

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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### 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 March, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
22 Tuesday,	5 59	6 2	
23 Wednesday,	5 57	6 3	D. H. M.
24 Thursday,	5 56	6 4	Last Quarter, 3 7 50 E.
25 Friday,	5 55	6 5	New Moon, 12 12 53 M.
26 Saturday,	5 54	6 6	First Quarter, 19 5 13 E.
27 Sunday,	5 53	6 8	Full Moon, 26 8 30 M.
28 Monday,	5 52	6 9	

Dr. Pincney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...f

### REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Happoldt HAS removed to the Office directly opposite May, Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his services with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be REASONABLE. Jan. 4, 1842. 43...f

### The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge Porter to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER, Atto. at Law. 50...f

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...f

The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

### The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him. JAMES W. OSBORNE, 51...f

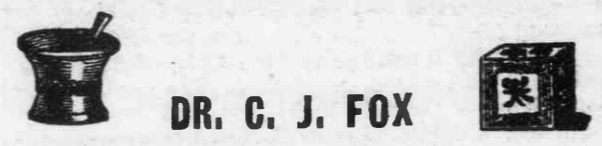
### Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincoln, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business. BALIS M. EDNEY, 48...f

January 28, 1842.

### THE JEFFERSONIAN.

PERSONS who have filed the first Volume of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," (just completed) and wish it bound, will please hand in their orders to the subscriber, and they shall be executed neatly and without delay. WM. HUNTER, March 8, 1842.



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,

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

### 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

Extracts from an Address delivered before the Greenville (S. C.) Agricultural Society, by B. F. PENN, Esq.

### FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settlers of a country are apt to leave the impress of their character on every thing around them. It has been so in the settlement of the upper part of South Carolina. The whole country was a dense forest, the "settler had to cut down and destroy the timber, as fast as possible to cultivate the soil. The earth was fresh and rich, producing abundantly, and the only obstacle in getting a productive field was the timber growing on it. No one thought of manuring. There was no necessity for it, and very little ability to do so. All domestic animals were permitted to roam at large, in the forest both summer and winter. As soon as one field was a little worn, another was cleared, rich and producing abundantly. This habit of clearing and wearing out the soil commenced at first through necessity, was continued through convenience, and adopted by the second generation through habit and education. The son had never seen his father manure his fields, and hardly knew that such a thing was ever done! In the course of time the best soil has been cleared and worn out. The owner disheartened and poor, has gone to the Southwest. We must follow his example or change our system of agriculture.

### WEARING OUT SOILS.

It is an idea conceived in profound ignorance, that the soil of a country must necessarily wear out, or become less fertile by long continued cultivation.—With proper care and judicious culture, the soil, instead of wearing out, must necessarily improve. How is it in England, in France, in Germany and in Italy? A portion of those countries has been in cultivation for centuries. Instead of becoming less fertile, they produce more abundantly than they did an hundred or thousand years since. This has been effected by manures, rotation of crops, judicious culture and good management. It is easier to manure a field than it is to clear one, and when manured, will produce more and is more easily cultivated. Every farmer knows the difference between ploughing in a fresh field, filled with stumps and roots, and ploughing one where he encounters none of those obstacles.

### MANURING.

Let no one say his resources will not permit him to manure his lands. Every farmer can make manure enough in the course of the year to manure one third of his land in cultivation. Let him save his cornstalks and straw, gather leaves in the woods and preserve all the litter of his barn. Let him scatter this in his stables, his horse lots, his cow pens and his hog pens. When this litter has been sufficiently trampled and saturated with manure, it should be removed and placed in heaps, protected from rain and sun. If permitted to remain exposed to the weather, in an open lot, its strength will be absorbed by the earth and carried off by the atmosphere.

There is much to be considered too in the application of manures. This should always be in drills. The advantages are that one fourth will be sufficient, and you can plant the second year on the same ridge. When manures are applied broadcast they do comparatively little good, and are much sooner exhausted.

### MODE OF CULTURE.

Inseparably connected with manuring, is the mode of cultivation to be adopted by the farmer. And here let me notice a fatal error with most farmers in the country—an attempt to cultivate too much land. It is infinitely better to cultivate one half and do it well. This too will enable the farmer to manure better. Mr. Loudon mentions a story illustrative of this truth. A father had three daughters, between whom he intended to divide equally his farm. The eldest married and received her portion. On the remaining two thirds he made more than he did on the whole. The second daughter married and received one half of the remaining two thirds. The father still found no diminution in the amount of his crop.

### HORIZONTAL PLOUGHING.

The most of our lands in Greenville District are unploughed, and the soil has been swept off by ploughing up and down the hills. No good farmer should think of ploughing his fields but one way. Horizontal ploughing must in all cases be adopted. It preserves the land from washing, it is easier for the ploughman, easier for the horse, better for the corn, enables the ground to retain its moisture longer and can be better ploughed. Corn planted in

drills will produce more than in hills. The roots of the corn in one direction being unbroken, cause it to stand a drought much better.

