

"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 5,3

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 30, 1845.

NUMBER 211.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at **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 cents for each continuance.** A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

- We are authorized to announce **CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te
- We are authorized to announce **BRADLEY OATES** as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te
- We are authorized to announce **ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te
- We are authorized to announce **HUGH F. MCKNIGHT, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te
- We are authorized to announce **W. KERR REID**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te
- We are authorized to announce **W. H. SIMPSON, Esq.**, a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior court of this county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99-te
- We are authorized to announce **MILAS M. LEMMONS**, a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99-te
- We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH T. DRAFFIN, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1845. 202, te

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that they have opened a shop on Main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the **BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS** 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 proportion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92-my

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business. Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has his office practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204 1 year

Notice.

All those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen A. Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.
C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr. Executors.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, 62-
May 27, 1845.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respect fully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

State of North Carolina. UNION COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne, Wm. Godfrey and others. Sei Fa to subject Real Estate.—Justice's Judgment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, dec'd.) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd.) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to show cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.
Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.
7-5w. \$7. HUGH STEWART, c. c. c.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1845

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTORY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.** ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Physicians, 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 usual time.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES, Druggist.
59-f
May, 3, 1844

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.— The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, \$125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationery. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT,
200 31—afterwards 11ml.
Feb. 4th, 1845.

New and Handsome SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a **RICH STOCK OF SPRING GOODS** of ALL QUALITIES VARIETIES AND PRICES.
which we intend to sell low for CASH. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.
BREM & ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 1845. 37

Just to Hand!
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.
EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine 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. 202 P

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. UNION COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, vs. David A. Covington and others.
PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.
7-5w. HUGH STEWART, c. c. c.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public 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 binding, at the market price.
December 9, 1843. 39a

PRINTING.

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
Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets, Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.
LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

John B. Adderton, vs. Emeline Adderton.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.
Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.
\$ 3m—fee \$10. **ANDREW HUNT, c. s. c. d.**

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of **MEDICINES** and other articles, comprising new and fashionable **PERFUMERY**, all of which are **Fresh and Genuine**, and will be sold as low as can be procured. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.
Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in 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. 202 P



AGRICULTURAL.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENDELTON. REPORT
Of the Committee on FARMS, made to the Society on the 10th Oct., 1844.
MR. THOMAS M. SLOAN'S FARM.

The Committee commenced their operations by visiting the farm of Mr. Thomas M. Sloan on the 16th Sept. This farm consists of about one hundred and thirty acres of low grounds, on the Seneca river, and as much, or a greater number of acres of good upland. It has always been regarded as one of very great value, not only by reason of the great natural fertility, but also durability of its low grounds.
The Committee have not been able to decide upon its present, compared with its former, productive powers; but judging from the evidence presented to them, by the heavy crop of corn and pea viny upon the land, they are of opinion that the management of the proprietor has been at least such as to enable him to reap a rapid succession of abundant crops for the last twenty years, without materially impairing its value.
This, however, is only applicable to the low grounds: the upland fields have not fared so well. Either by reason of a too rapid succession of tillage crops, or by the total neglect of guard drains, or in all probability both, a portion of the upland fields has shared, to some extent, the fate so commonly attendant upon our agricultural operations, of being washed into gullies, and otherwise materially impoverished.
The Committee were gratified to discover that Mr. Sloan has become fully awakened to the importance of the subject; has recently constructed several guard drains by way of experiment; and seems determined to extend them as far as may seem necessary to the safety of his upland fields.
So far as his uplands are concerned, the proprietor has adopted a rotation consisting of a tillage crop and small grain alternately. On the low grounds, he informed us he was in the habit of cultivating two successive tillage crops, and every third year a crop of small grain.
Mr. Sloan regards the Pea crop as one of very great value. We found it co extensive with his entire corn crop; and although large quantities are gathered annually as provender for stock, yet a still greater quantity must necessarily be returned to the soil, and to this, as a principal cause, the Committee are disposed to ascribe the durability of these low grounds, together with that of several other farms, similar in all respects to the one under consideration.
The crop on this farm was good throughout, and consisted of an equal number of acres of corn and cotton. The quantity to the hand, was fourteen acres, exclusive of small grain.
The wheat crop was said to be good, and far beyond the quantity required for domestic consumption. The hogs were very fine, principally of the Berkshire breed. The cattle were not seen by the Committee. The farm houses, consisting of stables, corn cribs, cow houses, et cetera, were very good, and the horses in good condition.
The last object to which the attention of the Committee was directed, was an excellent grist Mill, a very superior Thrashing machine, a Cotton gin, a Cutting machine, a Corn sheller, and a Corn crusher, all under one roof, and capable of being employed at the same time, or separately, as desired.
The Committee were much pleased with this extraordinary combination of mechanical and laboring operations. They regard this establishment not only as one of great convenience but of profit also.
In conclusion, the Committee, after all they have seen on this farm, have come to the conclusion, that Mr. Sloan is a successful planter. And from the amount of old corn, and other evidences of abundance which every where met the eye, they have no

doubt but that if famine should desolate our fair country in his day, he will be one of the last survivors

MR. ROBERT A. MAXWELL'S FARM.

