



"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 6

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, OCTOBER 23, 1846.

NUMBER 264

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. No subscription will be discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor,) until all arrearages are 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. All Ordinary Notices exceeding six lines; Notices of Public Lectures, Assemblies, &c. and Communications recommending Candidates for Offices of profit and trust or Public Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.

Business Cards

Like the following, will be inserted one year for \$5, -if no other four lines in length.

DR. DAVID T. CALDWELL.
Office in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, second square south of the courthouse, on Main street.

BREM & ALEXANDER
Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 3 doors north of the public square, east side main street, Charlotte, N. C.

William L. Bontly,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Charlotte, N. C., Trade-Street.

June 18 266 1y

A NEW VOLUME—1846.

21000 IN PRIZES!

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE,

With More Splendid Embellishments, Greater Popularity and a larger Subscription List than any Magazine in the Country.

ELEGANT PARIS FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

The greater popularity of Graham's Magazine is a very good proof of the UNION's success in the engagement of the very best writers and artists of the highest celebrity to illustrate the work.

It is far superior to all the other periodicals in the country, and is the only one that is read by the whole tribe. The profusion of things done by "Graham" is a thing of which the whole tribe is proud.

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TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can sever us; we cannot be unmindful of the attitude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust this decision increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a higher power—that of the people; and to them we confidently appeal to act in their patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is indelibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of some thing patronage can sustain a paper in usefulness—it indeed even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded but at the enormous cost \$12,000 or \$15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published as heretofore, at \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We propose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence, may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at \$5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "Daily Union," except local advertisements. During the session of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE WEEKLY UNION. The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday, and as arranged in the past, we propose to enlarge it to nearly double its present size. We shall soon be able to give nearly every article, which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of \$2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the Weekly Union a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is indispensable.

We seize this opportunity to add that some delay has taken place in putting our paper to press, which has prevented its early delivery to our readers, and consequently circumscribed its circulation. We shall make arrangements to remedy this defect, and to obviate this objection. After the present week we trust that no complaint will be made on this subject.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER. In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "Congressional Register" to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Later arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts during the session with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY FIVE CENTS for the next session.

Postmasters are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription in money, for either the Daily Semi-weekly, or Weekly, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition they furnish us subscribers for.

The Congressional Register will be furnished them on the same terms.

Newspapers publishing our prospectus, with the notes attached, until the 1st of December next, will be entitled during the next session of Congress, to receive a copy of the Congressional Register and Tri Weekly Union.

Clubs will be furnished with
5 copies of the Daily for \$40 00
5 do Semi Weekly 20 00
10 do do 35 00
5 do Weekly 8 00
10 do do 15 00
20 do Congressional Register 10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS,
Washington, August 5 1846.

Notice.
APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for a charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Charlotte to the South Carolina line, in the direction of Camden.

Sept 4 1846.

POETRY.

From the N. O. Bulletin.
MY SISTER.

Thou art gone to the home of the blest,
Where the good and the beautiful go,
And thy spirit I know is at rest
Because you were good here below.

The grave holds that enskies so dear,
And it covers thy form from my sight,
Where thy spirit dwells while here,
With such treasure of joy and delight.

The stars in their glory look down,
On the spot where the ashes repose,
And the dew drops that fall on thy stone,
But broken the depth of my woe.

And the wind in its might passeth by,
With a mourning it sweeps o'er thy tomb
And the soft breeze utters a sigh,
As they mournfully whisper thy doom.

But the rage of the wild, bounding sea,
Seem the depth of my sorrow to tell,
Thou art gone to the home of the blest,
As they utter their gentle farewell.

Now the Sun on thy grave casts his eye,
To light my sad heart up with love,
And to tell, while thy ashes there lie,
That thy spirit is raised above.

Like you, in bright hopes, let me live,
And as was your death, let me die,
That I joyfully may receive,
My portion with you in the sky.

