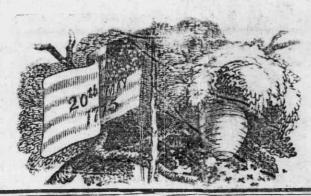
Mecklenburg



Jeffersonian.

"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.

VOLUME 4.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 9, 1845.

NUMBER 208.

MecklenburgJeffersonian, EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers et TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid. Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five ents for each continuance. A considerable reducion will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for office. We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEX-

ANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County

We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk f Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRA-HAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845.

Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of hand County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.

February 7, 1845.

We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a date at the next August election for the Office of Clerk Mecklenburg County Court.

sq, a condidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court Union county, at the next August election. March 7, 1845. Ve are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEM,

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON

MONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior of Union county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, q, a candidate at the next August election, for the office

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel-formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in anrouncing to his friends and the public that he con-TAILORING BUSINESS

satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flutters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction. Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845.

Of past favors he is not forgetful ;- and, from the

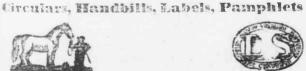
ROBE B CO.

THE Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice cheap Orders for printing





Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be ande if the work is not correctly done. Charlotte. N. C., April 18, 1845.

OTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Tayor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to ne in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their lues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte. R. G. ALLISON.

Charlotte Drug Store.

PAIN'TS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRU-MENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFEC-TIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medi- change for work, at the market price. cines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the

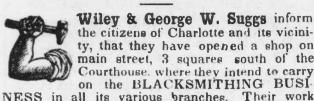
Orders from a distance will receive prompt Druggist.

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous pub-lic for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for inding, at the market price. December 9, 1843

BLACESMITHIEG.



NESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, cash, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work. Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAP-POLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by cash or Note. Those having claims will present them forthwith. J. M. HAPPOLDT, M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845.

TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS. Providence. January, 1845

Just to Hand! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.



EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentle-WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Dreast Pins; Fingenuine silver table and tea Spoons-German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit

do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see. All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER. March 28, 1845.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY A BRIECH BOSO

HE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

aedicoures and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMBRY

ill of which are Fresh and Genuine, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Pur-

chasers will here find all the new and approved Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has

the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention. WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845.



lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly

and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the JUTRECEIVED, the best assorted regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.— Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in ex-

Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845.

State of N. Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly. Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, c. M. S. C.



Agricultural.

Delivered by Rev. A. WHYTE before the Indian Land Agricultural Society, November 14, 1844. [Published by request of the Society.]

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: The spectacle presented to day, being one of an unusual character, has drawn together a large and respectable assembly. When engaged in the performance of any laudable undertaking, or in the prosecution of are not all equally important to our well being - body or of mind. There is less temptation connectany important enterprize, it is encouraging to meet We might better spare a limb than to suffer the bolled with this occupation than with others, especially the smiles and approbation of those whom we es. dy, upon which all the limbs are dependant for life. with those, where men depend upon their wits or teem and highly prize It is therefore, with much to sicken and die. Let no invidious comparisons upon speculation for a livelihood. It is also in gesatisfaction, at the celebration of the first Annual then, be instituted between the different professions neral a sure mode of subsistence; for with prudence, Fair, of the " Indian Land Agricultural Society," we witness such an assemblage, and hail the pres ence of so many of our fellow-citizens, as indica tive of interest taken in our association, and regard it as an omen for good. In the farther prosecution of the business of the day, it devolves upon the speaker to submit a few remarks for the consideration of the members of the Society, and while perthe patience and attention of the assembly.

Friends and Fellow members of this Association: Permit me in the outset, to congratulate the Association, on the success which has attended our ex periment. Twelve months ago, a few spirited individuals in this vicinity, foreseeing the consequences of the present mode of cultivating the soil, resolved. if possible, to awaken the attention of the community. They saw the great business of agriculture, mast now consist in renovating and reclaiming an exhausted and impoverished soil, in such a manner as to produce the greatest possible profit, with the least possible expense. They saw, that the method adopted, was to cultivate that kind of crop, which gave temporarily, the most profitable return, even though it exhausted and impoverished the soil: and as a consequence of this mode of culture, a field naturally fertile soon became exhausted, was thrown Stating Ladies and Gentie
se Gold and Silver LEVER was, that many were exclaiming against the barren his country, rejoiced in the opportunity of mingling less room for bribery and corruption, and the higher ness of the soil, and leaving the place of their nativity, and the home of their fathers, to seek an asylum, ger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; and gain a livelihood in the far west.

