



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, {

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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...

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...

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841. Table with columns for Days, Sun Rise, Sun Set, and Moon's Phases. Includes dates from 19 Tuesday to 25 Monday.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer; to show him the dignity and importance of his profession; to store his mind with useful knowledge...

The volume for 1840, is filled entirely with ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, embracing articles from about 300 Correspondents, from almost every State in the Union.

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals,—if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor,—if the multitude of private yet flattering testimonials we have received, added to a circulation amounting the first year to TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, may be admitted as evidence, then we have certainly the most abundant reason to be gratified with the success which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for \$5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage. A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed to Agents who will obtain 25 or more subscribers, and 25 per cent. to those who obtain 100 or more.

Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to act as agents. Address JESSE BUEL & CO.

Journal of Banking:

This Journal will contain—1. A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States, by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time. 2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

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.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned proposes to publish a Democratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alexandria, District of Columbia, three times a week during the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum.

There is a demand for a paper of this description, at the point indicated. The call is creditable to the vigilance which dictates it, and shows a proper appreciation of the exigency of the times. The critical condition in which we find the great and permanent interests of the country, resulting from an extraordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonistic to the just and abiding principles of the Democratic party...

We look upon the present as the most important juncture for the re-establishment or final overthrow of the Republican party, which has occurred since the termination of the last century.

The external party badges of former times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the principles which animated and separated the Federal from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the powers of the General Government, severes now, as in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent.

A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is politically a friend or foe—whether he will, in the hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Constitution and his oft-repeated and long-cherished principles, or yield to the influence of those who desire to use, but will never sustain him.

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our proximity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. BUEL (one of the Editors) being there, will enable us to give the political news and proceedings of Congress as early as the papers printed in Washington.

Communications for publication, or orders for the paper, will meet with prompt attention by being addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at Alexandria, D. C. JOHN M. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '38 & '39; and it will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved.

Terms.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor. Lincolnton, July 14, 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.

AGRICULTURE.



BREEDING.

Many of our farmers seem to consider that it is sufficient for them to purchase a good stock, and that the system of scientific breeding is much too complicated for them. We assure them that they may continue the plan of importation until all their means are exhausted—their stock will continue to degenerate unless they learn to sustain and improve it by judicious crossing.

Although the form of domestic animals has been greatly improved by selecting with care those possessed of the best shape for breeding, yet the theory of improvement has not been so well understood, that rules could be laid down for directing the practice in every case; and although the external form has been much studied and the proportions well ascertained, these are but indications of internal structure, the principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of the internal parts; and of these, the lungs are of the first importance; it is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of an animal principally depend.

HOW TO IMPROVE A POOR HILL SIDE. A red, poor, parched up, unproductive hill side, is one of the most uncomely features belonging to a farm. There are, however, many ways of enriching poor spots of land, but at present we will mention but three modes.

1st. In hauling stable manure, leaves from the woods, mould, and often by liming, poor land may be made quite fertile, but this mode is so expensive that it will admit of but small portions being improved.

2d. By sowing several of the grasses on the same land, and grazing stock upon it, it may be enriched very fast. If this is the plan adopted, after grazing two or three years at most, the land might be turned over in the fall and sown in wheat or rye—in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a corn crop.

3d. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and exhausted spots of land, if eaten in the winter by hogs, will make land very rich. In the first place, Artichokes afford an abundance of foliage which shades the ground in summer, and falls after frost, is covered by the rooting of the hogs, and rots in a short time.

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To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing is the most expeditious method, because well formed females may be selected from a variety of a large size, to be put to a well formed male that is rather smaller; by such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become larger in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fetus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood, under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs than to other parts of the body; and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises the remarkably large chest, which is produced by crossing females which are larger than the males; but this practice must be limited, for it may be carried to such an extent that the bulk of the body might be so disproportioned to the size of the limbs, as to prevent the animal from moving with sufficient facility, so that, where activity is required, this practice must not be extended so far as in those which are intended for the food of man.

Mr. Cambreleng, our late Minister to Russia, arrived accompanied by his lady, in the Great Western, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two years in Europe.

ges are highly improper, that having often been found injurious to the health and character of the stock: the use of bucks of the pure Dishley or Bakewell stock has, with several coarse flocks of sheep, been attended with no sensible advantage, owing to this cause, the characters and habits of the breeds being so widely dissimilar. Whenever, then, cross-breeding is attempted, care ought always to be taken to do it gradually, and to rear the progeny in a proper manner; and when the matching is conducted progressively, and with due attention to the diversity of habit in the animals, it succeeds well; the chief part being to begin gradually at first, and in process of time, as the blood of one family is diminished; that of the other will be increased, till improvement to the degree wished for be attained by gradual approximation.