Thou art gone to the home of the blest,
Where the good and the beautiful go,
And now in bright mansions of rest,
Thy songs of pure joy overflow.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

So many of us are, though we hope, not the people relying themselves from their habit to attain independence on others for necessities and luxuries of life which they ought to produce at home. Canal flour is now seldom heard of in our Southern interior cities. The demand for it is supplied by an article quite as good, in flour manufactured at home, from wheat grown on our soil. So, also, with iron ore, we hope, with everything else that can be grown on Southern soil or manufactured by Southern industry. So is it already with lime as well as flour. So let it speedily become a staple as well as a luxury, for moral revolutions always proceed slowly, often only by generations with potatoes, apples, hay, beef, pork, cardings, saddles, hadda shoes, plows, hoes, spades, &c., &c., &c. year, even down to hops and ax-handles. Just to think of bringing hops from New York to the interior of Georgia, as we have known to be done, and hay from the North round the Florida Cape through the Gulf, and up the river to Tuscaloosa! why it is almost enough to make a saint swear.

Mr. Force is entitled to the thanks of every friend of the South for his effort to make us independent in the article of cheese.

CHEROKEE CHEESE.—We copy the following from the last Cosmos Journal published at Rome, Floyd county, in this State:

"We have received from Mr. R. J. Johnson a specimen of the cheese manufactured at Mr. Force's Dairy in Chatanooga County. We are a great lover of cheese, and we pronounce this most excellent, equal to any manufactured in the United States. The taste is very fine and the color exceedingly rich. Mr. Force has gone into the business upon the right principle, and will do the country much service by its introduction in our midst. The cheese is equal in every respect to the Northern, and can be made here at much less expense, as the cows almost all the year subsist entirely upon the range.—Mr. Force informs us that he will manufacture this year twelve or fifteen thousand pounds.

USE OF SALT AND LIME.

The Akron (Ohio) Democrat states that the Rev. Mr. White, of that place, in removing some potatoes, filled two barrels one of which had been used for flour, and the other for salt, from the same heap, and put them side by side, covered with the same boards. After some time, those in the salt barrel were found perfectly sound, while those in the flour barrel were all, or nearly all, rotted.

This would go to prove, what has before been asserted—that salt is, in some cases at least, beneficial in preserving potatoes from the rot after harvesting. Lime also, has been found useful for this purpose; but more experiments are needed with both, before the question of their utility can be fully settled.—Ohio Cultivator.

ALDER TEA.

The alder tea, we learn is used with great success in Chatham, as a remedy for chills and fever. The limbs with the leaves are broken up and boiled until the tea is very strong, a wine glass full of which is taken every hour. The Richmond Standard gives the following remedy: 24 grains quinine, 20 grains blue mass, 16 drops oil black pepper.—Have them made into 12 pills; take one every hour for 6 hours; the next day take the other 6 in the same way. The next day they must be taken in the absence of fever; if necessary open the bowels with a dose of calomel and castor oil.—Id.

Kindness in the heart is a gem of the first magnitude. Whoever possesses this trait, will sail smoothly over the ocean of life, leaving behind a memory that will never cease to be cherished.

SOWING WHEAT.

MR. CANAN:—On reading the abstract in the Albany Cultivator, I noticed some remarks made by a farmer of Louisville, Ky., on sowing wheat, which accords with my views and practice for several years, and as the time of sowing is near at hand, I will give you my plan; perhaps some one may be induced to try it. In the first place I sift my wheat through a coarse sand sieve, that the small and imperfect grains may be separated from the good. I then put it gently into strong lime and turn it off and throw away all that will float. The seed remain in the lime about twenty four hours, then taken out and rolled in lime. This is to prevent smut as well as to separate all imperfect grains from the good.

I prepare the land by breaking and harrowing until it is in good order, and always harrow in my seed instead of plowing, and try to get it in by the last of September or first of October, when the earth is moderately dry. The quantity I sow per acre is three gallons, (broadens) and I generally find my wheat thick enough. Although a great many of my acquaintances sow a bushel per acre, I don't know any that make better wheat than I do.

Then why all this waste of seed? Every farmer knows that a grain of wheat, if sown, will produce from ten to fifty heads, say the former, and each head forty grains (which is not extravagant) would be four hundred grains from one. Will it not grow grain will produce four hundred one bushels. But, instead of that, only about ten bushels are obtained from one sown, which is considered by the most of farmers here a very good yield per acre, which is a fact very creditable to a land to each grain sown. I think the cause lies here, that those sowing wheat in October or November, without previously breaking the land, and by the time the wheat gets up and forms a stem of five or six joints, the soil is so hard that the surface, (as soon as it takes place) the roots at the grain parts, the cold winter weather finds it with but a few short roots, and most remain so until spring, and then can only afford a few slender stalks with small stout heads, while the grain but an immature, and up immediately, and the roots first thrown out remain permanent and have time to increase their number and length, and a quantity of bales which enables it to stand the winter, and will grow off in the spring and yield a number of fine, healthy stalks with large heads full of plump grain.

