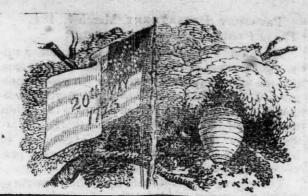
# Mecklenburg



# Jeffersonian.

Editor and Publisher

### VOLUME 2,

## CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 29, 1842.

### NUMBER 55.

#### 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

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

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 charg

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, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly .	Almanac	for March, 1842
DAYS.	SUN   SUN   RISE   SET.	MOON'S PHASES
29 Tuesday, 70 Wednesday, 31 Thursday, 1 Priday, 2 Saturday, 3 Sunday, 4 Monday.	5 47 6 13 5 45 6 15	D. H. M. Last Quarter, 3 7 50 E. New Moon 12 12 58 M. First Quarter, 19 5 13 E. Full Moon, 26 8 30 M.

#### Dr. Pinckney 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 S, 1842.



Dr. J. M. Happoldt 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 o state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be Reasonable.

### The Bankrupt Law

S 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 ap-

The District Court of the United States has sole surisdiction 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 Potter 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. Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842.

The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3



#### If Cheap Goods, II For the Cash only!

A LL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town. H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. All persons indebted to the subscriber, must

#### Daniel Dennis.



THIS celebrated Jack will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,') and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is

Jack that has ever stood in this country. season to commence the 10th of March and end

the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS. LEWIS DINKINS. March 5, 1842.



We make the following extracts from an Oration, delivered before the York District Agricultural Society, at Yorkville, on the 8th instant, by Capt. James A. Black. Its great length prevents us from publishing it entire. We

are certain our readers, particularly Farmers, will peruse

them with entire satisfaction.

From the Yorkville Compiler. As to the importance of manuring, none can doubt, who reflects for a moment on the sterile and poverty stricken condition, of almost all our fields even now under cultivation, which we denominate old lands. That which we have fresh, or yet to clear and bring into cultivation, must most assuredly share the some fate, unless we adopt a different course, and renovate such as are in the reach of redemption by manure. I grant that this is not all that is necessary, yet it is so important, that all plans of measures must fail, unless this forms a part, and a prominent one. We have but little conception in this part which can be made, under proper management.tain stock you must have grass. To have grass, you must have a rotation of crops-grass forming a part of it. As we have not natural meadows enough in this country, we must make artificial ones. The want of natural meadows of sufficient extent, however, will be more than made up to us, by the great advantages of a sward culture. The quantity as well as the quality of the manure which can be made, depends not only on the number of well fed stock, which we are enabled to keep, but on the preparation of your feeding yards and farm pens. and especially on the quantity of suitable litter, tage of good ploughs, and other agricultural implewhich you may be able to furnish. These things, ments, now becomes manifest. Our present manall well arranged and attended to, I feel confident | ner of ploughing is too superficial; and our agrithat from 8 to 10 tons of good manure, can be made cultural implements behind the age of improvefor each head of horses, cows and hogs which you HAS removed to the Office directly op- may keep on your premises for one year. And this posite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where too at a trifling expense compared to its great value. he may be found by his friends and the The manure once made, the next important step is to preserve it well—apply it carefully. It is impossible for me in the bounds of this address, to enter in- present. Deep horizontal bedding, with side hill to the minutia of manure making—the best method ditches would have prevented this. Now many of or preserving it, or the time of applying it, to the greatest advantage. These will be more properly -but side hill ditches, yet, would be a benefit .the duty of a committee, appointed to such purpos- This, with some brush wood or litter on their bear es. They are well entitled to the consideration of our most intelligent members, and I hope will receive it. I will only add, that the Cultivator, pub lished at Albany, N. Y., is the ablest work I have been able to consult on these points, and I take pleasure in recommending it to your perusal.

The selection of a suitable rotation of crops is a matter on which we may suggest some general againt the injury incident to Tobacco planting as rules. Their application must depend somewhat we should against the Cotton, they have succeeded on the condition of the farm or plantation on which they are to be adopted. To the grain farmer the subject is less intricate. To such as have their farms in good heart, (if any such there be) a four years shift will do-viz: 1st, Corn. 2nd. Small grain. 3rd and 4th, the grasses. To such as have much worn lands to cultivate, a five years shift is so graduated as to convey off the water without hetter—as it would give them three years in grass much injury. Between these ditches horizontal -support more stock-make more manure and add beds are made with water furrows between each, means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is