> To counteract, in some degree, such evils, it was proposed to form an Association, for the purpose of diffusing information and encouraging and stimulating one another. The object of the Association is to increase the pleasures and profits of rural labor -to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge, and by concentrating our energies, to give them greater effect, in advancing the public good.

Agriculture is the art of cultivating the earth in such a manner as to cause it to produce in the greatest plenty and perfection, those vegetables which are useful to man, and to the animals which he has sub jected to his dominion. It is the basis of all other arts, and in all countries coeval with the first dawn of civilization: "Without agriculture, mankin would be savages, thinly scattered through intermi nable forests, with no other habitations than caverns or huts, more rude and inconvenient, than the most ordinary hovel of the modern cultivator.

Agriculture is therefore the great business of our country. It feeds us and furnishes the materials for our clothing-it gives employment to five sixths of our population—it is the primary source of indi vidual and national wealth-it is the nursing moth er of manufactures and commerce and is essential considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in to national independence. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce stand together, " but they stand ogether like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is Agriculture.'

To defend at length, before the present audience. he importance and respectability of rural employ ments, would be deemed a work of supererogation Composed as this assembly is, in part, of those who are practically employed in the cultivation of the soil, and who by the sweat of the brow, provide a livelihood for themselves and dependents-in part ces to the citizens of Charlotte by those who are immediately connected with such. and its vicinity, that he has and of those who are looking forward to this as their opened a shop in the room future employment, it would seem unnecessary to offer a single remark. Yet there are in all assemblies, and in every community, some who, through immaturity of judgment, or imperfections of education, regard the farming interest, as occupying a lower grade, when compared with the clerical-the healing-or the legal departments In general, time will cure the erroneous notions imbibed from thoughtless and aspiring mothers; and age and ex perience will correct the errors of Academics, and boarding school misses. But such teaching and corner and address-facility in conversation and a more attractive garb, (all which are captivating to the views. And indeed it cannot be denied, that we ne study of the constitution and laws of our country. and do not even keep pace with the events of the day. Hence those who are in advance, are too apt to associate with this deficiency, the profession itself. But such an inference is unfair indeed, for by this rule, it would be easy to degrade the vocation of the lawyer, the physician and the minister of religion, for in all these the unworthy are sometimes found. These professions are honorable and useful; but still are not to be exalted above the tillage of the soil They are connected with the miseries and misfortunes of men, rather than with the pleasures of soup on Monday of each regular term of the Superior evils, is the province of the physician. Through cieties We are creatures of impulse, and are easi their example. This is altogether wrong. But J. B. KERR, Clk. I the lapsed state of man, and the merciful interposi- ly stimulated by the success of others. But more let it be said to the credit of the rich in our bounds,

tion of Divine goodness proposing restoration, there is a call for the messenger of Truth, to declare the plan of salvation, and exhort sinners to repentence; and through the imperfection and corruption of na ture, controversies will ariss, - the stronger impes- effort, to equal if not surpass others. Because our ing upon the weak, rendering necessary the services of the advocate to defend and plead the cause of the

These professions then, are to the community. what the parts of the body are to the animal system. may regard agriculture. mechanics and manufac- impoverished soil, produce the same results. tures, as constituting the body, the seat of nourishment of vigor and of life Though reciprocally could live, without the aid of the limbs. So in soficial to each—they are all beneficial to each—they consequently it is opposed to pauperism and crime, are all necessary to social and refined life; yet they which are usually the fruits of indolent habits of ment of the agriculturist. Let the cultivator of the soil cease his labor, and the merchant must forsake turer his looms-the physician his profession and reason to count upon the blessing of Providence, the advocate his office.

to us, as manifestly the primary employment of man, forming this duty, he would affectionately bespeak who was "placed in the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it," and it comes down to us commen us tain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling ded by the example of the honorable of the earth, our hearts with food and gladness." The inspired and sanctioned by the historians of all ages, as necessarily connected with the civilization and refinement of the human race.

