



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 2, }

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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 April, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
12 Tuesday,	5 35	6 35	
13 Wednesday,	5 34	6 36	D. H. M.
14 Thursday,	5 33	6 37	Last Quarter, 2 1 25 E.
15 Friday,	5 32	6 38	New Moon, 10 5 9 E.
16 Saturday,	5 30	6 39	First Quarter, 18 1 12 M.
17 Sunday,	5 29	6 39	Full Moon, 24 6 8 E.
18 Monday,	5 28	6 39	

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 8, 1842. 48...f

REMOVABLE

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 service 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...t

Notice!

WE will sell at Public Sale, at Beatty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., on the 11th of April, between

THIRTY AND FORTY LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of Mechanics of all kinds: Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Tanners, Carpenters, &c. The negroes are all of good families.—We will also sell a large number of



Cattle,

(OF IMPROVED STOCK.)

A LARGE NUMBER OF

SHEEP,

(Saucy, Merino and mixed.)

A GOOD STOCK OF

HOGS,

Horses and Mules;



A quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Oats;

WAGONS,

Gearing, Ploughs, and

All kinds of Farming Tools.

The Negro property will be sold on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser to give bond and approved security. Terms as to the other property, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. HOKE, Exr's of R. H. H. W. BURTON, dec'd

We will also dispose of several tracts of valuable land in the neighborhood of Beatty's Ford, at private sale.

M. H. H. W. B. Exr's.

Lincoln co., N. C., March 16, 1842. 54...ts.



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.



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. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...f



Cheap Goods, For the Cash only!

ALL 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. 41...t

All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money. WM. G. POTTS. 43...tc

January 4, 1842.

Skins!—Skins!!—Skins!!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their House, back of J. B. Kerr's Hotel, Deer Skins dressed with hair.

Bear " " without hair. " " " " with hair. Sheep " " with wool. " " " " without wool.

Coon and Otter Skins dressed, which they offer for sale cheap for CASH, or in exchange for other raw Skins.

ADAM SILER, MARTIN FURNISSELL.

Charlotte, Feb. 24, 1842. 51...t

Stray Mules.



STRAYED from me, at this place, on the 17th inst., three BROWN MULES. I will liberally reward any person that will bring them to me, or give information so that I can get them.

A quantity of Bacon and Lard for sale. J. B. HERRIFORD. Charlotte, N. C., March 27, 1842.

N. B. I, or my agent, will be found at Col. M. W. Alexander's Hotel.

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.



THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE. Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

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.

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



AGRICULTURE.

Remarks on Seeds and Seedsmen—Sowing Seeds, causes of failure, &c.

The production of living plants from small grains of seed dropped in the earth, is one of the most wonderful and beautiful operations of Nature.—When examined by the light of Science, it is found to be effected by the combined agency of earth, air, moisture and heat; and to insure success, it is necessary that these four elements be combined in due but different proportions, according to the nature and habits of the different kinds of seeds. Hence arises the difficulty of some kinds to vegetate; and the uncertainty which gardeners generally feel respecting many of their crops until they see the young plants appear. Hence, also, arise most of the complaints which are made to seedsmen, and the censures which are unjustly cast upon them by inexperienced cultivators.

In order to explain this subject, and with a view to lessen the evil, the Proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store has added the testimony of several highly respectable and successful cultivators in the country, and some accounts of their methods of preparing and sowing several of the most important kinds of seeds that are liable to fail with careless management.

The Editor of the Albany Cultivator, speaking on this general subject, says:—

"Seeds often fail to grow; and the seedsmen is faulted for vending bad seeds, when the cause of their not growing is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain temperature, are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded from the seed, until the nutriment of the seed is exhausted, or until the root can draw nourishment from the soil. The first effect of the air, heat, and moisture, upon the seed is, to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—into a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If at this stage, the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these agents are permitted to use their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first point of the future root having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and about the same time the first point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of the air, heat, and moisture are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as they are to the germination of the seed.

"Now it often happens, that when seeds are planted in fresh stirred ground, or when the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient progress of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is abstracted, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds—and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence. The first object in planting, therefore, should be to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so to cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard grass, &c., which if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard grass, it is found prudent to spread it upon a floor and sprinkle it with water before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after the seed is sown; and hence, in light garden mould, it is advisable to press with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown."

ON SOWING FLOWER SEEDS.

David Thomas, an experienced and very successful Florist remarks:—N. G. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 56.

"For large seeds, like the Bean or the Pea, a coarse soil is well adapted, as they can force their way to the surface from any moderate depth; but small seeds require different treatment; and we lay it down as a safe rule, the finer the seed, the finer should be the soil.

