



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,
VOLUME 2,

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.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1842.

Editor and Publisher.
{ NUMBER 75.

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 continuation—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.

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tends his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant good fits on all occasions.

Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

A liberal discount made to cash customers.
 Charlotte, April 12, 1842.

State of North Carolina,
 MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.
MARY N. TETER Petition for Divorce.

ELAM J. TETER }
 IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Elam J. Teter, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April, 1842.
 J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.

State of North Carolina,
 MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.
DELITHA C. SPECK Petition for Divorce.

WILLIAM H. SPECK }
 IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William H. Speck, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842.
 J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1842.

- A., William Abernathy, Isiah Abernathy, John Adams.
- B., Silas Bookout, Jonas Brooks, Abm. Brooks, William Baily, Charles Beal, John Ballantant, Gen. Joseph Baringer.
- C., W. H. Causler, Jacob Criscoe, W. Crawford, Paulser Canon.
- D., Peter Deck.
- F., Jacob or John Finger, Mary Fisher, Robert Floyd, James Fabel, Peter Finger, Philip Fry.
- G., Emanuel Gerst.
- H., Jacob F. Herin, Messrs. F. A. Hoke & Co. Micajah Henly, James Hansel, Nancy Hutton, George Hoves, Abram Havner.
- J., A. S. Jones, Elias Jarrett, Susan Inglesinger, Jeremiah Ingold, Wm. Johnston.
- K., Enoch Keller.
- L., Henry Link, Jacob Lutes, James R. Long.
- M., Rev. John A. McMackin, William Miller, William L. Munday, Daniel Mosteller, William L. McKee.
- P., William Punch or Alex. Holly, Miss Margaret Price, John Pollard, John Q. Perkins, Silas H. Phillips, Ann Presley.
- Q., Michael Quichel.
- R., Alford Ramsour, Geo. S. Ramsour, Jonas Rudess, George Rudess, Solomon Rudess or David Somerow, David Roberson, Margaret Rudess.
- S., J. R. Stancly 3, James S. Stiler, Henry Stroup, Robert B. Smith, Joseph Sanders or Jacob Goodson, David Smith, Henry Stroup, Henry Sumnerow, Amos Smith.
- T., Elen Thompson, Jacob Fritt.
- V., Martha Vickers.
- W., Lyman Woodford 2, James Wilson, Elizabeth West or J. L. Cobb, Fetherston Wells.
- C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
 Lincolnton, N. C., July 1st, 1842. 70..!!



AGRICULTURE.

EXTRACTS OF AN ADDRESS ON AGRICULTURE,
 Delivered before the Alabama State Agricultural Society, on 7th December, 1841.

BY THE REV. DR. MANLY.

The constitution and history of this world show the absorbing importance and dignity of Agriculture. The Almighty, Maker of all men, marked it with the loftiest designation.

It is the first of all employments,—the basis and support of all the rest. To a flourishing agriculture accessible somewhere and by some channel, every branch of business is indebted for its success. Solomon spoke not a wiser truer maxim, than, "The King himself is served of the field." The history of the world, ancient or modern, does not present an example of a nation rising to permanent power and greatness, in the neglect of its agriculture; while numerous instances are on record, illustrating the connexion between improved tillage and national prosperity. Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Phenicia, Palestine, China, and Ancient India, all grew great by this means, and to the aid of religion, to power of their Governments, respectively, they brought in the sanctions and promote individual application and improvement in the cultivation of the Earth. China, in particular, so remarkable in the history of the human race, has perpetuated her acknowledgments and deference to Agriculture, in a pompous annual ceremony, in which the King and all the Nobles, in presence of vast multitudes, perform with their own hands a certain routine of the labors of Husbandry.

Many of the Laws given by the Almighty to the ancient Israelites, had a direct tendency, not only to preserve them an Agricultural people, but to effect a steady improvement in various branches of Husbandry.

Among modern nations, I know of no exception to the important agency of Agriculture, in conferring permanent prosperity.

