



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

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

Editor and Publisher.

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No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing; if he is able to pay;—and a 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 continuation—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

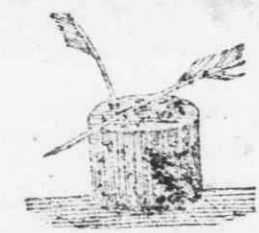
Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for November, 1841.

Table with columns for Days, Sun Rise, Sun Set, Moon's Phases, and D. H. M. listing dates from Tuesday to Monday.

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. Reading, Spelling, with the Elements of Geography and Arithmetic, \$8 50. SECOND CLASS. Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and Olney's Geography, \$10 50.

FIRST CLASS. 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 Tinting, per course, 10. Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. 6. Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted, 5. Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. 5. French Sashes, Screens, and Work Baskets, 5 per course.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 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 ten 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.

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

Plan of a New Constitution.—It being now generally admitted that the present Constitution of the United States is a mere dead letter; on the ruins of which is to be erected a splendid British paper system; it is proper to look about for some new plan of Government for this country. The following plan is humbly submitted to the public consideration:

- ART 1st. That the present Constitution of the United States be abolished. ART 2d. That the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, be hereafter vested in a National Bank. ART 3d. The Bank to be under the conduct of seven Directors, to be called the board of control, or money kings, or septemviri. ART 4th. The State Governments to be abolished. ART 5th. The Government of each State to devolve on a branch of the Bank, which is to be similar to the mother Bank. ART 6th. That an order of Nobility or Rag Barons be established.—Petersburg Statesman.



AGRICULTURE.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

ADDRESS,

Before the Milton Agricultural Society, by Dr. J. H. DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN: The age we live in, is one of experimental inquiry. All arts, all sciences are progressing rapidly, and no one can say to what point they will ultimately reach. The wonderful powers of steam alone, is revolutionising trade by sea and land, and promises to change the notes of civilized warfare, if it does not put an end to wars altogether. And shall it be said, that in this onward course of things, Agriculture alone stands still? No, it will not stand still. A spirit of inquiry is already abroad, which promises great results.—The only question then is, shall we stand still, while all around is in motion, and lending a helping hand to the important work?

We could not if we would. Our impoverished fields say, in language we cannot misunderstand, that "always taking out of the meal tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom." That always working our lands and never resting or manuring them, will soon exhaust them. And, I may add, in the language of the great man just quoted, "when the well goes dry, we know the want of water."

Dr. RAMSAY, I think it was, in his History of South Carolina, speaking of her planters and farmers said, "they were rather the murderers than cultivators of her soil;" and truly when we look at our abused fields and see the red and gory gashes with which they are cut up, the language of the Historian, instead of being metaphorical, seems to be true to the very letter. The genius of South Carolina, like Antony over Caesar's dead body, stands pointing in mute sorrow to those gory gashes in her soil, and seems to plead with her sons for pity and forbearance.

We have reached a point in agriculture where we must change our course. A great many of us can no longer turn out our old fields and take in new ones. It will be well if we can keep up our fences, and our hearths warm, from the scanty skirts of woods that fringe our possessions. We have then this choice, either to improve our lands already cleared, or to leave the graves of our fathers, the haunts and play grounds of our boyhood, our friends and neighbors, and seek a home in the far West among strangers. Many of you, gentlemen, are proud of the name of Carolinian, and are attached to the soil of your nativity, to your homes and your neighbors. To such of you as have this natural and honorable feeling, I put the question, what, in this state of affairs, is to be done? The answer is a plain one, we must improve—we must improve our farms—we must improve our stock—we must improve our buildings—and we must improve our economy. In a word, we must make our homes places of comfort and plenty.

For this purpose we have met here to-day, to organize an Agricultural Society, and I hope no one regards it as an idle business. A well conducted Agricultural Society, will aid us in our attempts to improve, by exciting enquiry, by collecting and diffusing agricultural knowledge, and by making farmers better acquainted with each other, and each other's management; while at the same time, it promotes friendly intercourse. The establishment of similar societies throughout the country, will also tend greatly to increase the political influence of the agricultural classes, now far from having its just weight in the legislation of the country.

