

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., NOVEMBER 30, 1841.

{ NUMBER 38.

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.

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.

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 December, 1841.

Table with columns for Days, Sun, Moon, and Moon's Phases. Includes dates from Tuesday to Monday.



New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO. ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A Splendid Assortment of New Goods.

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place.

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842.

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.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith.

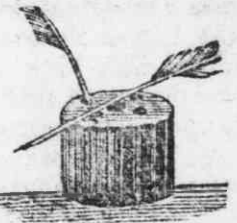
Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of William Alexander, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.

To Whom it may Concern.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, a Bay Horse, which followed his wagon from near Camden, South Carolina, about ten days ago. Said horse was four years old last Spring, is about fifteen hands high, his left fore-leg white up to the knee, round bodied and snugly built.

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, \$ 5 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 Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets, 5 per course. S. D. NYE HUTCHINSON, Principal. Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841.

E. H. ANDREWS, DENTIST

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part.



DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN vs. SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. Petition for Divorce. IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard ex parte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C. Price adv. \$10.

TO THE Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the Tailoring Business in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841-2: and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

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. 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.

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.]

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of Job-Printing in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.



POETRY.

WINTER.

Hark! 'tis the requiem of the closing year! The hollow dirge of the summer's reign has sped: Loud howls the tempest to the startled ear— Deep moans the blast o'er autumn's glory fled.

'Tis winter! and I hail the monarch's reign! I love to gaze upon that rugged brow, When 'neath its frown the slowly pattering rain, Concealing, glitters on those locks of snow.

I love to meet that stern, unaltered eye; I love to grasp that cold and icy hand— To mark the embattled whirlwinds of the sky, When Winter waves the sceptre of command.

Winter, thou com'st not with a villain's smile— Thou bring'st unseem, no keen envenomed dart; Thy cold and bloodless lips are free from guile— Thy frozen bosom shrouds a candid heart.



AGRICULTURE.

FALL PLOUGHING.

The following article, from the Genessee Farmer, on the subject of fall ploughing, seems to us judicious and well timed. It coincides, too, with our previously formed opinions on the subject, which, we believe, are those of a majority of farmers. And yet, we understand that some of our most practical men, and best informed farmers, are opposed to the system. Mr. Wm. Wickham, we understand, condemns it, and Mr. E. Winston expressed to us his determination to abandon it. We should be much pleased to learn the objections of either of these gentlemen to a system that is so generally approved. It may be, that their land is of the porous character alluded to in the last paragraph: at any rate, we should be glad to be informed upon the subject.

The following are the reasons given in favor of fall ploughing:

"The 'Practical Farmer' says, the more scientific opinion in favor of fall ploughing, because, to the action of air and moisture, it adds that of frost, whose septic or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils the preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of the frost is greater, and because one ploughing of this kind, may save two in the spring, when time is every thing.

"The Monthly Genessee Farmer, vol. 1, page 180, in an article on this subject, says: 'It is one of the established principles of philosophical agriculture, that the soil derives much of its productive property from the air, and that chemical changes and combinations are constantly going on, by which fertility is much increased.—These alternative effects of the atmosphere, and these changes of the qualities of the soil, are the more active and efficient as new surfaces are exposed to new action. For instance, much greater quantities of carbonic gas will be absorbed by a given surface of earth, if the earth is frequently stirred, than if it was allowed to remain with a single saturated surface. Ploughing, by exposing new surfaces to the action of the atmosphere, must be productive of essential benefit; and as fall ploughing generally takes place after crops which have partially exhausted the surface of some of its nutritive and absorbent qualities, its service in aid of spring crops is greatly enhanced.

"2d. There is always on hand more or less grass, weeds, stubble, or other vegetable matters convertible into mould by fermentation and decomposition, a process which is greatly aided by being turned under the surface of the earth. Fall ploughing renders such substances much more available in advancing the growth of crops, than they would be if left uncovered during the winter, independent of the great loss necessarily sustained by the washing away of the lighter materials and their dispersion by the winds.

"3d. Nothing acts more efficiently on moist soils in promoting vegetation, than high pulverization; and fall ploughing aids this operation most essentially. Lands that if ploughed in the spring only, will if ploughed in the fall, be found loosened in texture and fitted for early operations in the spring of the year. Frost is the most efficient disintegrator of the soil with which the agriculturist is acquainted, and he should avail himself of its valuable labors in all practicable cases.

"4th. The earlier the ground can be prepared for the suitable reception of spring crops, such as corn, spring wheat and barley, the better it will be found for the cultivator; and in nine cases out of the ten, early sown crops are the heaviest and most productive.