- (and who does not admire the character and en- latness. They drop upon the passures of the wild forgotten, and whose career presents the brightest they also sing." example of true glory, recorded in ancient or mo dern history-in Washington, his admirers behold safeguard we have, for the permanence and perpeout as useless, and another one added. This again one who was "impatient to retire from the toils of tuity of our republican institutions, is found in the by the heavy draught made upon it, had soon every war and the cares of State, to betake himself to the agricultural part of the community. Here, where particle of fertility extracted, and was also thrown pure and unalloyed joys of rural life." Jefferson, every man is the owner of his own farm, and where away as worthless. The consequence of all this, whose fame is identified with the independence of the rights of primogeniture are not known, there is the avocations of the farm with the empote of polite literature. Madison, whose "monument is found in ter will be the intelligence and independence of the the matchless constitution he contributed to form. and which he administered in peace and in war, was influence in perpetuating the institutions of his counalways anxious to retire to the mellow pursuits of agriculture, as the most congenial in their influence, upon the profound and classic efforts of his unrival led pen" Monroe, who fought in both wars for the maintenance of his country's independence-the Hero of New Orleans, whose fame will live while the father of waters rolls on to the ocean-the vene rated victor of Tippecanoe and the Thames, whose patriotic policy founded, and whose skilful valor de fended the vast North-west-the eloquent Orator of he. West, now reposing on his laurels, in the shades of Ashland, and the distinguished statesman of Fort Hill, the Palinarus of S. C., in tempestuous times, orn from retirement at his country's call-all exhibit the tenacity with which wise and enlightened men, will cling to their native soil.

The question then comes up, what is to be done for a country, exhausted and impoverished, by bad cultivation? Or what can reasonably be expected of Agricultural Societies and Associations? Why the same may be expected here as elsewhere, if we adopt the same or a similar course. Our lands are not so far reduced, as in many places, where by judicious culture, they have been reclaimed from waste, and from a state of sterility have become fruit. ful, or from a state of comparative barrenness have been made to yield twenty or thirty fold. We are all convinced of the bad tendency of the present mode of culture, and all reflecting persons are convinced that we must give up the cultivation of cot ton as the great means of subsistence. It is utterly with those who are blessed with a more fruitful soil, and more genial clime.

While we all know this much, we are not all qually well informed, as to what can be done, even in the raising of our great staple; nor how it is to be accomplished Nor are we so utopian as to maintain, that agricultural associations will have a talismanic effect. All that we propose to do, is to pursue that course which is pursued in almost every other vocation-to unite our efforts, and leave to time the development of all the advantages. It is by concentrating our efforts, and diffusing useful information, we hope to benefit ourselves Instead of the farmer's working at random, or by such aids as his own individual experience suggests, let his knowledge be enlarged and his information extended by rection often come too late. They have learned to interchange of opinions, and intercourse with othconnect with the learned professions, an ease of man- ers in the same pursuit. "If (to borrow the words of another.) in accomplishing other great ends of interest to the community, it has been found highly youthful mind.) and therefore, to associate with the useful, to concentrate into a common stock. all the cultivation of the soil, low thoughts and narrow particular knowlede that can be collected, to serve as a fund, from which those who wish to profit may glect too much the cultivation of the mind—the draw—if the man of science has his institute where he is aided in his researches, by the labors and talents of his associates-if the merchant has his board of commerce, where all matters pertaining to ais calling are watched over and perfected-if the manufacturer by a home league studies to subserve his particular interest, why should the agriculturist. without whose labor none other could exist, and whose occupation is paramount to all, omit to ob tain like results in a similar manner?

than this; we are rational creatures, and having a luty to discharge, both on our own account, and on he account of our fellow men, self-interest and a sense of duty, will prompt to make every laudable fathers and grandfathers did well, is that a reason why we should be content with doing nothing more than they did? They did well, when the land was fresh and their wants few; and we would do well to imitate their economy and frugality. But They tend to the symmetry and completion. We the same amount of labour now, will not, with our