When I tell some of my neighbors that shallow covered grain will stand the winter better than the covered deep, they laugh at the idea. Very well, I have succeeded well for the last seven years on the above plan, and do not feel disposed to abandon it until I find out a better.

Respectfully yours,
J. D. HAVIS.
Houston, Ga., August 19, 1846.

A PERSIAN FABLE.

A young fox asked his father if he could not teach him some trick to defeat the dog, if he fell in with them. The father had grown grey in a long life of degradation and danger, and his scars bore witness to his less honorable encounter with the faithful guardians of the household. He replied with a sigh, "After all my experience, I am forced to confess that the best trick is—to keep out of their way."

KEMEDY FOR THE CHILLS AND FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE.

Take one pint of sweet milk and one large tablespoonful of ground ginger, mixed thoroughly, and heated over the fire as warm as it can be drunk when the chill comes on or commences. Repeat the dose once or twice, if necessary, and the cure will be effected.

If the system be costive, an aperient may be necessary in order to prepare it properly for the above prescription.

HOW TO MAKE A TURKEY TENDER.

Half an hour before the bird is killed pour a glass of brandy down its throat, which produces complete intoxication, and gives the flesh of the turkey, a tenderness superior to that, which is produced by long keeping.

A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness, was addressed by the President—"Prisoner, you have been prosecuted for habitual drunkenness; what have you to plead in your defence?" "Nothing, please your honor, but an habitual thirst."

Big Apples are just now the boast of the Bostonians. One of them, grown at Woburn, Mass., measuring a foot in diameter, is supposed to be large enough for a next session. Will the modest Eve be satisfied with this trophy?

The editor of the New Haven Herald sets it down as a fact in natural history, proved by his experience for years, that when a traveller rides up to a toll gate, the keeper, if a man, invariably brings out a box or a handful of change, but if a woman, she comes out and takes the traveller's coin and then goes back for the change.

MAMMOUTH REMAINS.

In Glynn county, Geo., some valuable organic remains have been discovered. They belong to the mammoth, an extinct species of elephant.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army, before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th September.

On the 19th, Gen. Taylor arrived from Monterey, with a force of about 5000 men, and immediately commencing the city at about 1500 feet, 1000 feet from the Cathedral fort, during which he was engaged upon from its batteries, his force was organized in the Walnut Streets, 3 miles short of the city. This was the nearest position to which the army could obtain a supply of water, and he began the march of the army's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city; batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appeared to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th, short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that he sites the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two miles from commanding positions, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace. On this same morning [the 21st] the first division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or Citadel, and were supported by the 4th Regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 21st the order was given for his battery to open the Citadel and town, and immediately the first Division, with the 3d and 4th Regiments, advanced, under Col. Garland, to the heights above the cathedral and skirmish with the enemy's forces left of the city, and to press forward to the attack on the Citadel.

Maj. Kinney, Q. M. opened upon the advance, by firing a heavy fire from the first battery, and immediately engaged the streets of the city, having passed a second battery, and from the Infantry, the parapets, streets and house tops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned to the reverse side of the troops through the gate of the works, killed or disabled the artillery and infantry from it, and the building occupied by military immediately in a rear. The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st O. R. Regiments, the two former movements being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day never stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio Regiments though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defenses, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss that they had suffered, to gain any more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came on to cause a suspension of his efforts before the close of the day. The 2d 4th and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion remained the possession of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Capt. Ridgely's battery. Ten 12 pound, one 24 pound, and one howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men of prisoners. One of the 24 pounders was used against the 2d fort and delivered, with captured ammunition during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two more powder magazines which were also immediately turned against the former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. But were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defenses in the city. On the evening of the 22d, Col. Garland and his command were relieved by the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman, with the Mississippi and Tennessee Regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky Regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defenses east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who were seen to be making another assault on the night of the 22d, and retired from all his defenses to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, they were soon supported by Col. Worth's Regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bagg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and unintermitted from the streets, house tops, barricades &c. &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bagg's battery were also used with much effect in the neighborhood of the city—this engagement lasted the greater part of the day, our troops having driven the enemy's party of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defense of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had previously abandoned the city and its defenses except the main plaza, as immediately.