France had probably remained still in poverty and ignorance, but for the sagacity of Henry the IV., and his great prime Minister, Sully, directing the industry of the country to the culture of silk; of which, beside her own consumption, she now exports to the value of \$25,000,000. An expression of the celebrated Sully, is as true as remarkable: "Agriculture may be regarded as the breasts, from which the State derives support and nourishment." The encouragement given to the foreign Agriculturist to settle in her dominions, added to the schools established by Catherine II, not only introduced Russia into notice among the civilized nations, and substituted, instead of the few straggling fishermen's huts on the banks of the Neva, the most splendid capitol in the world,—but was the primary step in the acquisition of that colossal power she now wields. Similar remarks may be made of Sweden, of Flanders, and of Austria. The soil of Flanders, seven hundred years ago, was a white sand. It is now the richest country in Europe. And Austria has testified her sense of the importance of Agriculture, by causing medals, with appropriate devices, to be struck in honor of it and distributed among her people, bearing this inscription: "The art which nourishes all other Arts."

Although the Agriculture of England is highly improved, it may be supposed that she owes her prosperity and power rather to her commerce and manufactures than to it. By what criterion shall we judge? If we analyze the resources and income of a nation, where every species of property is brought under direct taxation, will not the proportion derived from the different branches of industry show the degree in which she is indebted to each? This would seem to be a true test, both as to individuals and nations.

Look, then, to the statistics of Great Britain during her long wars with France, that ever memorable period which tasked her energies, and elicited efforts, to a degree unparalleled on the arena of National strife. Look at her, at the very time when her sagacious adversary, Bonaparte even, thought her resources so dependent on trade, as to apply to her the contemptuous epithet, "A nation of shopkeepers."

From official returns of the tax on income, as derived from the various classes of subjects, we have the following curious results:

Tax on landed property, " on the farmers or occupants of land,	£4,257,247 2,176,228
Total Agriculture,	£6,433,475
Tax on Commercial property, " on professions,	£2,000,000 1,021,187
	£3,021,187
Difference in favor of Agricultural classes,	£3,412,288

With a clearness of demonstration, therefore, that cannot be confuted, you see in the words of Sir John Sinclair, "It was the wealth arising from the productions of the soil that chiefly enabled us to go on; it was successful agriculture that furnished us with the means of carrying on the contest, and of bringing it to a triumphant conclusion."

Nor is it at all surprising, when it is considered that it is the land which furnishes the raw material for the greater part of manufactures; that the proprietors and occupiers of lands supply the best markets to the manufacturers and the merchants: and

* "One nation de bouctiquiers."
 † Code of Agriculture.

that thus, through them, the greater part of all other professions gain their livelihood. Exported manufactures are, in fact, but so much beef, mutton, wheat, barley, &c. converted into another and more convenient shape for the purpose of general exchanges.

In England, to quote the same high authority, (Sir John Sinclair) it is a well established maxim, "That the land is the basis of national wealth," "and that on the amount and the value of its productions, commerce and manufactures and the payment of the public creditors must in a great measure depend."

Hence, "nothing can be more impolitic than to neglect the adoption of any measure by which the interests of agriculture can be promoted; or more hazardous than to take any step by which its prosperity can be impaired, or those who live by it impoverished."

As to our own country, the results of the late census, the most perfect that has ever been taken, have yet but partially been made public. An appeal to those results, so far as known, triumphantly establishes the position we have taken. The entire population of the State is 590,756. Of these, 353,532 are slaves. Devoted to agriculture directly, there are, 177,439 persons. To all other pursuits, put together, including the deaf and dumb, the insane and blind, there are 12,923. It is then true that thirteen fourteenths of our working population live by Agriculture as a pursuit.

Of the revenue of the whole country it is said, that nine tenths is paid, directly, or indirectly, by Farmers. In a sense then, peculiar to the United States, may it be said that "the land is the basis of national wealth."