### CORN.

The only advantage in ploughing corn at all, is to destroy the grass and keep the ground loose, so that the roots may easily find their way through it. It is obvious that the plant cannot be benefited by destroying the source of its sustenance. The injury from breaking the roots of a plant may, however, be counterbalanced by the loosening of the soil. But every farmer should be very careful not to break the roots of his corn too often—if he does he impedes his crop. The best farmers in this District never plough their corn more than once. They break up the ground effectually in the spring and plant in ridges. As soon as the grass begins to make its appearance, they run a harrow twice in each row. This tears the grass to pieces and throws the clods in the middle furrow. They next run a bulltongue on each side of the corn. This stirs the ground when the young roots are forming and exposes them, in some measure, to the warmth of the sun. The middle of the row is not touched. The next they give the corn a good ploughing, and if it requires any further work, they do it with the harrow. By this system of culture, more than one third of the labor, ordinarily bestowed on the corn crop, is saved, and a better crop is the product.

### ROTATION OF CROPS.

A rotation of crops should never be neglected by the farmer. Nature points out the mode of culture. If oak land is cut down and, after being in cultivation for a number of years, is turned out, a growth of pine will spring up. If pine land be cultivated and turned out, there will spring up a growth of some other trees. This is seen every day in passing through our country, and should teach the farmer a lesson as to the necessity of a rotation in their crops. The richest soil requires a change as well as that which is poorer. It will not answer even in highly manured garden, to plant the same vegetable for a succession of years on the same bed. The roots of one species of plants exhaust all the peculiar qualities of the soil calculated to nourish that species. But those qualities calculated to nourish other plants are not exhausted. It is like the student reading a book. His mind may become fatigued with one work from many hours reading. He throws it down and takes up another, which he reads with interest. Lord Hale used to relieve his mind after long and continued study, in his profession, by reading "Arabian Knights' Entertainments."

### ORCHARDS.

Every farmer in this part of South Carolina should have a good orchard. It will cost but little and nothing can add more to the pleasure of a family. It is really a luxury to have at all seasons of the year, fruit of some kind or other, for eating, cooking, preserving, &c. Independent of this, it is a source of profit to the farmer. With his apples and peaches, in the summer, he may feed his hogs, or he may distill them.

### GATES AND BARNES.

It is said that a good farmer may always be known by his gates and fences. There is, no doubt, truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stables and shelter for cattle. These are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time saved in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bars and fences, will amount to many days in the course of a year. If you have good fences your crop is secure from the depredation of animals, which in some cases, amounts to an almost entire destruction of it.— Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your fields. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, straw and shucks are saved from the destruction of the weather, and contain more nourishment for your cattle and horses. Good stables and shelters are absolutely essential. Without them you cannot expect to keep your stock in good kelter.— When sheltered and protected from the cold and rain, less food will answer all domestic animals.

### SELLING CORN.

A most fatal error into which many of our farmers have fallen in this District, is that of selling their corn instead of raising live stock. This custom is general on the Saluda, where they should compete with the farmers of Tennessee and Kentucky horses, hogs and neat cattle. The amount of money carried out of Greenville District every year by the purchase of horses, hogs and cattle, is at least ten or fifteen thousand dollars! Tobacco, Irish potatoes, apples, cabbage, &c., amount to no inconsiderable sum. This is all a dead loss to the district, and might be saved, if farmers would turn their attention to raising and growing these things.

**The Mississippi State Bonds.**—The Legislature of Mississippi have solemnly repudiated the five millions of bonds sold by the commissioners of the Mississippi Union Bank to Nicholas Biddle, on the 18th of August, 1838, and declare that the same were sold illegally, fraudulently and unconstitutionally. They say, however, the holders of those bonds may have every legal and equitable remedy for collecting the amount paid on said bonds; they are invited to pursue the remedy afforded by the laws and the Constitution against the Mississippi Union Bank, and against all and every person rendered liable either in law or equity for the debts of said bank. We suppose now that there will be one universal howl among the stockjobbing interests against the dishonesty of Mississippi, because she will not permit gambling legislators to set aside her Constitution and laws. That Mississippi would pay her just debts we have before declared our firm conviction, and this belief is confirmed by the declarations of the papers of that State. Mhe Free Trader, in speaking on this subject, says: "We acknowledge our just liabilities; we will pay other heavy responsibilities by taxation by the courage of

blood and sweat into gold; like the ancient Egyptians, we will pawn the very bones of our fathers, but not one dollar will we pay, not one cent, not one mill of debt conceived in fraud, squandered in iniquity, and now threatened to be extorted at the point of foreign bayonets! We cry for Mississippi! For our homes and firesides!" This is a decisive talking upon this point.—Public Ledger.