much to the the vegetable matter to be turned in. To the cotton planter a five or six years is neces- ditches. By these means washes are prevented. sary, viz: 1st, Corn, with all the long manure they Their corn is planted in the centre of the bed, and can start. 2nd, Cotton, with all their well rotted manure. 3rd Small grain. To the wheat part of the small grain crop, they should apply all the cotton seed they can spare, which can be best united with wood ashes as a top dressing in the spring.-With all the small grain, sow grass seeds bountifully, that the 4th, 5th and 6th year will be in a stubble lands for corn, they again sub-divide the nity on the subject. Fathers must educate their grass lay. This may look like limiting your Cot- wheat-beds, and it takes its first positon. Under on crops too much and curtailing your active in- this management, they preserve their land from come to an inconvenient extent. I admit that where washing-keep it clear of surface water in the wincotton grows well, it is a most important crop. I hope it will long continue with us a leading article for market. Our great error has been in making it our sole dependence. We have drawn on it for every thing else, and when it has become depressed, we are in want of almost every thing which it has heretofore supplied to us. While cotton commanded a high price it was natural that we should fall into next object be to keep the soil fine and loose, free bacco. And yet the duties of all the learned prothis error. The price is now so low, that it would from grass and weeds, and never break the root of fessions as well as those of a mercantile character, be folly in us to continue longer under the delusion. And I cannot see one gleam of hope that the price To this end, plough deep at first, so as to pulverize ever can be better. Indeed we have cause to fear it must yet fall much lower. While we know it is an article of much importance-with many and great advantages, yet we are constrained to acknowledge, that it has contributed more than all other causes together in bringing our fields to their present sterile and wretched condition. Under all these convictions my object is not to reduce to a great extent the production of Cotton, but I would very much reduce the quantity of land employed in making it .-In the planting one third, or at most of the land in Cotton, which we now do, we can by manure and the better culture, make two thirds or three fourths of our present crops. Instead of planting from 6 to breed of hogs that can be found will become scrubs 8 bales to the hand and getting 3 or 4 as is often the case, I would plant for 3 bales to the hand and best breed of hogs that I have seen is the Berkthis could be, almost insured. If I am correct in shire hog, and they are good enough for any pur-Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to this, the benefits would be immediate and great .-A full supply of every thing else which our farm oung and thought to be equal if not superior to any can produce, can be made for home consumption, if not for market. And our cotton at the same price, would bring us more cash to go to the payment of

which we now expend out of it for articles which | beaches, so selected as to begin to ripen early in the under this plan, we could make at home.

To further illustrate my views, I would propose to take a plantation of 360 acres of open land, and on which there is 15 work hands. This I would divide into 6 equal fields—of which I would have 60 acres in corn, 60 in cotton, 60 in small grain, and 180 in grass or at rest. Eleven or twelve hands at a low price. I have lately visited the nurseries would be quite able to cultivate this crop to advan- of Charles Mock, Esq., of Davidson county, N. C. tage. Leaving three or four hands to take care of and find he has an abundant variety of well selected stock-make manure and spread it on the lands.-To these duties, they should be specially assigned and constantly employed. The other hands could give their whole care to the crop and secure it for home consumption, or a market. Many complain that they have not open land enough to allow them to rest their lands, or they could save them. Let I have visited in Guilford County, N. C. It is on no man say so. If you have only open land enough a four or five years' shift, that is, 1st, corn-2nd, to work all your hands on, and you run it continually in crops that? exhaust it, you will soon have less. It would be far better at once to detach a part of your force in creating more land by multiplying its power of production. Five hundred acres of land that produces ten bushels of corn to the exhausted; but lay well and was cabable of renoacre, becomes equal to 3000 acres when it is so improved as to make 60 bushels to the acre. Would it not be better to work one third of your force in succeeded. It would not then produce an average preserving your lands and multiplying its production, then working one half your force in exhaustof the country, of the great quantity of manure, ing your soil to enable you to purchase more land? The present mode is like sinking a capital to make But to make manure you must have stock. To sus- usurious interest, instead of making full interest. and, at the same time preserving your capital-preserving, did I say ?-Yes, doubling and trebling it, and yet, getting your interest besides.

Next to manuring and rotation of crops, with a

view to improvement in farmes. Good tillage is

the next important consideration. On this head I

must be brief; because from experience I have but little to offer. The most prudent plan I have noticed, is a good fall and winter preparation, by thorough deep ploughing. The great advanment. The ploughing with our light ploughs, up and down the hills without regard to side-hill ditches, is one great cause, which has given to our hill sides, that wornout appearance they every when our hill sides, are too far gone, to bear the plough surfaces, may with the aid of natures slow porcess, hide their naked deformity, until they can recover new life and vigor. But not a moment is to be lost in saving such as are not too far gone. In a part of Virginia and North Carolina, where I have travelled lately, and where they have to guard much better in preseving their hill-sides and rolling lands, than we have. This I attribute to their hill side ditches and horizontal beds. All the best farmers drain their whole estates by ditches at short intervals, which wind around the hill sides, and are and is so graded as to empty the water into these of course in drills, as you scarcely over see a ter, and are enabled to plant early on a dry and preparation, is half made. Our next object should a plant, that you are cultivating, that you can avoid. the soil, before the roots are extended. As they spread from the plant, plough at a greater distance