What are the signs of national wealth and prosperity? Money, even gold and silver, is certainly equivocal. Else, how does it happen that Mexico and S. America are steadily growing poorer and poorer? The history of the world does not furnish an example of a country which has devoted its chief industry to a mining for the precious metals, but what has become gradually impoverished. The brief annals of the Gold diggers in North Carolina, are an epitome of those of the whole tribe.

You may get the story from some who now are in Alabama;—come here to retrieve if possible, their broken fortunes; and to atone by a life of toil in other pursuits, for having excited, corrupted, impoverished and ruined, not only themselves, but also a population the most simple, tranquil, and inoffensive; and for having desolated a region which had before yielded a bountiful subsistence, and all the comforts of life, to the honest and hardy tillers of the soil. Truly, in the holes they dug for gold, they left buried the independence and happiness of the people.

In like manner, large Cities, busy Factories, extended Commerce, prove nothing as to the wealth and prosperity of a country, except as they also prove a flourishing condition of Agriculture associated with them somewhere, and giving them its support.

The great pecuniary pressure from which we are not, even now, recovered, began when men, leaving the quiet pursuits of rural life, rushed in great numbers into the towns and cities for the purpose of speculation, in the insane pursuit of sudden wealth. For a time, the value of town and city property seemed marvellously increased. The growing wealth of the distempered inhabitants was reckoned by millions. A few years have stripped off the glowing drapery from the bloated carcass; society seems now to be returning to its natural healthy proportions; and the general conspiracy against the universal law of our being, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread," is about to be dissolved. These things are of the current history of the times, of which all are aware.

On the other hand, a description of a country enjoying the advantage of improved Husbandry is the picture of wealth and happiness. Hear the description of National prosperity drawn by the pen of Inspiration; "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our sons may be as corner stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case."

By what kind of Legerdemain or Witchery is it that labor, universally indispensable to every form of well-being, comes to be regarded disreputable? Agriculture, the most ancient, honorable, and independent form of it, suffers the severest proscription. Many a youth that now hears me, would positively be ashamed to be seen working in the fields. In our large cities, hundreds are congregated, without employment, and often without bread, while millions of acres of the most fertile land on earth remain unoccupied. If a farmer advertises for extra labor, with difficulty he obtains a reluctant offer; while an under clerkship in a miserable druntery would be caught at with avidity. A merchant in one of the northern cities advertised for a clerk; on the first morning of its appearance, he had over sixty applications. Sad indication! Look at the young men in some of our towns and villages; so restless and eager apparently for something to do, that even the chairs kept in the stores have to be spiked and nailed, and sheathed in iron, to protect them from their busy pen-knives; and a fresh lot of cedar, such as an old awning frame, or a sign post, taken down, is an acquisition worthy almost of an auctioneer's advertisement and sales. Pass through the streets of some of these towns—you will see groups of idlers

mounted upon empty boxes, drumming with the heels of their boots, lounging about the doors of drinking establishments, whistling and manufacturing tobacco juice or puffing the fumes of a cigar, retailing the latest scandal, conning some new joke, discussing affairs of State, and all other subjects but what concern them, what suits their genius or station, and what they might do to promote their own true welfare and that of their country. While affairs of national policy embarrass the most profound and thoughtful statesman, these discover, as if by intuition, in some egregious folly of the President, or glaring error of Congress, a ready solution of all pecuniary difficulties, the cause unmasked why employment is so scanty, money so scarce, and the times so hard; at the same time, perhaps, there are hundreds of unoccupied acres within a mile of them, whole trades either wanting in the community, or scantily filled, the farmer's fields over-run with grass and weeds, crops wasting on the ground for want of more labor to gather the exuberant production, the market utterly unprovided with what is of daily use and would command ready money; yet all this herd of idlers desiring, or professing to desire, that they might be prosperous and happy! If any new improvement in agriculture, the arts, or any other form of industry, claims attention, they will discourse eloquently about Humsugs, and with all the prudence of a sage and the sagacity of a philosopher, condemn it untried. For my part, I think it were better to be humbugged, now and then, in the attempt to be, or to do, something, than to consume a life in utter worthlessness, never attaining to the dignity even of a decent humping themselves. I have no words to express my utter contempt and abhorrence of such a character. The vagrant, idle, worthless person, consuming much and producing nothing, if he had his desert, would be scourged, naked and hungry, through the world, at the tail of an ass, whose grade he falls below.