We see the following article going the rounds of the Whigs papers:

**Reputation.**—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of this last in the train of political experiments, says: "The poorest, most miserable of the South American States—never sunk so low, or showed itself so utterly lost to all sense of honor and self-respect, as to repudiate its debts. Their revolutions have been as frequent as their earthquakes, one usurper has succeeded another, universal anarchy, has repeatedly threatened to destroy all forms of government, yet the obligation to pay their debts has never for a moment been disputed."

That is not all; they did nothing else to secure the rights or advance the interests of the people. Despot governments very seldom do anything by which the people are to be relieved from their burthens. The rulers never dispute the obligation to pay their public debt so long as they can grind out of the people the money to pay the interest. Why should they? They have none of it to pay; they borrow the money and spend it; but when the time comes to pay it, all comes out of the people; it is too convenient a mode of wringing money out of them to be willingly abandoned. A public debt is their meat and drink; as long as they pay the interest, they can borrow again. It might sometimes be very inconvenient for them to raise at once from a starving population, money enough to supply their extravagance; but this difficulty can be very easily obviated by borrowing money on interest and mortgaging the labor and sweat; may, even the bread of unborn generations, for the payment of the interest; they spend it in folly or extravagance, or in the gratification of a wicked ambition, and then preach to the people who are starving themselves and their children to pay their taxes, about national faith and national honor. No; it would be a most foolish thing for them to refuse to pay a public debt; it would destroy their means of spending the labor of generations to come. Millions of the miserable population of Great Britain are now starving, because they have been laboring to pay the interest of a debt contracted by the rulers of their ancestors, to enable them to carry out their wicked and ambitious projects against the rights and liberties of the balance of the world.

Mr. Webster boasted sometime ago, that there was not a minute of the twenty-four hours, that the British drum was not heard sounding the tattoo and reveille in some quarter of the globe. Their great men may boast, that the sun never ceases to shine upon some scene of British rapine and robbery, but the fruit of it is, that the people at large are bound down beneath a load of debt, which must grind them from generation to generation, 'till the day of judgement, unless they should rise up and refuse to pay it, which we hope and believe they will do at no distant day.

National faith and National honor, forsooth! we should like to know what obligation, either of faith or of honor, rests upon the starving peasant of England and Ireland, to pay the four thousand millions of dollars of public debt of the British Government. What benefit did he derive from it? What part of the money did he get? Who consulted his wishes or his interest in contracting the debt, or in spending the money? It is true, he never received a farthing of the money; none of it was appropriated to relieve him from any burthen, or to promote his happiness, or to add to his comfort; yet national faith and national honor require that the bread should be taken out of the mouths of his children by taxation; to pay the interest of the debt.

It may be that debts are sometimes contracted by the rulers of a country, which the people ought to feel bound to pay; but it is very seldom, so seldom indeed, that it would be much nearer justice to say that none should be paid, than that all should. For ourselves, we do rejoice from the bottom of our hearts, that fears are entertained, that the States of this Union will not pay the debts that their rulers have contracted; we are glad that the State of Mississippi has refused to pay hers; not that we entertained much hopes that they will not ultimately be paid; compensations will be formed between the wealthy men of the indebted States; the State bonds will be bought up for little or nothing by them; they will get themselves and their friends into the Legislature; a system of bribery and corruption will be gotten up, by which they will be recognised as permanent debts, and the people will be regularly taxed to pay the interest, by which the bonds will be raised at once to par, the holders will become immensely wealthy, and the people will belong to them and their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in fee simple forever. The interest of the public debt of Great Britain would not be paid for a single day, if it belonged to foreigners? It is only by having one part of a people bought up and interested in keeping the balance in slavery, that such enormities can be practised.

This will be the case with the State Stocks; they will be of no value while in the hands of persons out of the State, because no Legislature will dare to impose upon the people taxes enough to pay the interest, so long as the burthen falls upon all; it will only be when the enemies get into the camp, when men have a personal interest in it, that it will be done.

People talk about the disgrace and infamy of repudiating State debts! and who are they? those who talk most loudly about it, and are most horrified at the idea, are those who have contracted debts themselves, who owe the mechanic for his labor, the merchant for his goods, and who have by their extravagance and profligacy, ruined their friends who have been security for them, and who are clamorous for a law of Congress, by which they shall be able to repudiate their individual debts. They consider it wonderful honest that they should repudiate their debts which they contracted themselves, and thus cheat the honest laborer out of the proceeds of his toil, but it is disgraceful and dishonest beyond endurance that a people should refuse to pay a debt which they never contracted, from which