How does Nature, exemplifying Supreme Wisdom, sow her most delicate seeds? She scatters them on the shady ground, trusting to the rain or the frost to cover them, (of course slightly,) and they germinate before the sun has acquired power enough to scorch them. The dust like seeds of the Orchis and Cypripedium sometimes grow in beds of damp moss.

Common garden loam, whether clayey or sandy, is much improved by a dressing of vegetable earth from the woods, well mixed before the planting. If prepared in the preceding autumn, and pulverized by the frost, all the better.

Such a soil is favorable to seeds of almost any kind, but essential to the finer and more delicate sorts. The preparation of the soil alone, however, is not enough. Fine seeds may be smothered if covered from more than one eighth to half an inch deep; and their short roots may be parched if exposed to the sun except in morning and evening.—To a fine soil, therefore, we must add the protection of shade, and in time of drought, a regular supply of moisture. If the seeds are sown in an open border, a sprinkling of water in the evenings is best, but carefully abstain from applying so much as will bake the ground."

ON PREPARING AND SOWING ONION SEED.

W. Risley—(N. G. Farmer, vol. 2, page 38.)

says: "First soak the seeds in water from six to twen-

ty four hours—some seeds being slower to admit moisture than others, is the difference in time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of air to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth.

It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day, at night, the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. In one week the onions were up, rows were soon visible near twenty rods and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the product was over two thousand bushels of fine onions from two and a half acres."

ON SOAKING MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

J. Rapaljee says, (N. G. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 149.) "I prepared half an acre for Mangel Wurtzel, and obtained the seed from your agent at Canandaigua. After soaking the seed one day, I commenced sowing; but rain came on, and the soil being rather clayey, it was a whole week before I could sow the remainder. The seed was soaked all this time, and supposing it was spoiled or injured, I sowed it thicker than usual, and had not enough to finish the ground. Accordingly I sent to the same place and got more seed, and sowed the remainder without any soaking; so that part of my ground was sowed with seed soaked one day, another part one week and a third part not at all.

Now for the result:—The part soaked one week, came up first, and much too thickly;—the part soaked one day came up slowly and very thinly; while the part not soaked did not come up at all. Thus showing conclusively, the necessity of thoroughly soaking these seeds, and the little danger there is to be apprehended from soaking too long. I am confident that inattention to this subject, is the most frequent cause of the failure of the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds."

William Garbutt, (N. G. Far. vol. 1, p. 20,) says, "Much complaint is sometime made about Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seed failing to grow. These seeds are not quite as sure of vegetation as some kinds; still, if rightly prepared, and sown when the ground is in good condition, before the weather becomes too dry, they will very seldom fail. The seed should be soaked in soft water, standing in a warm place, for three or four days before sowing. The shell of the seed is very hard and requires a long time soaking for it to become softened so that the germ can burst it open. I have sometimes known it fail after being soaked, owing to late sowing and dry weather."

Planting too deeply.—In vol. 1, p. 97, W. R. Smith states that he "planted half an acre of Mangel Wurtzel with two pounds of seed from the Rochester Seed Store. In a few days some scattering plants made their appearance. Well, nearly two weeks after I was surprised to find a fair number of plants just peeping through, and from their weak and thin appearance, evidently wearied with their journey to the surface, which they never could have reached, if the soil had not been light."

Parsnip, Carrot, Celery and Parsley Seeds, are all slow to vegetate, and if sown late and dry weather succeeds, they will not often come up. These seeds should be sown early, in fine soil, rolled or pressed down and kept moist. Mr. Gen. Sheffer of Whatland, raises large quantities of carrots for feeding. He soaked the seed 48 hours, then rolls it in plaster, and when sown covers it from one half to three quarters of an inch deep.—(N. G. Far. vol. 2, p. 191.)

Cucumber, Melon and Squash Seeds, seldom lose their vitality by age or otherwise; but when sown they often fail to grow, owing to the ground being cold or wet. These, and some other seeds, will invariably rot if sown too early—before the ground is sufficiently warm. Lima Beans and Sweet Corn often fail from the same causes.

Egg Plant Seed will not vegetate in the open ground—it requires a good hot-bed.

Locust Seed must be thoroughly scalded, by pouring boiling hot water and letting it soak 24 hours. New Genesee Farmer.