The great improvement of the breed of horses in England arose from crossing with those diminutive stallions, Barbs and Arabians; and the introduction of Flenish mares was the source of improvement in the larger breed of cart horses; the form of the swine has also been greatly improved by crossing with the small Chinese boar; but when it became the fashion in London to drive large bay horses in carriages, the farmers in Yorkshire put their mares to much larger horses than usual, and thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by producing a race of small chested, long-legged, large-boned worthless animals; and a similar project was adopted in Normandy, for the purpose of enlarging their breed of horses, by the use of the Holstein stallion, by which the best breed of horses in France would have been spoiled, had not the farmers discovered their mistake in time, by observing their offspring much inferior in form, to that produced by their own horses.

WATER-PROOF DUBBIN FOR LEATHER. Keep your feet dry and your head cool.—To render leather water-proof, and at the same time to preserve its elasticity, is a matter of great importance, as it increases its durability, and protects those who apply it to shoes or boots from the mischievous effects arising from damp or wet feet. The following recipe followed out carefully, it is believed, will effect this object. Take a pint of linseed oil, two ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and a half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, and slowly melt them together, continuing to stir them so as thoroughly to incorporate them, being careful not to set the mass on fire, as the ingredients are all combustible. When this compound cools, it will be found to be about as elastic as leather ought to be. If it were harder, it would cause the leather to crack or break when bent; and if it were softer, water would enter and wash it out. To apply it, re-melt it, warm the shoes, or boots, and put it on with a small brush or a sponge, or piece of cloth tied on the end of a stick; continue to warm it in till the leather is well saturated with it, and particularly the bottoms of the soles and heels. It should always be applied when the boots or shoes are new, and then lay them by to season some time before wearing. Leather thus treated will be found impervious to water, and will wear twice as long as that to which it has not been applied. The writer has used this article for many years, and can testify to the great benefits derived from it; and he has no doubt but his shoemaker's bill has been reduced to one half by the use of this composition; and what has been saved by doctor's bill he is unable to estimate.

Common grease applied to leather tends to rot it, and it is soon washed out in wet weather. O. Farmer's Cabinet.

GREEN AND DRY WOOD.

It is judiciously remarked, in the Maine Farmer, that a cord of Green Wood contains 1,443 pounds of water, equal to about one hoghead and two barrels. This should be borne in mind by those who haul wood to market; for by cutting down the wood and suffering it to dry some time before it is brought to market, causes the load, (a cord) to be more than a thousand pounds lighter; and of course hauling wood is so much less injurious to the horses that draw it. Besides this advantage to the wood-seller, the wood-buyer would have a much better fire. Many regard it as extravagant to burn dry wood, because it burns out faster than the green. So it does, but your room gets the advantage of being well and quickly warmed by the dry wood, while a green wood fire keeps you shivering for hours, and when it burns down, your room is not half warmed; for the very good reason, that a large portion of the heat has been carried up the chimney, in the form of steam from the moist wood.

In a Town like ours, where there are no chimneys sweeps, there is another advantage in using dry wood: chimneys do not so soon become foul, which lessens the danger of the house taken fire from sparks, or flakes of burning soot. S. C. Temperance Advocate.

RAILWAY AND STEAM-POWER 3,600 YEARS AGO.

The lost Arts of the Ancient Egyptians.—If the Thebans 1800 years before Christ, knew less in some departments of useful knowledge than ourselves, they also in others knew more. They possessed the art of tempering copper tools so as to cut the hardest granite with the most minute and brilliant precision. This art we have lost. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous impost on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical powers. These means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they were familiar with the principle of Artesian wells has been lately proved by engineering investigations carried on while boring for water in the great oasis. That they were acquainted with the principle of the railroad, is obvious, that is to say, they had artificial causeways, levelled, direct and grooved, (the grooves being anointed with oil,) for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone temples, and colossal statues of half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron, it is said, have lately been found in these grooves. Finally, M. Arago has argued, that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan freemasonry, (the oldest in the world, of which the pyramids were the lodges,) but that the modern steam engine is derived, through Solomen de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer.—Westminster Review.

Irritable Christians.—We cut the following from the Religious Magazine, and commend it to the attention of Christians of irritable temperament: There was a clergyman who often became quite vexed at finding his little grand children in his study. One day one of these little children was standing by his mother's side, and she was speaking to him of heaven. "Ma," said he, "I don't want to go to heaven." "Don't want to go to heaven?" "No, ma, I'm sure I don't." "Why not? my son?" "Why, grandpa will be there, won't he?" "Why, yes, I hope he will." "Well, just as soon as he sees us, he will come scolding along, and say, who? who? who?—what are these boys here for? I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there." OMEGA.