

Iekkersonian.

no Mailon

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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CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1841.

NUMBER 32.

TERMS:

The "Meckienburg 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 exandria, District of Columbia, three times a week 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. paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for 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 indicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent, higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generaily, 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

Tr Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for October, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S	PH	IAS	ES
19 Tuesday, 20 Wednesday, 21 Thursday, 22 Friday, 23 Samrday, 24 Sunday, 25 Monday.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30 5 29 5 28 5 27 5 26 5 25 5 24 5	First Quarter,	7	11 3	55 E 11 M

THE CULTIVATOR,

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

Prospectus of Vol. 8, for 1841. 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 o his profession; to store his mind with useful know and must be more or less dependant on each other, principles, or yield to the influence of those who deledge, and convince him that while all classes are he alone of the whole can make any near approach

PROSPECTUS THE undersigned proposes to publish a Domo-cratic Newspaper, under the title of "THE INDEX," to be edited in Washington city, and printed in Alduring the session of Congress, and twice a week the remainder of the year, at five dollars per annum. The first number to be issued about the 1st of September next.

Mecklenburg

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 ex-Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the traordinary combination of men and circumstances, all antagonist to the just and abiding principles of the system of scientific breeding is much too comthe Democratic party, and the injury likely to ensue from a system of measures which there is every reason to believe that combination is about to establish. will, we doubt not, insure the co-operation of the true friends of the Constitution, in all well directed efforts to resist it. So far as the abilities of gentlemen high in public confidence can be employed to effect this object, we have an assurance of their aid, and rely upon the Republicans of the surrounding country for a corresponding evidence of there approbation and support.

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 celebrated report of Mr. Madison of that day asserted the true creed, and sustained it by an argument which has never been answered, and is unanswerable.

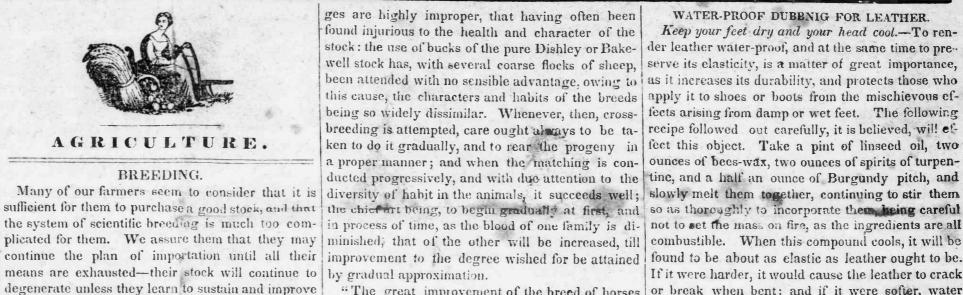
practice in every case; and although the external The external party badges of fomer times need not now be recapitulated. The intrinsic grounds of separation at the first still exist; and the princiwell ascertained, these are but indications of interples which animated and separated the Federal nal structure,-the principles of improving it must, from the Republican party have not remitted in their operation. A fundamental difference of opinion in ture and use of the internal parts; and of these, the the interpretation of the Constitution, and as to the lungs are of the first importance; it is on their size powers of the General Government, severs now, as and soundness that the strength and health of an in earlier times, the latitudinarian from his opponent. Parties in their ascendency have fluctuated animal principally depend, the power of converting

alternately; it is a fallacy, therefore, to say that cerfood into nourishment being in proportion to their tain points of difference being removed, the Federal size, an animal with large lungs being capable of party, as such, is extinct. The opposing principles f construction, above referred to, are destined to converting a given quantity of food into more nouremain in permanent conflict as long as our Govern- rishment than one with smaller lungs, and therefore ment exists.

a greater aptitude to fatten. The external indica-A crisis is at hand. The shadows that hang over tions of the size of the lungs are, the form and size the face of the future must soon pass away, and then we shall know whether JOHN TYLER of Virginia is of the chest, but a deep chest is not capacious, unpolitically a friend or foe-whether he will, in the less it be proportionally broad.

produced :