From the Asheville Messenger.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

GENTLEMEN: I noticed an appeal of yours some time since, suggesting the importance of, and the advantages to be derived from the formation of such societies in the Western counties of this State. The subject must have struck the minds of every sensible agriculturist a thousand times, as one of great importance to his interest and profit, and to the growth and improvement of our beloved country. Agriculture is no fable—farming is no sham—labor is no disgrace—consequently, every attempt to improve and foster the farming interest, should be viewed with respect, and attended to with no ordinary degree of interest. But alas! the moth, rust, and mould of bygone days still cover our farm yard skirts, and we make no effort to shake them off. We steer on in the same track our fathers did, through thick and thin, swamps and quagmires, notwithstanding we see better ways pointed out to us on all sides. If it is so necessary to assemble with corn-stalks, plough-handels, &c., to do "military duty" in order for improvement, to collect in companies to administer justice, to unite and council each other on almost every subject, to assemble to

make laws for our government, etc., why may we not do likewise, to improve our farms, fill our store-houses, make what we want, and render ourselves comparatively independent. I can see no reason why we may not form such societies in one or more places in every county. The room for improvement in our farms is without bounds, the necessity for it is equally so. There are minds capable of leading in this matter, and if their mammas will let them out, there are certainly children enough in this science to make a respectable school. Such societies are productive of good, and attended with no evil. If every man in the country was informed that he could make two dollars by going to court, to one at home, every man would go to court. And where is the man that would plough two days if he could do the same in one, or make only one bushel of corn when he could in the same time make two? No where. And yet the formation of these societies, the combination of practice, theory and council, lead in a degree to like results, and no one heads it! A vast improvement in agriculture in our country has been made in a few years, and it has all been effected by these means.—Cannot the people of Henderson, Buncombe, Haywood, Yancey, &c., follow in the wake of counties and States on all sides of us? I think they can, and sincerely hope they will. Let some one make the call in each of those counties for a meeting, and see what can be done. I am a novice in the science, a beginner in practice, and a babe in force, or I would give one "Jericho" blast with my "ram's horn," in Henderson county, at least. I should not have troubled you with this sad epistle had I not thought that "two heads were better than one," even if one was my own. "Pull the strings again," and see if something can't be done. If it cannot, I intend to let the world see (that is the Messenger world,) what kind of farmers WE BE.

Respectfully,

J. M. E.

NEW GROUNDS.

From a conversation with our friend, Mr. Thomas S. Dickens, whose practical knowledge of farming is equal to that of any gentleman with whom we are acquainted, we derive the following hints for the management of new grounds:

Cut down your trees in spring or summer, whilst the sap is in full flow; this expedites extremely the decay of the stumps and laps. Great advantage is obtained by cutting your trees as close as possible to the ground: your swingletree then passes over the top of the stump, and you can plough much closer to it; besides, the saving of fire-wood is considerable, and if the tree is a timber one, every body knows the most valuable part is that next the ground. After removing your fire-wood, never burn the laps and leaves, but permit them to remain upon the surface of the land, two years, if possible; by that time, if they were cut when the sap was up, they will be greatly decayed. Proceed, then, to follow your ground, turning under every thing that the plough can manage; if any large sticks remain undecayed, they must of course be removed by hand. This following should be done during the fall or winter. In the spring, plant your corn and take a little pains to cover it with dirt as free from the trash as possible. The process of decay still goes on, and a quantity of decomposed vegetable matter is obtained, much greater in quality and quantity than could have been derived from the ashes of the burnt trash.

Mr. Dickens, whose experience is very great, and who attends to every operation on his farm in person, informs us, that this system was once accidentally pursued, because it was not convenient to follow the old, and favorite, plan of burning. He was astonished at the result; he of course continued it, and he assures us that he has never seen such crops of new ground corn as it is sure to produce.

Here, again, is the cover afforded to the land for two years producing extraordinary effects. Mr. Dickens gave no credit to this fact; but we are satisfied that the office of covering and sheltering alone which the trash had performed for two years, would have been worth more than any benefits that could have been obtained by burning.—Southern Planter.

THE TERRIBLE DEATH OF POTTER.

The following from the Red River Republican, is a more minute account of the dreadful Tragedy of the death of the notorious Potter. It was suggested to us on publishing the first account that it looked very much like a hoax. We admitted it to have a very extraordinary and inhuman complexion; but remarked that we were credulous enough to believe it because of the character and deeds of Potter. The lives of violent and lawless men terminate in violence sufficiently often to bear out the scriptural ordinance, that "whoever sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

The notorious Col. Potter, of North Carolina, is no more. The Caddo Gazette gives the particulars of his death, which was caused by his being shot with his own gun. Rose, the man who shot him, was at one time his dearest friend, but they fell out about a piece of land a widow of Rose's brother settled on, which Potter claimed. After his return from Congress, Potter, with a party of men, went to Rose's house, to take him and chastise, probably, to kill him, but he managed to escape. Rose determined to do the same to Potter.—The Gazette's account of the affair continues:

On the morning of the 1st instant, the party of Rose reached the house of Potter before any of his people were up, and secreted themselves in the stable. Several of Potter's friends remained with him that night, and as they came to the stable in the morning to feed their horses, they were seized one by one, and put under such duress, as to be unable to give any alarm. In this manner they succeeded in capturing six. As the seventh man came out he espied Rose and attempted to return to the house, but before he could reach it, the contents of a double barrel shot gun were poured into his back.