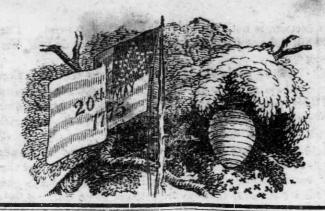
# Mecklenburg



# Ieffersonian.

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 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. 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 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 April, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN   SUN   RISE   SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Tuesday, 6 Wednesday,	5 42   6 18 5 41   6 19	D. H. M.
7 Thursday, 8 Friday,	5 40   6 20	Last Quarter, 2 1 25 E.   New Moon 10 5 9 E.
9 Saturday,	5 38 6 22	
10 Sunday,	5 37 6 23 5 37 6 24	Full Moon, 24 6 8 E.



#### AGRICULTURE.

From the Plough Boy.

Of the Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of

The Committee on Corn have to Report, that owing to the remoteness of their situation from each other, they have been deprived of the advantages of a free communication and comparison of views of the subject referred to them, which would have greatly assisted them in preparing a report, more satisfactory to themselves, and of more practical benefit to the Society.

There are, however, a few propositions of acknowledged worth and of general application, in relation to the growth and cultivation of Corn, which cannot be reported too often, and which they regard of sufficient importance to be submitted to the consideration of the Society.

The first duty of the planter, in order to ensure success to his crops, is the careful and thorough preparation of his land. It should be an inflexible rule. not to deposite seed in the ground, until it is in a proper state for their reception. Whatever is done by the planter, should be well done, is an axiom so unithe every day business of his avocation, that he never should be unmindful of the lesson which it

The next step which is a measure of equal importance, is the selection of seed. That variety is to be preferred, which will yield the greatest product to a given number of acres, reference being had both to weight and quantity.

The Committee have paid some attention to the different varieties of corn, and from their observation and the information of several intelligent planters, they are persuaded that the best variety with which they are acquainted, is a species of the white gourd seed, remarkable for the large size of the cobs, the number of rows of grain, and the compact order in which the large and well shaped grains adhere to the cob. The number of rows of grain vary from 18 to 24, sometimes they run as high as 26, and in one instance they reached the extraordinary planters of that enterprising District, as being suriety in the country. In comparing this variety and injuring the land in its passage. with the corn which Edward Kirksev, Esq., of Pattersonville, has been planting and improving for to the same species, if it be not the identical kind. The Committee beg leave to state, that some of its much confidence in its superior qualities they emthe society. When the planter shall have satisfied himself that he has procured the best variety for climate, he should then charge himself with the fur-

conveyed through the pith and spiracles of the stalk to the leaves, where it undergoes an essential change and is elaborated into suitable aliment for the plant. from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure It is then diffused thro' the organs of the plant by means of the bark in its return passage to the roots, imparting in its progress the elements of nutrition to the growing plant. In the return passage of these nourishing juices, it does not appear improbable, that the top ear should appropriate to itself the richest portions and be thereby enabled to attain the largest growth. Whether this hypothesis be phy-

> The planter must at this stage determine in facorn, which are practised in this section of the State, and are as follows: The first and probably the oldest mode is in checks five feet by five, with two stalks in a hill; the second in checks four by four there is but a small portion of our lands of sufficient freshness and fertility to bring to maturity two stalks in the same hill with perfect ears of corn on them. The roots of corn are fibrous and penetrate the earth for some feet around the stalk, and when there are two in a hill they not only intermix with each other, but require a double portion of food and mois- mittee. ture, which too frequently exhausts the soil of its supply of each, leaving the stalks to perish for want of sustenance. This was the common mode in the early settlement of the States, when the lands were in their virgin strength and freshness, but is now the country.

checks, with one stock to a hill, avoids the foregoing objections, but is nevertheless not without its defects; by this mode the corn is too much crowded the results of our observation. for the free passage of heat and air. We are perat least, as will admit of the free admission of air, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. thirty, as will be apparent to every one who will tween the five rows and the remainder of the field. square the distances at which the corn stands acat every subsequent working, the roots are never disturbed the narrow way but once, and that at a time when the plant is in vigorous growth and when the partial cutting off the roots tends to the multiversally true, both in principle and its application to plication and constant increase of vessels for the reception of food. At this stage in the growth of corn, cutting the roots is no injury but rather a benefit; of all the modes of planting corn in checks, we regard this as liable to fewer objections, and presenting more advantages than any other. We are inclined to believe from recent experiments that the drill culture is preferable to either of the foregoing, of moisture for the prevention of washing and for

