

Ieffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."-Madison. Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME 1,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 13, 1841.

times.

TERMS:

The " Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, a 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 Treenty 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.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertione desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

The 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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hecklenburg Jeffersoniau

HE present is the first effort that has been made L. to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended-in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all for Representaties" in the next Congress. on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg-and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798-believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit-the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but ing in the country from the founda tion of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, imperceptibly, to enrich the FEW ;- It clothes a few wealthy indivi duals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country-exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizene. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures : and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes. As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger. While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

State of North Carolina.

By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in. Chief, in and over the State aforesaid :

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by the Proclamation of His Excellency, WULLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof,) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first Session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Election for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections: Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Asembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States," (Revised Statutes of N. C., Chapter 72d.) and to the end, that the freemen of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do issue this my Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other Returning Officers of the several Counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States on Thursday, the thirteenth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And I do further command and require said Sherifis, and other Returing Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed by law for that purpose. And I do, by this, my proclamation, further "require the

Freemen of this State, to meet in their respective Counties, at the time " aforesaid, and "at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes

Done at the City of Raleigh. this the twenty-second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Inlependence of the United States the sixty-fifth. J. M. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor: JA: T. LITTLEJOHN, Pri. Sec.

4-3 NOTICE. Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLAN L TER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additionawill be seen in the thi

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render

Catawba Springs.

comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on hin. Terms of board moderate, to sait the THOMAS HAMPTON.

Lincoln cou N. C., April 6, 1840.

den Journal will insert the above IP The C weeks, and the harleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of \$3, and ward the accounts to T. H.

MUSL: SCHOOL:

TRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance \$16 end of Sess. 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, nd by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage." Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

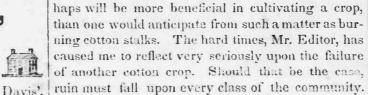
PLANTERS' HOTEL, (LATE DAVIS'.) Hague & Offord

AVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', ruin must fall upon every class of the community. will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and

their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender. The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the

Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1 - 6m



Well, in order to enable me the more perfectly to succeed in a crop of cotton, I set about to examine every old stump, tree, &c., in my field, to find out if possible what had become of the worm or catterpillar that was so very destructive to our cotton the

last year. I proceeded to examine one by one very closely, but made no discovery, in passing through the field with my knife in hand, (as usual with farmers,) whittling every little splinter, until I exhausted every thing in the shape of wood ; I then fell upon the cotton stalks, where, to my surprise, the first part of a stalk I cut up, I found six catterpillars snugly housed in the peth of the stalk. This discovery led me to an examination of at least some fifty or more stalks, when to my astonishment I found the worm. **EXAVING** removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, some eight or ten in every stalk, and nearly all the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing alive. My plan is, to destroy these lovers of cotton them, either by note or account, immediately to call immediately, and the only effectual mode that I and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER know of, is to burn the stalks. You should set ss of the

NUMBER 6.

discover why the good farmer finds a profit in an outlay every four years of \$20 an acre in enriching his lands. But if we suppose-what is in fact the truth, that the long manure which causes the great increase in the corn crop, as good for the next crop as it would have been, had it been summer yarded, as was once, and is now often the case, the absolute additional expense is nothing-the food of the corn crop is absolutely saved to the farm. I might carry these illustrations to other crops, to farms and to districts of country. In my journeying in the States of New York and New Jersey, I have seen many farms, and some Districts, where the intrinsic value of lands has been enhanced a thousand per cent, or in a tenfold degree, by the almost magic influence of improved husbandry, based upon the principles of working no more land than can be kept rich and worked well.

These facts suggest to the farmer who would keep up the fertility and productiveness of his soil, the necessity of

1st. Consuming his crops, as far as practicable, apon his farm, or returning it to an equivalent in manure for what he carries off.

2d. Of carefully husbanding every animal and vegetable substance which he can command, of preserving it from waste, and of faithfully and judiciously applying it to the soil as food for his crops; and 3d. Of studying those laws of nature which govern, to a greater or less extent, the whole business of the farm, and which can never be violated with impunity.

From the Albany Cultivator. SALT FOR ANIMALS.

The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals, does not appear to be sufficiently understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them, there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season.

Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their healh and comfort. The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is twenty five quintals-probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter, or while journeying to and from their mountain pasture. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medical point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive: " Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier's bill averaged 58 pounds per annum. (or more then two hundred and fifty dollars,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in one year more than five shillings." Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them, should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less wasted from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the Estrusovis or sheep fly.