hour of extremity and danger, stand up for the Con-"The pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction stitution and his ofi-repeated and long-cherished of the haunch-bones with the bone of the rump, and be made quite fertile, but this mode is so expensive it is essential that this cavity should be large and that it will admit of but small portions being improv- brought to market, causes the load, (a cord) to be sire to use, but will never sustain him. "He is our who does his country wrong." If he prove a capacious; its size is indicated by the width of the ed. If land is enriched by the best stable dung, in hips and the breadth of the twist; which is the junc- three or four years the operation must be repeated, tion of the thighs---the breadth of the loins being al- or swift deterioration takes place. ways in proportion to that of the chests and pelvis. The head should be small; the length of the neck in proportion to the height of the animal; the muscles and tendons large, the strength of the animal depending more on the muscles or tendons than on the bones; many animals with large bones are still weak, and those that are pefectly nourished during their growth have their bones often disproportionally large. A compact, round made body, a deep, full chest, a broad loin, full flank and straight back, a small head and clean chaps, with fine tapering or if desired, a crop of hay may be taken off each neck, limbs and bones not coarse and large, a soft but not thick skin, with soft fine hair, are amongst By managing lands thus, it may be made very rich the chief marks of a good kind. "It has been generally supposed, that the breed owner of animals is improved by the largest males; this opinion has done considerable mischief, and probably would have done more, if it had not been counteracted by the desire of selecting animals of the best form and proportions which are rarely to be met with in those of the largest size ; experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded, in an hogs, and rots in a short time. In the second place, eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of fe- while rooting after their food .- We do not say that males to males, and that it has generally failed when any one of the foregoing modes is to be adopted to the males were disproportionally large. If a well the rejection of the rest, but all should be pursued the hardest granite with the most minute and brilformed large buck be put to small ewes, the lambs as far as the farmer's means will permit. will not be so well shaped as their parent; but if a good small buck be put to larger ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form; the improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size and the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the futus is generally in proportion to that of the female parent, and, therefore, when she is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment how are we to do this? Last year, I had an order is disproportionally small, and her offspring has all forwarded to the North early in June, and certainly the disproportions of a starveling; but when the fe- expected the seed before September. But it did male, from her size and good constitution, is more not arrive until the last of February, or beginning adequate to the nourishment of a fætus of a male of March. The consequence was, that before the smaller than herself, the growth will be proportionately larger; the larger female has also a greater dantly supplied with nourishment after birth. To Northern seedsman-if you send an order, and are a knowledge of steam power, which they employed produce the most perfectly formed animal, abundant not on the spot, to check their extortion—is so ex- in the cavern mysteries of their Pagan free-masonnourishment is necessary from the earliest period of orbitant that you cannot afford to purchase. At its existence, until its growth is complete. "To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing bany Cultivator, Clover seed is selling at \$5, you cessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero. is the most expeditious method, because well form- will be apt to be charged \$7 and \$8, at the Northed females may be selected from a variety of a ern seed stores. This, with the freight and delay, large size, to be put to a well formed male that is puts it out of the question to depend on such people. rather smaller; by such a mode of crossing, the that only, may the Democracy hope for a change lungs and heart become larger in consequence of this District, to get Herds grass seed. I believe a peculiarity in the circulation of the foetus, 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 know, that in this District, they would meet a ready larger than the males; but this practice must be market, and find it as good an article as they could limited, for it may be carried to such an extent that carry. I believe the same might be said of York, 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 subject. as in those which are intended for the food of man. The kinds of animals selected for cross-breeding ought never to be of very different habits and sizes, for notwithstanding the confessed advantages derived from cross-breeding, yet, great or sudden chan



"Although the form of domestic animals has by crossing with the small Chinese boar: but when the bottoms of the soles and heels. It should albeen greatly improved by selecting with care those it became the fashion in London to drive large bay ways be applied when the boots or shoes are new, possessed of the best shape for breeding, yet the horses in carriages, the farmers in Yorkshire put and then lay them by to season some time before theory of improvement has not been so well under- their mares to much larger horses than usual, and stood, that rules could be laid down for directing the thus did infinite mischief to their breed, by produeing a race of small chested, long-legged, largeform has been much studied and the proportions 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 stal- doubt but his shoemaker's bill has been reduced to therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the struc- lion, 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 off- mate.

spring much inferior in form, to that produced by their own horses."

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

WATER-PROOF DUBBNIG FOR LEATHER. Keep your feet dry and your head cool .- To ren-

being so widely dissimilar. Whenever, then, cross- feets arising from damp or wet feet. The following a proper manner; and when the matching is con- ounces of bees-wax, two ounces of spirits of turpenducted progressively, and with due attention to the tine, and a half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, and the chief art being, to begin graduall? at first, and so as thoroughly to incorporate them, being careful in process of time, as the blood of one family is di- not to set the mass on fire, as the ingredients are all improvement to the degree wished for be attained found to be about as elastic as leather ought to be. If it were harder, it would cause the leather to crack

"The great improvement of the breed of horses or break when bent; and if it were softer, water it by judicious crossing. To assist them in effect- in England arose from crossing with those diminu- would enter and wash it out. To apply it, re-melt tive stallions, Barbs and Arabians; and the intro- it, warm the shoes, or boots, and put it on with a a work of Mr. Cline, who was one of the most duction of Flemish mares was the source of im- small brush or a sponge, or piece of cloth tied on provement in the larger breed of cart horses; the the end of a stick; continue to warm it in till the form of the swine has also been greatly improved leather is well saturated with it, and particularly 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 one half by the use of this composition; and what has been saved by doctor's bill be is unable to esti-

> Common grease applied to leather tends to rot it, and it is soon washed out in wet weather. 0. 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 bogshead 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 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 woodseller, 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.