This farm, like the preceding, is one of very great value, consisting of extensive low grounds, of remarkable fertility, and of a still larger amount of upland. The low lands were exclusively appropriated to the culture of corn, intermixed with peas, and the uplands to the cotton crop.

The Committee have no data on which to base a calculation as to whether this farm has improved or degenerated. But from the acknowledgment of the proprietor, that his operations, especially on his low grounds, had not been governed by any regularly established rotation, the Committee are disposed to infer, notwithstanding the crop was highly superior throughout, that his efforts heretofore have been directed more towards the maintenance of its general productive powers, than to any great improvement of them. Necessity is a stern law, and one whose requisitions are most commonly complied with.— But a habitual reliance upon resources that never fail, and never deceive us, is apt to lull the mind into a state of apathy, if not false security, which can not fail to retard our progress in the prosecution of agricultural enterprises and improvements.

The Committee are firmly of the opinion, that after witnessing the low grounds, not only on Mr. Maxwell's farm, but also those on the other river farms which they have examined, and with a full knowledge of their great recuperative powers, that the adoption of a more lenient rotation, in connection with other auxiliary means, would refresh and enrich the low grounds rapidly, and at the same time increase the annual profits of the planter.

The Committee were gratified to discover that the proprietor, as if sensible of the importance of this policy, had under way an experiment with the red clover, covering an area of thirty acres, and intended on due time to be given to the land, which though unpromising by reason of the extraordinary drought that had afflicted the country during the latter part of the season, may, nevertheless, under more favorable circumstances, prove a source of interest as well as profit to the owner.

The Committee were also informed by Mr. Maxwell of an experiment, the result of which when completed, he has promised to lay before the Society, that will no doubt prove a source of interest as well as of instruction, to all who are interested in the important business of reclaiming waste and worn out lands. This experiment was made upon a field thickly set with sedge grass, which was first turned in, and will be followed this year; with a crop of rye, to be also given to the land, with peas, to be in due time applied in the same way.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to an experiment at manuring a very exhausted piece of land with leaves spread upon the surface and ploughed in, with a spade full of swamp mud to each hill. The result when compared with a portion of the same field not thus manured, was said to be the difference between an ear and a nubbin. But as Mr. Maxwell has furnished a reply to the interrogatories addressed to the several competitors, in which this experiment will be fully detailed, the Committee decline offering any further observations on the subject.

In the cultivation of the uplands upon this farm, which are exclusively appropriated to cotton, the proprietor has illustrated in a very satisfactory and convincing manner, the advantages of horizontal ploughing, or that near approach to it, which provides that each furrow shall convey away its own superabundance of water, and yet so gently as to leave the soil behind.

This object has been fully accomplished by Mr. Maxwell, with the exception of a few points, throughout the cotton crop of more than one hundred acres. And although a considerable portion of these lands have been in cultivation for many years, and some of them consist of steep hill sides, yet no gullies were seen by the Committee, or other proof of material injury from washing away of the soil. In the business of guard drains, Mr. Maxwell has not yet embarked. But so thoroughly has he become convinced of their indispensable importance, that we have reason to expect that by the next anniversary of our Society, through a combination of guard drains and intermediate horizontal culture, this farm will exhibit the most unquestionable proofs of refined agricultural operations.

As to manuring on this farm, the quantity made, and the manner of making and applying it, the Committee beg leave to refer to the reply to the interrogatories.

The stock of horses exhibited to the Committee were of good quality, though not in fine condition, owing no doubt to the fact that the proprietor assigns a greater number of acres to each horse than is usually done. The cattle were very fine and of improved breed. The hogs were also highly superior, and generally of the Berkshire breed. And here the Committee beg leave to state a fact which has a material bearing upon the relative merits of the Berkshire and the original stock of the country, (alias land pikes.) A lot of the common stock, some eight or ten in number, about equal in age, and reared under equally favorable circumstances, with a much larger lot of Berkshires, were closely observed by the Committee; the contrast was most disparaging to the native breed; they were not only much smaller, but evidently much less thrifty.

As to the agricultural implements on this farm, they were sufficiently numerous and of good quality, and the same merit was due to the negro and other farm houses, with but few exceptions.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN'S FARM.

The Committee next proceeded, to examine the farm of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, and although it may be truly said that nature has done much for it, yet to its proprietor clearly belongs the merit of very superior management.

Acting upon the theory, that lands possessing the greatest natural fertility, must ultimately become exhausted by a too rapid succession of tillage crops without some adequate return; and from the destructive effects of washing rains, Mr. Calhoun seems to have found a resource for the former, in the cultivation of the pea crop, and for the latter in the application of the guard drains to his upland fields, evidently equal to the necessities of his position in both respects.