AGRICULTURE.

From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser. BURN YOUR COTTON STALKS.

the indispensable duty of every man, especially

those who call themselves planters, to communicate

to the public, information no matter how trivial, that

will in the smallest degree promote the interest of

the farmers generally. There is no planter in the

State, I venture to say, who has paid that attention

to his farm that is obligatory upon him, but can

give valuable information upon almost every sub-

ject connected with the cultivation of the soil. In

view of the above obligation, I have concluded to

call the attention of farmers to one fact, which per-

MR. EDIFOR: I am one of those who believe it is

Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

IF The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS Of a political newspaper, to be issued from the office of "The North Carolina Standard," to be entitled

THE EXTRA STANDARD: THOMAS LORING, EDITOR.

THE EXTRA STANDARD is intended to accommodate those of our fellow-citizens who desire a cheap publication, containing sound political doctrines, and the news of the day ; and will be published semi-monthly.

The Editor will endeavor to make this publication acceptable to the public; especially that portion who are friendly to democratic Republican principles.

The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases in advance. As the price is low, the terms must be complied with-no paper will be sent to any one with out the amount of ONE DOLLAR in advance, and all papers will be discontinued at the end of the year, unless the advance for the second year is sent by the time the first expires.

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of ten dollars in advance.

A specimen number will be issued in a few days. Should the subscription justify the undertaking, the first number will be issued about the 1st of May T. LORING. next.

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Last Notice.

A LL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be settled by the April Court, or they may be found in other hands for collection. C J. FOX.

5-F

Charlotte, 6th April, 1841

is now added below, and in the advertised prices of late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will about it immediately, say the first rain, pulling up back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1941. ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published n monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each at \$5 a year, payable in advance. [See, also, "Pre miums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes. or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA-or otherwise, of a city bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be post paid ; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hand of a postmaster.

III. If a subscription is not directed to tinued before the first number of the next been published, it will be taken as a conanother year. Subscriptions must com the beginning of some one volume, and taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the pu subscriber, for the year, are fully incurre the first number of the volume is issued that time, no discontinuance of a subsc be permitted. Nor will a subscription b ued for any earlier notice, while any th remains due, unless at the option of the PREMIUMS in extra copies, offered in ce of either advanced or early payments.-1 ry subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, st. ding to the above conditions, (in articles before the 31st January, (when No. 1. wil an extra copy of the same shall be sent; if preferred by him and so ordered, a co vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same duction, any one person may obtain any copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus pa rance of the publication, but who shall d all other respects comply with the abovbefore June 30th, an extra copy of eith vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to ever scriber, paying as above required (in Ar at the time of his subscription being orde 3d. Every subscriber who has recei back volumes of the Farmers' Registe may be entitled by his payment to either going premiums, instead of them may, a and by his direction, be credited for vol. sued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as al will be directed only to the name of the entitled to it as a premium; but sent to as that may be desired. The sending of extra copy will cease with the volume; arrangement may be renewed, and simil ges obtained by any subscriber hereafte renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN. Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be again required, (as formerly), that mail pay-ments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying* banks, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fined prices, mnst submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the best of such bank paper and specie.

t "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third per-son, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office

not disregard this notice ;- at any rate, all are reas owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them

vill remain in Charlotte to close the bus

The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a arge and well selected stock of



And every other article in the mercantile line, at where they will be pleased to see and accommodate

HARDWARE

all who may favor them with a call. ALEXANDER & BROTHERS. Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-F



THE Subscriber respectfully begs MM leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to fur-

your stalks to be burnt, before the catterpillar should quested to call and see him on the subject, and such | eat itself cut, in the shape of a butterfly perhaps, or some other insect, ready to deposite its eggs as soon as your cotton should begin to form squares or

bolls. By adopting the above plan, thousands and

tens of thousands may be destroyed, which will remove entirely, in my opinion, the greatest dificulty in making a crop of cotton. But, some farmers their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, may conclude, that as planters generally plant corn after cotton, it will make no material difference as to burning the stalks. But stop: let me ask if you are certain that the chinch bug is not a production of this very catterpillar; and besides that, many farmers, notwithstanding they adopt the rotation plan of farming, are necessarily compelled to plant some cotton in the same field twice, and perhaps thrice in succession? You will excuse the dress, Mr. Editor, this article appears, as my object is sima degree of attention to this matter, and

th from those more experienced than myation which will elevate the science of to a station which it deserves.

A YOUNG FARMER.