But to induce men to engage in some employment is not the only difficulty. Those who make agriculture their profession, and expect to live by it, are, with difficulty persuaded to make any improvement. Now, this is surprising. It is admitted, every where, that whatever is worth being done, is worthy of being well done. Why not agriculture, "the most natural occupation of man, and the right arm of the Commonwealth?" Those engaged in this pursuit are keen enough to discover and correct a failure or an error in certain stages of their business. If their factor should dispose of their crop at half a cent less in the pound, or ten cents in the bushel, than the market price, the fact would at once be seen, the loss felt, and the cause removed. Why scrupulous and vigilant here; and yet regardless of the domestic market? Regardless of the modes of production and of consumption, of rearing, feeding, and fattening domestic animals; and of rendering all the expenses of your establishment as little as possible, and the productions as great, and as available as possible, to every economical use?

The bare fact, that farmers generally are without thought on this subject, is sufficient to indicate that they are liable to unknown waste, and to great losses. Will any branch of industry, any system of means regulate itself? Is success to be reached without care, without skill? That Farmers, in this part of the country, as a body, are not seeking improvement, is too obvious to be denied.

In other trades, the skillful laborer will convert the annual surplus he gains into the means of improving his modes of business and increasing his production. As he soon gets his business sufficiently extended, for convenience and the most economical arrangements, this whole surplus, with all the lights of experience, aided by the suggestions of a fruitful and excited invention, is employed in rendering economy complete, in introducing the most exact results of enlightened skill into every process and part of his profession. This is wise. But what is the Farmer's course. If he makes a little money, his first course probably will be, to extend his business;—he buys more land and negroes, without enquiring, perhaps, whether this procedure may not add to his cares and his expenses, unmitigated by a proportionate increase of his income. If his business, however, is sufficiently extensive; i.e. the number of acres and of hands sufficient to answer his views, then his surplus he will invest almost invariably in something else besides his farm. It does not occur to one in a thousand, scarcely, that his surplus might be judiciously invested in a better farming implement, better stock, better buildings, experiments on soils, manures, grains, grasses, esculent roots; experiments to remedy imperfections or remove obstacles to plans already in use, or to render them more efficient. Nay, he will not be at the small trouble or expense of procuring the recorded results of the experiments of others; nor of recording and calculating his own; nor of possessing himself even of the current information circulated among enlightened men of his own profession, in his own country! What would have been the state of the sciences and of the arts, at this day, if those employed in them had pursued a similar course?

There is no truth in Agriculture better established than this, that the greater the outlay, judiciously applied to improve the fertility and productiveness of land, the greater the proportionate profit on a given amount of the capital. Yet who acts on this principle?

To use the words of a celebrated financier, our farmer who has made a little money, buys more land, when he ought to buy more manure; or puts out his money into some joint stock company to convert sunshine into moonshine; or else he buys shares in some gold mine, or lead mine. Rely upon it, our richest mine is the barn yard; and whatever temptations stocks or shares may offer, the best investment for a Farmer is live-stock and plough-shares. The apathy of the southern planter is truly surpr-

prising. He, of all others, occupies a position which, if any thing can, should rouse him to consider the requirements of his profession.

His circumstances are in the highest degree complicated and critical, and involves the greatest difficulty and responsibility. The general occupation of the southern and south-western States, that which employs the greatest number and the greatest wealth is, and must be agriculture. The planter must, of necessity therefore, exert a controlling influence on whatever of weal or of woe may occur, either to his own class, or to the commonwealth.