It is not true, that our Society will be a mere experiment—a trial of something new. Far from it—so far from it, that similar associations have been in existence for a century or more—they have had an incalculable effect in improving the agriculture of Great Britain. They have had marked effects in the older northern States, and even here, although we may be unconscious of it, we have felt their influence. Agricultural Societies increase the demand for agricultural papers, and they in turn, rouse the attention and increase the interest of farmers and planters, in whatever of improvement may be taking place in the various parts of the country. They furnish subjects for conversation, and materials for reflection. And by offering premiums for increased products of the soil, and improved stock, and implements of husbandry, they excite useful competition. In a word, they help the farmer to keep up with his brother farmer in all the improvements that may happen to be made.

It no doubt frequently happens to a farmer, to be trying some new plan or instrument, or some new plant, (Florida Coffee for instance,) when, if he had known it, some brother farmer, at no great distance, had already decided it by experiments that would have fully satisfied him, and saved him from the expense and the loss of his time. By organizing societies, and allotting subjects for experiments, to suitable committees, farmers may have various experiments under trial at the same time, and by pro-

per management and attention, each of them may reap the benefit.

There is still another view of this question, as important perhaps as any we have yet taken. It is well known that, in the United States, the great majority of the people are farmers—that they are the owners of much the largest proportion of property, and at the polls, that they number at least three or four to one of all other trades and professions. The inference from this would be, that in a representative Government like ours, they would have a proportionate influence over the legislation of the country, and that their interests would be paramount. But how very far is this from being the case! Look around you; how many farmers and planters occupy seats in the halls of your Legislature? How many fill offices of trust and profit? Of the laws that are yearly added to your voluminous Statute Book, how many are intended for his special benefit? The manufacturer, the merchant, the banker—all have their special enactments for special benefits—all have their peculiar privileges. Nine-tenths (at least an undue proportion) of the expense incurred, and time spent in legislation, is for them. And why is this? Are their interests more important—is there any thing in their condition that ought rightfully to entitle them to peculiar privileges? No one pretends it. No one dare utter a hint of the kind. Still it is so. And why is it so? Because they act in bodies: because they meet and consult and move in concert. They understand each other, and move as a body directed by one mind.

Unfortunately, how different with farmers. They are scattered over a wide extended territory. They do not meet and consult—they never move in concert. They do not understand each other; and too frequently, under the influence of artful demagogues, they are divided by distinctions without a difference, and names and sounds without meaning or substance. They are like Sampson, after he had lost his eyes, strong but blind; and like him, in countries less favored than our own, goaded to desperation by accumulated wrongs, they have grasped the pillars of the temple, and overwhelmed themselves, along with their oppressors, in a common ruin. A better destiny, I trust, awaits the American farmer. His eyes will yet be opened; he will know his strength, and see his true position, and like the strong man, must the cob web meshes that bind him. I have no doubt, that already a better day is dawning. Already agriculture numbers in her ranks as much of worth, dignity, and even of science, as any of the professions or trades. All that is now wanting is mutual understanding, and a concert of design and action. Under this view, we have another strong inducement to the formation of Agricultural Societies. Much has been done already, much is doing, and much remains to be done. We have already a State Agricultural Society in the Capitol of the State. We see the formation of societies announced almost every week in the different Districts, and within the last two or three weeks, we see an attempt made to call a United States Agricultural Convention, at the City of Washington.

I have thus, gentlemen, glanced at some of the reasons for forming an Agricultural Society. Some of them, I think you will admit, are entitled to great weight.