The preparation of the land should be made in beds five feet, or five feet six inches wide with such direction given to the rows, having reference to the slope of the field, as will admit of the easy and gradual passage of water into the adjoining branches or prepared water drains, without serious damage number of 32. In Fairfield, this variety is called to the land. If the drills are well prepared and the Cook Corn, and is highly prized by the best thrown up by bar ploughs into well defined beds, a large portion of falling water will be absorbed and perior over the common kind both in quality and retained in the drills on high lands, instead of runquantity of grain. It is represented to yield four or ning with destructive speed to the vallies, as is too that after that time they shall not be compelled to five bushels to the acre more than the ordinary va- often seen in the check system, washing up the corn pay specie for any note neld by or due to any Bank

On high land the corn should be planted in the water furrow, at the distance in the drill of thirty some years past, we are convinced that it belongs inches or three feet, as may be most suitable to the their business so as to place themselves in a condiage and strength of the land, and covered with the tion to meet and satisfy all their debts in specie. plough by running two furrows. If the planter members have tried the Kirksey corn, and with uses manure as every one should do, it is advisable to scathe it along the entire drill and drop the seed brace the occasion to recommend it to the notice of corn upon it. The use of the plough in covering corn and the manure at the same time will protect the latter from evaporation and the former from beproductiveness and for its adaptation to his soil and ing washed up by rain. If the land should be in Bank in a greater sum than thirty-five thousand friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemgood order, the corn will come up well without fur- dollars, in the aggregate; and that no President or ed loth to move; and I paused. For a moment ther duty of making an annual selection from his ther attention, but rough and cloddy—it will be adfields before the crop is gathered. In making this visable to run the harrow over the corn the fifth or shall be eligible as a Director of any Bank. selection, the Committee are aware of but one gen-sixth day after it has been planted. On bottom or eral rule to be observed, the selection should be low lands especially if they are inclined to be wet, made from the earliest and healthiest stalks, having it is safer to plant in the middle of the beds, planttwo or more ears, and from none other. It has been ing and covering as above recommended. The a question, somewhat mdoted, whether the upper or system of planting in the drill is far better adapted lower ear should be taken, but is now generally con- to the purposes of draining, low andmoist land, esceded that the top ear is to be preferred. A satis pecially if the field lie in the least degree undulafactory reason may be assigned in favour of the top ting, as it enables the planter to give that direction The food of all The food of all vegetables is first received into the flow, and by which the redundant portions may be small vegetables are first received into the flow, and by which the redundant portions may be small vessels, with which the roots are supplied, discharged from the surface of the land. The treat (va) puouspin Sunson remains the surface of the land.

while it is held in a state of solution by water, and | ment of plants and vegatables under ground, should be somewhat analagous to that bestowed upon them above the earth. The moderate topping or pruning of plants at the proper season is thought to improve their vigor and increase their fruitfulness, but the excessive use of the knife at any season will cause much injury by producing a violent derangement in the circulation of the fluids, in consequence of which, the growth of plants is not only greatly retarded, but their destruction in many instances rendered inevitable; -these effects are produced with equal certainty, whether violence is offered the Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the losophically true or not, the fact is indisputable, that plant by pruning its limbs to excess, and cutting its the top ear is usually the largest and therefore to be roots to excess. Hence it is that crops of corn are too often damaged by the injudicious use of the plough, cutting and tearing asunder the roots, duyour of some one of the various modes of planting ring the continuance of any and adverse seasons, especially where the corn has been planted in checks. This injury may be measurably avoided by pursuing the drill system, as in it, a portion of the roots are never disturbed by cultivation, but remain in with one stalk in a hill; the third, five feet by three their natural vigor to collect nutriment for the growwith one stalk in a hill, and the more recent mode in ling crop up to the period of their maturity. The drills of unequal distances, as suits the taste of the drill system therefore recommends itself to our planter or the character and strength of the land. adoption from the fourfold consideration of its bet-The first mode is obnoxious to an insuperable objecter adaptation over all others, to retain moisture on tion, arising from the fact, that at the present time high and rolling land, to drain off water when it has fallen in redundant quantities, to preserve the land from washing by allowing the drills to be run suitably to the position and character of the fields, and lastly, to yield as large, if not larger crops to a given quantity of land, with the same labor.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Com-