and more superficial. The next matter of interest is our farm stock. have already extended this address beyond my wishes, and I must merely glance at a matter which would require much time and more information than I can bring to it. In stock, the first object is to procure suitable breeds. The next, is to keep it well, and take care of it. All stock will deteriorate unless attention is paid to breeding them. The best in three years, if suffered to breed in and in. The pose. They are now within our reach, both in this State and North Carolina. I have seen those ble that necessarily degrades him or renders less bred by Col. Kelly of Davie county; I assure you meritorious than his neighbor, who performs anoththey are very superior, and suitable pairs can be er duty, yet not more faithfully, is to say that we our debts or the purchase of property than it does got at almost any time. To make hogs cheaply, still adhere to the monarchial principles of the at present, if we take into consideration the amount good orchards will be found useful. Apples and old world.

summer, and continue to come in until frost. I recommend apples and peaches to you, not to make hogs of yourselves but to make good hogs out of it be possible. It is the man that ennobles the busi-

Almost all fruit trees are now within our reach fruit trees. Out of these, I have procured for myself, and will take pleasure in ordering for my friends, such as they may want.

I cannot in justice to the Society, close this part of my subject, without noticing a grass farm, which wheat, and then in grass for 2 or 3 years. The grass cultivated is Red clover and Herds' grass. Eleven years since, when this farm come into the possession of the present proprietor, it was much vation. It fell into the hands of a man who had industry, perseverance and good science, and has of ten bushels of corn to the acre, it will now produce fifty bushels. It cost him then six dollars per acre; he can now get, (hard as the times are) sixteen dollars per acre. He came on the place poor, he may now be said to be comparatively rich. By the work of himself and two hands, he cultivated in 1840, 30 acres of corn, 30 acres of small grain, and 9 acres in grass. He killed in that year about 20,000lbs neat pork. In making this, he grazed the hogs through the summer on clover, -gave them years in matchless bliss-loved, loving, and content 30 acres of peas in his corn-field, after the corn was gathered, fed one week on sheaf oats, when he comfort, and the spring of joy. brought them first into the pen from the pea field, then finished fattening on 350 bushels of corn. In fattening, he made a large quantity of fine manure, which he valued, at more than the corn fed, in so doing. His hog lot or pen, was situated in that part of his farm, on which he wished his manure. a gate, through which he could pass with his wag- you will accommodate me. on-while his hogs were gleaning his peas, he was employed in bringing into his lane or lot, all his corn-stalks. This become the foundation and receptical for the manure made by his hogs, during the time they were fed on it, both liquid or otherwise, and for which the pith of the corn-stock is well adapted. To this, he added the straw from his barns. The oat straw increased the general pile, and to this he continued to add leaves and branch weeds -- his fine heavy hogs now became useful manufacturers, and made a most excellent and extensive bed of manure well worth the corn fed to them. It is true that his wagon and team was for a considerable time employed, yes, and I can assure you well employed, for which he was fully compensated by the returns of a generous soil made rich and able to reward his toil.

#### OCCUPATIONS.

There is not a more foolish notion affoat in the world, than the one, that it is the occupation that gives character to the man. One occupation, as the precisely as high and creditable as another, provided it be honorable and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds his plough, hammers his iron, or drives his peg to support his family with the necessaries and comforts of life, is staright row of corn, or corn in hills. When they not a whit below the one who measures tape behind seed the land, they throw two of these beds togeth. the counter, mystifies the law at the bar, or presides er, but still preserve the water furrows with care, at the councils of our nation. There is a vulgar between these widened beds. When they prepare and most pernicious feeling abroad in the commusons or one of what is termed "the learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a elergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to an honorable mechanic .well prepared soil. A crop once planted on a good Why, the family would be disgraced, the name dishonored! No! no! the business of a carpenter, a be to work it well while young; and at such times blacksmith, or a farmer, is not as respectable as that as the soil is in proper fix for work-Avoid by all of shaving notes, drawing solidity from the desk, means working ground when too wet. Let your peddling rotten wood or pills, or selling snuff or toare performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread, and the farmer plants his potatoes, to wit, to obtain a living! Still, a set of upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselves-people who have began life in the ditch-endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will clevate them above the common mass from which they were taken and give to them an importance, when innate worth and honesty could not command it. Labor is labor -honest labor is honest labor. Honest and honorable labor are the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and is just as honorable in the one as the other. It is true that all men by habit and by taste are not fitted to pursue the same vocations-and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the words is commonly used, created by harmony in taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for a discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us members of society. But to say that a man performs in any given duty, however hum-

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections for any particular business, as is often the case, let him follow it, if ness, and not the business that ennobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honest, honorable and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world which is at best a bubble, blown in existence to-day to bust to-morrow, and to understand that the only true and real distinction in society, are those of vice, and that the only true and enduring riches are an intelect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile. - Spirit of the Age.