State Departmen

An improved state of agriculture is not only necessary in order to comfortable subsistence and inbeneficial to each other, the limbs would perish dependence; but it tends to promote intellectual and without the support of the body, while the body | moral improvement, and to lessen the evils of pauperism and crime. The tendency of agriculture is ciety, the different professions are reciprocally bene to call into active operation the energies of man, of society, especially to the detriment and disparage- | economy and discretion, and an ordinary degree of labour, we have reason to look for a suitable return. Providence has certainly ordained, that the earth is his counter—the mechanic his shop—the manufac to yield to man a subsistence, and hence there is where the line of duty is observed. He who has The cultivation of the soil comes recommended promised, that, " while the earth remaineth, seed time and harvest shall not cease." has not left himself without with ss in that he did good and "gave penman, meditating on this subject, breaks forth in rapturous strains, "Thou visitest the earth and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it, with the river of But it is not necessary to refer to antiquity, nor God, which is full of water; thou preparest them travel to foreign lands, for examples of devotion to coin, when thou hast so provided for it. Thou husbandry, on the part of the wise and distinguish. waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest ed of the earth. We have examples of our own, the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with show calculated to eatisfy all the varieties of taste which lets, thou blessest the springing thereof; thou crowprevail among us. The admirers of Washington, nest the year with thy goodness; and thy paths drop vy the fame of the father of this country?) - Wash. erness; and the little nills rejoice on every side. ington, the Cincinnatus of America, whose name | The pastures are clothed with flocks; the vallies will be cherished, when the heroes of antiquity are also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy,

I need not say to this assembly that the strongest the condition of agricultural improvement, the greaagriculturist; and the stronger his inclination and his The farmers of our country will not be the first to yield to the blandishments of power-to lay aside republican habits, and to yield to the enervating influence of extravagance, dissipation and fash.

The question then arises, what is to be done, in order to improve our waste lands, and cause them to return an equivalent for the labour expended upon them? You all know, as well as I, what is to be done, in order to this You all know, that we commit a greaterror by cultivating too much land -that we have failed in cultivating the grass s and alternating crops. We have neglected the preparation of manures-the draining of lands when necessary-the cultivation of the different kinds of roots and due attention to farm stock. But these things I shall pass. There are certain qualities, or certain qualifications, which pertain to every farmer, without which these would be but partially beneficial. To enumerate some of these, would perhaps better comport with the avocations of the speaker. I In the first place, it is necessary that the far-

mer be industrious A slothful, and at the same time a successful farmer, is of so rare occurrence, that the idea prevails, that they are not to be found in one and the same person. A master hand at description, has drawn this picture of the farm of the sluggard - I went by the field of the slothful and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding. And it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the the stone wall out of the question, it is idle to talk of competing thereof was broken down. This I saw, and considered it well; I looked upon it and received instruction. Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep; so shall thy poverty come as one that travaileth, and thy want as an armed man." The industrious farmer is one who improves to the best advantage, all his time, and perseveres in his labours; undertaking just so much as he can accomplish-always managing his business in such a way as to reserve some time for relaxation-for the improvement of his mind and the society of his friends. In order to this, he will not defer till to-morrow, that which should be done to-

2. Another thing to be attended to by farmers. besides industry and skill in the management of their farins, is economy in their expenditures. By economy. I do not mean, that closeness, or penuriousness, which is opposed to all improvement, and which disqualifies from being a good neighbour, or a useful citizen. But what I intend by it is, the art of knowing how to husband both time and money, or the art of knowing what is useful and necessary, and what not. When to expend and when to withhold expenses. The farmer should so supervise his affairs, that as little as possible go to waste, and that no more be expended, than can be provided for, by the fruit of his labor. In some sections of our country, great inconvenience arises, and damage accrues, from slavery to fashion and evil example. Some, whose circumstances admit of it, are lavish in their expenditures and liberal in their entertainments, which has a most pernicious influence upon others. Extravagance on the part of one, usually leads to extravagance on the part of others, Where too much time therefore is not consumed until the whole community, to some extent, become -where too much expense is not incurred -where infected. People in moderate circumstances, and the shadow is not grasped for the substance, and who can least afford it, are the most apt to ape the ciety. By the introduction of sin into the world, where a passion for extended improvements does not practices of the affluent. If the rich dress extravadisease and death have found their way into our outstrip and leave common sense behind, we may gantly-entertain liberally, or have ostly and splen-N. B. Hercaster, the State Docket will be taken midst. To avert and mitigate in some degree, these expect to derive much benefit from Agricultural So did funerals, we are all too ready to be insected by