### WHIT. BROOKS, Chairman.

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A few weeks since we published a communication from a correspondent giving the results of an expeabandoned as unsuited to the present condition of riment in planting corn by Hart Massey, Esq., of this village. Mr. Massey, called upon us on Satur-The next plan of planting four feet by four in day last to correct an important error in said communication, and invited us personally to examine the said field, which we occordingly did, and now give

Mr. Massey took the seed corn with which he suaded in order to make corn in high perfection, planted the field, a small quantity, and soaked it in such distance is fundamentally necessary, one way a solution of salt nitre commonly called salt petre, heat, and light, the essential agents in bringing corn | The remainder of the field we believe was planted to a high state of productiveness. The mode of by the same individual.- Now for the result. The planting in checks five by three is much more favo- five rows planted with corn prepared with salt-peter, rable in every point of view than four by four; in will yield more than 25 rows planted without any effect it gives greater distance to the plants, which preparation. The five rows were untouched by the will allow of a free circulation of air and heat, and worms, while the remainder of the field suffered seat the same time increases the number of stalks up- verely by their depredations. We should judge on a given space of ground, and to that extent aug- that not one kernal, saturated with salt-petre was ments the production of the crop. The number of touched, while almost every hill in the adjoining stalks on a square acre of ground planted in checks row suffered severely. No one who will examine five by three, will exceed the number planted four the field can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. by four by something upwards of two hundred and He will be astonished at the striking difference be-

Here is a simple fact, which if seasonably and cording to both plans, and ascertain the difference. generally known, would have saved many thousands By this mode of planting and by commencing the of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the cultivation of the crop by planting first the wide article of corn. It is a fact which should be univerway, and next the narrow way, then the wide way sally known, and is, in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected science of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty healthy tree, about 25 or 30 years old, but has never in any one year produced over about two bushels of apples. While in blossom last spring he ascended the tree and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, and is destined ere long to supercede them all. It that it will this season yield twenty bushels of aprecommends itself to the favorable consideration of ples. Now if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is the planter as being better adapted for the retention a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of the equal if not the increased production of the the production of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well while the others produced no fruit .-- Waterton, N. Y., Standard.

## THE BANK BILL.

The Bank Bill was sent back to the House yesterday from the Senate. That body proposes eight

1st. Strikes out the fourth section of the bill which relates to the time of resumption, and in its stead requires the Banks to resume the 1st of November, without qualification or drawback; and provides that does not redeem its notes and pay its deposites

2nd. Strikes out the 5th section, which provides that the Banks shall proceed forthwith to curtail

3rd. Strikes out 6th section (which reduces the number of Directors and requires them to be paid,) and inserts in its place one that provides that the Directors (i. e. the entire Directory,) of a Mother Bank shall not be allowed to become indebted to the said Bank at any time in a greater sum than forty-fire thousand dollards, and that the Directors of no Branch Bank shall become indebted to the manufacturing company, or any Savings Bank,

4th. Strike out 8th and 9th sections. 5th. Amends the 11th section, by providing that the annual meeting of the stockholders in the Farmers' Bank shall take place on Wednesday after the 2nd Monday in January, each year. 6th. Strike out 12th section, and in its place pro-

vides that the banks shall not sell drafts at a profit of more than a half per cent.

8th. Adds a section to the bill, providing that the directors in office, and that may be appointed, shall

From the news by the late arrival from England, we make the following extracts. The christening of the royal brat of Queen Victoria seems to have been done up in fine style. Wonder if those Whig Editors who wish us to follow the example of England in taxing the poor, would also wish us to make fools of ourselves after the follow-

The grand and imposing ceremony of the chris-

tening of the Prince of Wales took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on the 25th ultimo, in the presence of a very large number of royal and noble personages. The King of Prussia was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform; the Queen in the robes of the Sovereign of the Order of the Garter; and Prince Albert also wore the costume of the Order. The Duchess of Kent was seated on the Queen's right, and on her left sat Prince Albert, through succeeding years, had failed to interest the the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, pen of the chronicler. In a grave yard, situated Prince Ferdinand, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg. The Duke of Wellington stood behind the lage in the vicinity, stands a very neat granite Queen's chair, supporting the sword of state. The congregation having taken their places, the usual and stands by itself, over a solitary grave, apart baptismal service began.