"5th. Ploughing land acts more effectually in destroying insects than in any other mode of treatment, and fall ploughing for this purpose is preferable to any other. Those insects which produce the most mischief to the farmer, such as the fly, cut worm, grub, &c., cannot resist the frost of our winters, if prematurely exposed to its action by a fall ploughing. The cut worm which accumulates in such numbers in old meadows and pastures, is thus destroyed, and crops planted on them saved.

"Lastly. Our summers are so limited in duration, that unless the time allotted to vegetation is fully occupied by the growth and ripening of plants, the certain failure of crops may be anticipated. Hence, the farmer usually is more hurried by his work in the spring than he ought to be, in order to avoid having his crops caught by the frost and snow. It should be the object of the farmer to have his necessary labor as nearly equalized through the season as possible, and thus avoid, all pressures at inconvenient seasons of the year. Experience shows that the farmer in most cases, has more leisure hours in the fall of the year than at any other time, and he who would work it right, should employ this time in advancing his next spring's work, for such fall ploughing emphatically is, and thus preventing the pressure of business then usually felt.

"On soils very porous, those composed of gravel or sand, in which, for the want of a retentive substratum, manures are apt to sink, and their good effects to be lost; or on lands liable to be washed, as side hills where the finer particles of the soil are in danger of being carried off by every rain, or the melting of the snow, fall ploughing may not be admissible, but on most others we are confident its adoption will be attended with beneficial effects."

From the London Farmer's Magazine.

ON DESTROYING RATS.

Sir: The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find either of these methods succeed, he will oblige by a reply through your paper. 1st—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their tracks. Or—Dried sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium.

Or—Bird-lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode. If any of your chemical readers could suggest any very pungent smell, procurable from substances resembling garlic or asafetida, this might be of great use, as this animal has an extraordinary fineness or susceptibility of scent: witness its extreme predilection for oil of rhodium, &c. I consider your correspondent's query a very important one, and it is surprising that the attention of farmers and others concerned in the removal of these vermin, has in this age of discovery been so little drawn to the subject; more particularly so, as the newspapers present so many recent instances of attacks made by these creatures on infants, &c.

I really think the matter more deserving of more notice than has hitherto been given to it; and, apologizing for the intrusion, I remain yours, very truly, A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Bristol, March 10.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

THE COW.

Of all domestic creatures we esteem the cow the most valuable. The horse will carry our burdens, and pull the cart and plough; the hog will give us flesh for food, if well fed; but the cow will furnish us milk, butter, cheese and meat, carry burdens, pull the plough, and almost clothe us. It is not the least surprising, that the peasantry in many parts of Europe esteem the cow so highly. They take her into their friendly cottages, and give her a warm bed in one corner, while she is feeding the family. We have often wondered how it could be possible for the poorer classes of that country to live without the faithful cow. Indeed, we have often asked ourselves if the produce of the cow is not the most important part of our living. So far as we are concerned, we would greatly prefer all the quadruped tribes being annihilated, before we would give up the cow—the best friend of the brute race to man.

There is nothing strange in the fact, that the English have done so much to improve their breeds of cattle, and that the good animals bring so high a price, when we reflect upon their use to families, and to every individual. We have greater desires to see the cow still improved in this country, than any other stock, as swinish as we have seemed to be. In improvement of cattle, however, the people of the United States have done but little. We have imported some noble creatures, and some fair ones have been produced here, but we ask where the people are, in this country, that have studied properly the science of breeding and rearing fine cattle? We believe there has been but little system, and less science, known as yet with our most successful stock growers.

If we rightly appreciate the cow, we will understand the secret of breeding cattle of one shape for milk; another for beef; and still a third for oxen.—We will learn the milk cow must have light fore quarters and brisket, thin neck, delicate head, soft, silky coat, wide hips, and thin thighs; while the best animal for beef, has a short thick head and neck, heavy quarters, round barrel and short legs; but the ox is longer in the limb, body, and indeed in all his proportions. When breeding domestic animals is reduced to a science, the different breeds for the milk, beef and ox, will be discussed with the greatest gravity, and the particular structure of each will be considered indispensable. Not only so, but the proper management of cattle in each stage of the growth will be looked upon as a matter of more importance than the attention now given to the racer in each year of its growth. When we esteem the cow as we should, we will have her winter quarters, in point of comfort, next to the family dwelling, and we will learn that even currying is at least as serviceable to the cow as the horse. The proof that we do not put a proper estimate upon the cow requires no other argument than the fact, that not one