#### THE WIFE.

It needs not guilt to break a husband's heart: the absence of content, the mutterings of spleen; the untidy dress, and cheerless home, the forbidding scowl; and deserted hearth; these, and other nameess neglects-without a crime among them, have horrowed to the quick the heart of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of dark despair. Oh! may woman, before that sad sight arrives, dwell on the recollections of her youth, and cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave; and though she may be the injured, not the injuring one-the forgotten, not the forgetful wife -a happy allusion to that hour of peace and lovea kindly welcome to a comfortable home-a simle of love to banish hostile words-a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften her charms, and bid her live, as she had hoped, her -the soother of the sorrowing hour-the source of

Chamber's London Journal.

Between a Citizen and one of the Bankers of N. C., at Bank.

Citizen.-Well, here's about five hundred dollars of your notes that I should like to get some It was in the form of a lane, closed at each end by real money for, and as it is a pressing case I hope

Banker .- Why, sir, we don't pay our debts now. Citizen .- Your notes promise to pay me, and you have it. Why not pay me this small sum? I'm a poor man.

Banker.—But the Directors say we must not do it; and our rule, at present, is not to pay any body, especially those who cannot wait for their money long enough to sue us. What do you want with specie? The notes are very good.

Citizen.-Oh yes, so good that my creditor will not accept this \$500 for more than \$475! And is it honest for the Banks to make all the proffits, and then throw all the loss of their own broken promis-

Banker .- (Handing him a copy of B. F. Moore's Bank [Whig] Report)-Read that, sir, and you will see that the Bank suspends for good reason and "for the good of the people," not for their own

Citizen -- They do? My creditor has a judgment against me, and my property will be sold in a week for specie, unless it is paid. The Bank has the money, you know. They owe it to me and have promised to pay it, and now you tell me they will not pay because it is "for my good." You cheat me first, and then insult me by telling me it is for my good. Besides, the Report is false for it promises resumption in a mouth!

Banker .- The Board will not vary the rule, and you cannot be paid, and there's an end of it. You

Citizen .-- Then I must bear the loss and pay the discount. But how it is for the ease of the "unfortunate debtor" to act so, will take a shrewed lawyer (like Mr. Moore) to understand, for I don't under-

Banker .- There is no help for it, sir,-Citizen.—(Interrupting him)—Yes there is, sir! There is a remedy; and in exchange for your Bank Report, I'll give you a copy of Henry's letter. Elect HIM Govenor, and he will MAKE you pay, and you will not do it before.

#### ELEPHANTINE PROCEEDINGS.

Mobile in an uproar-Awful Storm --- A broken Jail and a broken Bakery -- Shop-Lifting ---Bread ... Burglary ... A devouring Monster, &c.

The Elephant belonging to the large menagerie now in Mobile has been confined in jail, whether for debt, suspicion of debt, bigamy, burglary or what not, we are unable to state; but on last Friday night during a furious storm which burst over the city. the Elephantine prisoner took a notion to have a spree, and accordingly knocked down the wall of the jail-yard, and walked off, like a four-legged Sampson, with the gates upon his back. The huge creature was scarcely at large before enticing fumes of fresh bread came penetrating the olfactory powers of the animal, and without more ado flat burglary was perpetrated .-- the elephant breaking into the store and devouring all the bread, crackers, cakes, &c. that came within his reach. While thus interestingly engaged, a bread cart came up to the door for morning supplies, and the consternation of the horse, as well as the innocent driver, may be imagied when Mr. or Mrs. Elephant deliberately poked out a long nose and tumbled the cart over the horse's head, proving that there are more ways than one of putting "the cart before the horse!" The driver concluding the Millenium was at hand, or that the Florida war was coming to an end, soon made a transfer of his person to a respectable distance, followed by the horse with the remnants of the bread cart clattering about his heels. Satisfied then with so palatable and unusual a breakfast, the elehant quietly walked back into the jail-yard, and concluded to wait his examination before the Recorder, the result of which we have not heard. It was a most inhuman affair from beginnig to end