infant. The response over, the Duchess of Buc- It marks a spot where lies buried the young wife cleuch brought forward the infant, and placed him of one of the young men of the village. He was in the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury who, married some years since to one twho seemed in addressing the Royal Godfather, said, "name this every way calculated to render him happy. At child." The King of Prussia immediately said that time the prospects of the young couple bid fair "Albert Edward." The Archbishop then said, "I for a long life of happiness and usefulness. In a baptise thee, Albert Edward, in the name of the year or two after their marriage, the small pox Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, broke out and raged in the neighborhood. The Amen." The service being finished, the Royal young wife was attacked with this dreadful disease, procession returned to the Castle, where a Chapter and became its victim. of the Order of the Garter was held in the Throne | The fears of the community prevented her friends Room. The King of Prussia was then elected a from attending her during that sickness. Her hus-Knight of the Order!

quet in St. George's Hall, which was most gorge- her dying pillow. The same fears took away the ously decorated for the occasion. The whole of accustomed forms of a christain burial. - A spot for the magnificent plate used on the occasion was her grave was pointed out in the grave yard, revalued at two millions sterling!

the provincial towns as a holyday. Offices, shops, and places of public business in the metropolis, were mostly closed. At night, the theatres, club-houses, and other public buildings, were splendidly illumi-

The King of Prussia, with his suite, landed at Greenwich on the 22d ult., where he was received by Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington and brooded over the young man, but soon loosened its others, and proceeded directly to Windsor Castle. hold, somewhat. Sorrow still remained, but it was He officiated at the Royal christening, and every succeeding day afterwards paid visits to the princinal public buildings in London, the theatres, docks,

The first stone of the new Rayal Exchange was laid by Prince Albert on the 17th ult.; the occasion was dignified by a splendid ceremonial, and a grand banquet at the Mansion House.

Mr. Wm. Gregory, a conservative, has beaten Lord Morpeth 130 votes as a representative for the

## From the Vermont Chroniele.

# THE OLD SOLDIER'S RULE.

DEAR CHILDREN .- " If you would have friends, you must show yourselves friendly." I know an old soldier of the revolution, who told me the fol-I once had a neighbor, who, though a clever

Esq. White, I want you to come and get your and time could not destroy. geese away." "Why?" said I, "what are my geese doing?" "They pick my pigs' ears, when they are eating, and drive them away; and I will not still, and let me punish him.

In a few days, the shoemaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them, but let them remain a long time. At last I drove them out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with and wears a grey silk dress, trimmed with lace, the it in the road. By this time the shoemaker came other is young and charming, and is dressed in in great haste after them. "Have you seen any thing of my hogs?" said he. "Yes, sir, -you will Look, sir, these ladies whom you have not yet find them yonder, eating some corn which they tore down in my field." "In your field!" "Yes, sir," said I; "hogs love corn, you know-they were made to eat." "How much mischief have they done?" "O, not much," said I. Well, off he went to look, and estimated the damage, to me, to question. Do you know either of these ladies or be equal to a bushel and a half of old corn. "O no," said I, "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoe- you or these ladies; I now see the three for the maker, "and I will pay you every cent of damage." "No," I replied, "you shall pay nothing. My geese have been a great deal of trouble to you. The shoemaker blushed and went home. But in the winter when we came to settle, the shoemaker was determined to pay me for the corn. "No," said I, "I shall take nothing." And after some talk we parted. But in a day or two I met him in the road, and fell into conversation in the most Director of any Railroad or Canal, or mining, or both of us were silent. At last he said, "I have something laboring on my mind." "Well, what be starved long since but for my cut." is it?" "Those geese. I killed three of your geese: and I shall never rest till you know how I tor. feel." "O, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were provoking." I never took any thing of him for it. But whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this he seemed glad,—because he could show how patient he could be. Now said the old soldier, conquer yourself, and

you can conquer anything. You can conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way.

CHILDREN'S MINISTER

A HUSBAND'S LOVE.