The Committee are of opinion, that the evil of

greatest magnitude, and the one which more than all others combined, tends to frustrate our agricultural operations, and impoverish our fields, is that which we suffer from heavy falls of rain, and the consequent washing of our lands. It is true that tillage does its part, especially when unconnected with a rotation of crops, tending to give rest, and impart refreshment to the soil. But compared with the other mischief, it is but as the drop in the bucket. To this, as a principal cause, is to be ascribed the almost incalculable amount of worn out and waste lands, and yawning gullies, which disgrace and disgrace almost every farm that meets our eye throughout our country. It is this ruinous tendency, unchecked by a single contrivance, but as tamely submitted to as if it were one of the irresistible decrees of destiny, which has led to the suicidal policy of abandoning fields as soon as their original fertility became exhausted, and felling the forest in search of the means of further subsistence; and finally it is this which has caused so many thousands of our countrymen to exchange "their own their native land," with all its tender endearments, for the toils, privations and dangers of our western frontier.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, the Committee were both gratified and instructed by the extraordinary management of Mr. Calhoun, by which, through the instrumentality of guard drains on all his upland fields, placed at such distances apart, and graded in such strict conformity to hydrostatic principles, that his upland fields, even those of the greatest declivity, have sustained almost as little injury from the heaviest falls of rain, as the rich low lands at their base.

The Committee are aware that such a statement is likely to be regarded as the offspring of that enthusiasm in reference to agricultural enterprises and improvements, which well directed experiments too often prove to be fallacious. But regarding the farm of Mr. Calhoun as the first, if not the only one, in this section of our country, upon which this policy has been fully illustrated, and as furnishing proof approaching to mathematical certainty, of the facts stated by the Committee, they have deemed it a duty incumbent on them, to bring to the notice of our planters, not only the principles upon which this measure has been conducted, but also the results which have followed.

Their attention was first directed to Fort Hill, a field of about forty acres, terminating at its base on the one side, in the low grounds and connected with the uplands on the opposite side, by a depression considerably lower than its summit. This field, by reason of its descending in every direction, necessarily required to be literally belled with guard drains. Certain points appeared to have been selected, at which the water could be discharged with the greatest safety, and a series of drains were directed round the hill, with a descent just sufficient to convey away the water, and yet so gently as not to enlarge or deepen their channels. The number of these drains was made to correspond with the necessities of the field, as determined by the amount of its declivity, being more numerous and nearer each other where the descent was greatest.

The Committee were not informed as to the amount of this descent, or deviation from the horizontal line. But judging from the eye, they were supposed to equal from three to five feet in the hundred yards.

As a further measure of precaution, the intermediate drill rows were run out horizontally, or nearly so: an arrangement which, by the aid of the first great measure of safety to the soil, seemed to have enabled each furrow to retain its own water, or to have parted with it so gradually as not to leave a trace of the slightest injury.

The Committee did not learn how long this celebrated hill had been in cultivation, though appearances justify the conclusion that it must have been cleared thirty or forty years; yet, notwithstanding the soil was evidently good originally, judging from the very heavy crop of corn and pea vine now upon the land, the Committee are induced to believe its productive powers have scarcely diminished.

In other hands, or even in the hands of the proprietor himself, had the above precautionary measures been omitted, the field must ere now have exhibited in many places a series of gullies and abraded surfaces, and been destined soon to take rank with the waste and worn out lands of our country.

The remaining portion of the uplands on this farm, with the exception of various patches in the vicinity of the homestead, were appropriated to cotton. And although the greater part of them was fresh land, that had been but a few years in cultivation, yet, fully impressed with the importance of upland drains, and acting upon the policy that it were easier to prevent than to remedy an evil, a sufficient number of them to protect the lands have been already made, with the same caution, and with the same success attendant upon those on Fort Hill.

The amount of land required for these drains is very inconsiderable, and the amount of soil conveyed away through them, though comparatively small, may often be diverted, as we saw it done in several instances on Mr. Calhoun's farm, to some impoverished spot which would be improved, or to some wet depression which they would elevate and reclaim.

The low grounds on this farm were exclusively appropriated to the corn crop, intermixed with peas throughout. The corn crop was very fine, and the entire surface of the earth was covered with the most luxuriant crop of pea-vine we ever witnessed.

By reason of Mr. Calhoun's absence, the Committee are unfortunally as to his management of the pea crop, nor do they know any thing concerning his rotation of crops. But all concur in the opinion that a return annually to the soil, of the vast amount of pea-vine, on each acre of land, would amount to an adequate compensation for all that is taken from it by the corn crop.

The stock on this farm, consisting of horses, hogs and cattle, were of good blood and in fine condition. The farm houses were sufficiently numerous, and both comfortable and convenient. And this was more especially the case with the negro house, which consisted of a building of stone of superior masonry, two hundred and ten feet in length; divided into apartments, with separate fire-places, sufficiently large for all the purposes of comfort and healthful ventilation.

The Committee, in conclusion, have no hesitation in pronouncing the management upon this farm