AGRICULTURE. BREEDING. Many of our farmers seem to consider that it is

ing this object, we quote the following remarks from

celebrated anatomists and authors England ever

to independence. If there is one thing more than knowledge,-knowledge which is essential to the and measure by the Democratic standard of Thomas success of the farmer as to other men,-it is the design of the Cultivator to aid in imparting.

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 prece dent 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 most abundant reason to be gratified with the suc cess which has attended the Union of the Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. No expense has been or will be spared to render the Cultivator worthy of the patronage it has received. In the number, variety and excellence of its ILLUSTRATIONS, it is without a rival at home or abroad, the last volume being embellished with nearly ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. illustrating the improved breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Building, Implements, &c., making the Cultivator, all things considered, it is believed, the Cheapest Agricultural Paper ever published in this or any other country.

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. All subscriptions to commence with a volume

influence to aid the cause of Agriculture, are re- take this occasion to call upon them to bestir themspectfully requested to act as agents. Address JESSE BUEL & CO.

Journal of Banking:

BY WHLLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain-

1st. A new edition of "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. 3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellancous matter as will, while i will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Far mers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive mem-

bers of society. 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.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year. For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and

twenty-five cents each. For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each. In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Book=Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his custowe mers 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.

friend, we must defend him ; if a foe, condemn himority over his fellow men, it is knowledge; and this as we go for measures, not men; and we estimate

In conclusion, we would direct attention to the facilities and advantages attending this location. Our contiguity to the Capitol of the Union, and the residence of Mr. JESSE E. Dow (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. We are situated in the nidst of several Congressional districts of Virginia and Maryland, whose commerce flows hither, and whose people are at present overwhelmed by papers f an opposite character.

Communications for publication, or orders for he paper, will meet with prompt attention by beng addressed to the proprietor and publisher, at JOHN M. JOHNSON. Alexandria, D. C. Oct. 12, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF The Lincoln Republican.

T 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 pre sent 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 continua-Postmasters and gentlemen disposed to lend their tion, but the exertions of its friends; and he would selves 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 '98 & '99; 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. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate.

Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Disribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrorson the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin

of power. Terms .- Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid n advance; three dollars if payment be withheld hree months. No paper will be discontinued until all arreara-

ges are paid. A failure to order a discontinuance, will be con-

sidered a new engagement. POSTAGE in all cases must be 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

Better- Press Job Printing Torders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,'' will receive immediate ttention [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.] in a very superior style, and at short notice Orders Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1941.

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-if in the latter, it might be pastured till April, and then it would bear a cora crop. After taking off the wheat or Indian corn, if clover had been upon the ground, a good stand will soon appear. When this is the case, it may be grazed the second and third years. season, and then it will afford some good grassing. in a few years, and yield a constant profit to the

3d. We do not entertain a doubt, but Jerusalem Artichokes on hill sides, and exhausted spots of land, sparks, or flakes of burning soot. 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 swine give large quantities of the very best manure,

[From the Temperance Advocate.] NEWBERRY, Sept. 16, 1841.

MR. EDITOR,-It has repeatedly been observed. that the fall is the best season for sowing most of the cultivated grasses in this climate. It is, there- the principle of Artesian wells has been lately provfore, proper that those who desire to sow them, should have the seed in readiness in fall time. But, grass had time to take root, it was parched by the summer heat. Besides, the price charged by the the very time, that by the prices current of the Al-

We are now exceedingly anxious throughout one hundred bushels would sell, at reasonable prices, on next sale day. I have little doubt-indeed it has been repeatedly mentioned, that if the North. Carolina wagons would bring down Herds grass seed, they could sell it freely and profitably. I Chester, Fairfield, Laurens, Abbeville, &c. Of this District I am certain.

I wish, sir, you would call their attention to this OMEGA.

Mr. Cambreleng, our late Minister to Russia, arrived accompanied by his lady, in the Great West- after that Rabbit, when your gun has no lock on it?" ern, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two "Hush! hush! my darlint, the rabbit don't know years in Europe.

In a Town like ours, where there are no chimney 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

S. C. Temperance Advocate.

RAILWAY AND STEAM-POWER 3,600 YEARS AGO.

The lost Arts of the Ancient Egyptians .- If he 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 liant precision. This art we have lost. Again, what mechanical means had they to raise and fix the enormous imposts on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects now cenfess 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 ed 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 were the lodges,) but that the modern steam engine is derived, through Solomen de Caus, the predethe 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 juite 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, where ! where ! where !what are these boys here for? I don't want to go to heaven if grandpa is going to be there."

" Patrick, you fool, what makes you stale so softly that !!!

