butter comes in contact. Yet, as this brine is not always perfectly free from the milk, it can be wholly absorbed by any other substance, we feel more sure our butter will keep sweet. We, therefore, make the salt as dry as possible. We let all the moisture evaporate from it, either while we place it in the sun or let it stand by the fire. This salt will then absorb all the remaining moisture in the butter, and leave us nothing but purity and sweetness.

As the cream before churning may not have been