MAKE FARMING PROFITABLE 1 the last Essay written by Judge Buel.]

> t secret of success in Agriculture conpting our crops to onr soils, in fitting the eception, in feeding them well, and givoper culture ; and the great obstacles to t are, ignorance of the principles or sciculture, a blind adherence to old pracparsimony of expenditure. We better the economical management of anie do of plants. We know that we canbeef, or pork, or mutton, profitably withhigh. It requires a certain amount of an animal in good condition-all beich the beast can coasume, digest and virtually converted into flesh. Now it t difference whether this extra food is to flesh in three months or in twelve ; ie former case, three-fourths of the ordi juired to sustain life and condition, for a ed to the feeder, besides an equal exndance. It is precisely so with crops. acre is more profitable than three poor cause it requires only one-third of the Il oftentimes give an equal or greater Indian corn, for example, the average hich I will assume to be thirty bushels w if we make an acre of suitable rich enty-five loads of unfermented manure, he crop well, we may get ninety bushels om the acre-and the amount has been ofd to one hundred and twenty. Here then ain of sixty bushels by feeding an acre the gain of an acre not fed well. In re-1º cost of the manure, call it if you please consider it capital expende. If you deduct the profits of the well fed acre, there would in a difference in favor of the latter, accorne common scale of prices, of \$25. If you harge the interest on the outlay, this would and would diminish the difference between I and bad acre but this amount, or would e crop on the rich acre worth \$58 more than oor acre.

ate the farmer's corn crop at ten acres, and perceive that the cultivator of the ten rich sceives net \$580 more than the cultivator lucts of the whole farm, and we shall at once me, it was evidently with painful reluctance. She

THE BLIND GIRL AND HER MOTHER.

The following thrilling incident, the meeting of a mother and her child-is from the recent report by Dr. Howe, Principal of the Perkins' Institution for the blind at Boston, concerning Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose only means of communication with objects around her is by the touch, which is remarkably acute :

"During the last year, and six months after she had left her home, her mother came to visit her. and the scene of their meeting was an interesting one.

The mother stood some time gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her presence, was playing about the room, Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding here, she turned away as from a stranger, and the poor woman could not conceal the pang she felt that her beloved child did not know her.

She then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to wear at home, which were recognized by the child at once, who, with much joy put them around her neck, and sought me, eagerly, to say she understood the string was from her home.

The mother tried to caress her; but poor Laura repelled her, preferring to be with her acquaintances. Another article from home was now given her, and she began to look much interested, she examined the stranger much closer, and gave me to understand that she knew she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal.

The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for although she had feared that she should not be recognized, the painful reality of being treated with cold indifference by a darling child, was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After a while, on the mother taking hold of her again, a vague idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind that this could not be a stranger, she therefore felt of her hands very eagerly, while her countenance assumed an expression of intense interest-she became very pale, and then suddenly red-hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and never were contending emotions more strongly painted upon the human face. At this moment of painful uncertainty, the mother drew her close to her side, and kissed her fondly, when at once the truth flash-ed upon the child, and all mistrust and anxiety disappeared from her flushed face, as with an expression of exceeding joy she eagerly nestled in the bosom of her parent, and yielded herself to her fond embraces.

After this, the beads were all unheeded; the play things which were offered to her were utterly disregarded; her playmates, for whom, but a moment before, she gladly left the stranger, now vainly strove to pull her from her mother; and though she yielded en poor acres. Carry out this comparison to her instantaneous obedience to my signal to follow

from the preserves, a possible dog, two little pizes, from friends, twins by his wife. He must be perfectly happy.

One watch set right will do to try many by; and, or other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of leading a whole neighborhood. And the same may be st the example we individually set to those around us.

Dr. Johnson says, to neglect at any time preparatio death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it age, is to sleep at an attack.

An Office-Seeker .- The following dialogue is said to have An Once-Seeker.—The following dialogue is said to occurred at Washington on the election of Gen. Jackso "Gin'ral, I want an embassy." "Can't have it, sir. want to be Postmaster." "Can't have it, sir. You read nor write." "Then, Gin'ral, for God's sake give pair of breeches!"

Quite a Present .- The Richmond Star mentions that entleman of the Editor's acquaintance received on Christra elevn turkies, forty pounds of butter, one barrel of app twelve minee pies, a monstrous cake, a barrel of soft soa

A Genius.—An Irishman said the hard-hearted priests stead of a tenth, would, if they dared, take the twentieth poor man's earning, and so keep on doubling !