Incidents of life occurring from day to day, and we suspect, some not altogether divested of fiction, are not unfrequently to be met with in the public prints, in which they are heralded as instances of the all-absorbing and ever enduring affection which burns with eternal brightness in the bosoms of wives, mothers and sisters. But who has ever before seen in the columns of our public journals, a record exhibiting to the world the equally intense and not less abiding devotion of husbands, fathers and brothers? Such records are rare indeed-net, as we believe, that the latter instances are less frequent than the former, but because there is in them less to impress the amiable feelings of our nature and excite the peculiar interest which surrounds

every thing hallowed by female virtue or heroism. The Lowell Journal relates a case in point which in a wild rural place, about a mile from a little vilmonument. It is the only monument in the yard. from all other graves. The history of that monu-The King of Prussia gave the response for the ment is interesting and melancholy in the extreme.

band, her physician, and one or two attendants were In the evening the Queen gave a splendid Ban- the only persons who were present to smooth down mote from other graves, by the proper authorities, The day was observed in London and most of and at the dark hour of night, with none present but the husband and one or two fearless friends, the burial took place. There was no long train of kindred present to witness the ceremony; the afflicted husband was the only relative who at the burial ventured to shed the last tear over the loved and the

Months rolled on, and a dark melancholy still soon mingled with resignation. He resumed his accustomed occupations, and seemed to forget the past. The past was not forgotten, however, nor the object which the past had endeared to him. The grave of his wife was solitary and alone. Over that grave he resolved to erect a monument to her memory. The monument, he chose to plan and work with his own hands, although he was no sculptor or artist by profession. He procured the rough blocks of granite and commenced his pleasing task. Every leisure moment he could obtain was spent on his favorite work. No other hand planned. No other hand than his own, executed. Month after month, alone and unaided, with no knowledge of the art except what nature had taught him, sometimes at noonday and sometimes at night. when others had left their tasks he toiled on until his work was completed. That monument, which as a specimen of art is exceedingly fine, and would be an ornament even in Mount Auburn, now marks out the grave of his wife. While it serves to call to mind the memory of the dead, it speaks also of man, came to me one bright may day, and said, the constancy and purity of effection which death

Knowledge of the World .- A young counsellor of the Bordeaux Parliament came to Paris for the have it." "What can I do?" said I. "You must first time, with his wife and his mother-in-law. voke them." "That I have not time to do now," The next day the ladies determined to go to the said I; "I do not see but they must run." "If you Theatre Francias. The counsellor who had the do not take care of them I shall!" said the clever same evening an audience with the keeper of the shoemaker, in anger; "What do you say, Esq. | seals, promised to join with them when he had fin-White?" "I cannot take care of them now, but | ished his business. He reached the theatre late, and I will pay you for all damages." "Well," said he, could find no seat except one in the orchestra .-"you will find out a thing, I guess."-So off he Chance placed him near the Chevalier d'Aulnay, went, and I heard a terrible squalling among the a man very much in society, a great amateur of geese. The next news from the geese was that the theatre, and who never missed a representation three of them were missing. My children went of the Theatre Francias. The Chevalier d'Auland found them terribly mangled and dead, and nay, after having noticed for a few moments the thrown into the bushes. Now, said I, all keep provincial gentleman, said very politely to him, Sir, you are not an inhabitant of Paris." "No, "Perhaps this is the first time you have visited the Theatre Francias." "It is so." "You are looking for two ladies; one is still handsome pink satin, with two white feathers in her hair. found, in consequence of not being used to the place, are in the fifth box of the second row, on the right side." "They are indeed the ladies, sir; you are not mistaken, and I am greatly obliged to you." "But, will you allow me, in turn, to ask you a me?" "I have not the honor of knowing either first time; but with the exception of them and yourself 1 know every body-else here. You see, there. fore, that in order to guess who you were, and whom you were seeking, I had no need to be a Souveriss de M. Desprez.

The Irishman's Cat. - A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the Churchwarden's office in London for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parrochial charity, enforced his suit with much earnestness:-"Och, your honor," said he, "shure I'd

"But for what?" asked his astonished interroga-

"My cat!" rejoined the Irishman. "Your cat! how so?"

"Shure, your honor, I sold her eleven times for sixpence a time, and she was always at home before I'd got there myself."

P. S. To an Irishma's letter .- "Don't be after forgetting, dear Jenny, to take out this letter directly it comes to the Post Office, or that thief Macarony's wife will know by her looks that there's money in i fore its gits there. +and so call for it b