A single product, among many, to which his soil is adapted—cotton, is so important to the pursuits and enjoyments of mankind, as to have already given direction to the industry and capital of the world.— Providence has placed under his control a laboring population, an entire class, whose proper management, so as to fulfil all its conditions, is itself a profound and difficult science; with whom a less exact economy is inevitable than is attained without trouble where the laborer's compensation depends on his personal care, skill and diligence; a population who, though owned in great numbers, and thus constituting the material and semblance of wealth, may be so managed as to bring about an unperceived and gradual, but certain, impoverishment of their owner. Over these by the structure of society, he is at once constituted Protector, Lawgiver, Judge, Physician, and Governor; and under instant and daily need of all the high qualities pertaining to these relations, if he would secure his own honor, interest and happiness, or any other of the ends of his calling. As yet no sufficient and general analysis of his soils has been made, that he is not fully acquainted with their adaptations to their wants.

Of the improvements in agriculture made in other places, he is not able, if he wished, fully to avail himself; because his product, his soil, his climate, every thing is peculiar; and his climate is obtained as it is, and is general and enlightened system of improvement, adapted to his own region and circumstances, is yet begun. No nucleus exists, at least in Alabama, (but I trust, this remark will be soon wiped away,) around which such a system might be formed. No advantages offered to enquiry or experiment. There are no means of concentrating and combining for general utility, even the few truths which individual experience has elicited. He plods on, a blind captive to the usages of his predecessors, the propriety of which he does not take the trouble to consider. He has no help from his government, and is dependent for himself; but commits all to an Overseer, who much needs instruction and management, and the laborers committed to his care.

Yet he grows rich, in numerous instances, he owes, not so much to his own efforts, the amenity of his climate, and the exuberant fertility of his soil, the accumulated alluvium of ages; which of course, cannot always last. Even in the present state of agriculture, such are the extraordinary advantages bestowed by Providence, it is probable that the next generation of men, inhabiting the cotton growing States, will be the richest generation of men upon the face of the earth. The transfer of all this wealth and power into the hands of that generation will be a serious contingency; for which the interests of the world demand that a suitable preparation should be made. The sons will inherit, indeed, the property and the ease which their fathers had procured for them; but, for any influences at present exerted, will they probably inherit their fathers' industry, business-habits, self-control, economy, prodence, and simple manners?

Experiments for the improvement of Agriculture, as they require, when conducted to the best advantage, considerable surplus wealth, much time, patience, and accuracy, and the highest qualities of intelligence; and as, when successful, they issue in the most momentous results, are worthy the first efforts of genius, and the highest aspiration of patriotism.

No improvements are made without experiments. It is true, they are not absolutely confined to the rich. There is even an advantage, when practical men of limited means, who live by the returns of their labor, can be induced to try them. These will always make them on a plan in which failure will not be injurious, and success will be universally beneficial; because the poorest may copy out the processes and realize the results. But it is a duty especially incumbent on planters of substantial independence. Some experiments, of course, will be failures; and such are able to hazard something. The fear of being thought visionary, may deter men from a course of experimenting.

And what if the imputation should actually be made? That is what has happened to every individual who has devoted himself to the enlargement of the boundaries of knowledge. But even visionary schemes are a more deserving class of men than those who will attempt no improvement. For, from the results which they reach, though useless to themselves, wise and practical men will derive important hints; and thus, incidentally, they do good; while, as they never set out to get rich, their failure is the less disappointment to them, and they do not need our pity.

I must not be met here, by the insane outcry against "book-farming," and against science as useless to agriculture. I wish not to argue the question on general principles, with this class of objectors. I will advert to facts too stubborn to be overlooked, to facts too near the cotton planter's interests and feelings to be disregarded, or overlooked.

Every planter knows something of the depredations of the "Lice,"—the little insect that preys upon the cotton when very young, in the spring. Another familiar enemy is the worm that perforates the boll in August. Either of these is sufficiently injurious alone; and sometimes they are both, in their seasons, propagated and carried through their trans-