But for the present, let us be more moderate in our aims, than to expect to accomplish every thing at once. It is a law of nature, that every thing durable must have a slow growth. Let us organize our Society, and set seriously about the design of improving our farms. We occupy a middle region between the cotton and grain growing sections of the United States, and we ought not to shut our eyes to the fact, that probably at no distant day, we shall have in a great measure, to change our plans and systems of agriculture. New and more productive cotton soils are being daily brought into cultivation, and at present the supply seems to more than equal the demand. Should this continue to be the case, the price may come down so low, that we can no longer afford to make it, except on soils peculiarly suited to its culture. We should therefore, have our attention turned to the capacity of our soils for other productions. We should at least ascertain our utmost capacity for provision crops, and the raising of stock. It should no longer be an undecided question, whether we can raise hay and improve our pasture. Positive experiment should determine this. When we ascertain that we can raise the provision, then will there be no question whether we can raise stock. All that will remain to be done, will be to know which particular kind will best suit our climate and pasturage. Let our Society then engage earnestly in determining these, among other questions. Let experimental committees be appointed to try on small plots of ground, the capacity of our soils to produce the various kinds of grass. There can be little doubt that some of them will succeed. And if, as was said by a celebrated writer, "he who discovers how to make two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew formerly, deserves more of the community than the whole race of politicians," how enviable ought to be his feelings, who shall first establish the profitable culture of Grasses in Laurens and Newberry Districts?

There never was a great stock-raising country,

that was not also a grazing and hay-making country. It is true, that one kind of soil and climate will suit one kind of grass better; and another, another kind; but it is a comfort to know, that they are raised in the South as well as the North of Europe; and so, no doubt they can be in the Southern as well as in the Northern States. What we have to do, is to find which of the kinds (native or foreign) best suits our soil and climate.

Neither can it be doubted, that by attention we can improve our stock, nor that there are some kinds of stock more valuable than others; but the principal thing is to have an ample supply of provision, and use it properly. No stock will do well without this; and with it, all kinds will thrive and do better.

I could now, gentlemen, turn your attention to our Corn and Cotton crops, to our Wheat and Oats crops, &c., but I forbear. No doubt, however, but that by nice experiment, and close attention, every one of these can be greatly improved. The production of older countries—countries that have been in cultivation for two or three thousand years, shows that they have gradually improved, and that they still continue to improve. And I cannot doubt, that the production of the earth will be made to increase, so as to keep pace with the increase of its population. Such unquestionably is the beautiful arrangement of Providence.

But, gentlemen, I repeat, in setting about the improvement of our farms and their cultivation, let us not aim to do too much at once. Let us take our measures deliberately, doing what we do well, and leaving something to do hereafter. There is such a thing as "making more hast than speed."

From the New York Spirit of the Times.

SECRET FOR TAMING VICIOUS HORSES, &c.

DEAR SIR: My secret for taming vicious horses is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the Stable or paddock, of every thing (dogs, chickens, etc.) that will tend in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner and approach him by degrees, that he may see that there is no cause for alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards (not across nor "against the grain" of the hair) and when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and back, till you come to his tail, repeating the operation several times till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly, in a steady tone, "come along" (whispering the words, to some horses, is better than to speak aloud) and in about ten minutes or less he will follow you about quite tame and gentle.

In breaking a horse to harness or saddle, you must be very gentle with him. For the former you may commence by throwing a rope over his back, and letting it hang loose on both sides, then lead him about, caressing him as above, until he becomes satisfied that they will not hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces—in a short time by this kind of treatment he will be prepared for work.

In breaking the saddle, you may begin by showing him the blanket, rubbing him with it, and throwing it on his back; in a short time you may lay the saddle on, and after fondling him a few minutes, you may fasten it on and ride him with perfect safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet; and then to lead him along until all danger is over. If he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time, by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more and more gentle in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to work a horse to make him very gentle; but if this cannot well be done, I would recommend the use of the bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle; be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time; if the harness is tight, it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may in the case of a very vicious horse side line him. In a little time he will pass a carriage without shying, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lies down, and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours, then loosen him, work him for about an hour, water and feed him, and he will "know better next time."

To prepare a horse for hunting, snap a few percussion caps about him—before and behind—by degrees increase the loudness of the report, and in half an hour you may fire a cannon near him.

A vicious cow may be cured by the same treatment.

To make a horse follow you.—You may make any man's horse follow you in ten minutes, or sometimes less; go to the horse, rub his face, jaw and chin; leading him about, still saying to him, come along; a constant tone is necessary; by taking him away from persons and horses, repeat rubbing, leading, and stopping. Sometimes turn him round all ways, and keep his attention by saying, come along; put your arms round his neck, whispering in his ear,

saying, come along. I suppose in some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret, and gentles the horse; you may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will cause all horses to follow. If a horse has an injury in his face, you had better put off taming him until it is well.

To prevent a horse or a mule from breaking his halter.—First strong halter him with one that will not draw, as that often makes the jaw sore; then fasten him to something which he cannot pull loose, and let him pull; indeed, make him pull until he is unwilling to pull any more. You then get on and ride him a mile or two, and tie him so again, and let him stand quiet. By repeating this for a while, in regular use, you may turn him loose any where, and he will be safe. By the use of a good halter, a horse may be turned loose in a prairie to feed all night, and cannot be "stompeded," or run off by wild horses; hundreds have thus been lost. Those who have no halters may with ease blind-fold a horse, and then he will not run.

To teach a horse to lay down.—First with some soft handkerchief or cloth, tie up one fore leg; then with a stick tap him on the other, and say "kneel," sometimes by rubbing him on the head, and patting him on the leg, you will induce him to lie down. It appears that all horses are inclined to obey you, and will do so when you teach them that you will not hurt them. You will have to employ some time and attention, you had better take him by himself. Repeat the trial three or four times and you will be successful.

To accustom a horse to the use of a gun, umbrella, &c.—Commence by showing your friendship, by rubbing the horse's face with your hand; then snap and explode percussion caps with a pistol,—let the horse frequently smell the powder and smoke; then you will fire small reports, until you shall see fear removed; then overhead, and behind the horse, until all is free. If you have a very wild horse, place him in a stall, or small pen, so as to have him safe; then fire a gun all round him, and go often up to him, speak to him, and rub him in the face, and then fire a gun again until he is free from starting. To make a horse used to an umbrella, walk before him, raising it up and shutting it again; let him smell it, and rub it over his head; then get on him, gently raise it, and ride him along, until the fear is over. It is in all cases, better to take the horse to some new place away from home; for if you go to the place where he has been spoiled, you will find he is not prove unkind-er there than elsewhere. Sometimes horses will remember for five years, places and habits, both good and bad. You must rub your horse on both sides, for he may be gentle on one side, and not on the other.

How to manage a kicking horse.—First make a stall, or pen, for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats, through which you can put your hand to rub him. Then commence by rubbing him in the face, and all over, two or three times,—raising his tail gently, three or four times; then touch one of his fore-legs, and say to him "foot," "foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot; raise the foot up, and put it down some three or four times; then go all round, until all fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do, ought to be done three or four times, repeated two or three days in succession.

How to manage a Cow.—Tie her to some place, so that you can rub her all over; then salt her from your hand; feed her from your hand, on half feed, and in three days you may do as you please with her. Rub her near the root of the tail, as that has a good effect.

Something like "animal magnetism"—Take a chicken or a turkey, and lay it on its back; then with a piece of chalk draw your hand along before its face to the length of your arm, and it will lay still for some time. Then stand the chicken or turkey on its feet, and draw your hand down its bill, or draw a mark round it, and it will remain in this "magic ring" for a time!

In breaking a shy or skittish horse, never strike him for swerving, but if he is frightened, be gentle; get down, rub him in the face, lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object. Repeat this in the force of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over some three or four bridges.

To make a horse stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, and by repeating this any horse will stand still.

In conclusion, I would advise all breeders to be kind and gentle to their foals, and by so doing I will venture to say they will seldom have vicious horses to tame.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, D. O.

Cobs ground with corn make excellent food for cattle. If you have not the means of grinding them, boil them or soak them in brine, and cattle will eat them eagerly.

Agriculture and Horticulture.—The first a nation's greatest wealth; the next, its greatest luxury.