

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 I,}

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 20, 1841.

{ NUMBER 20.

### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each 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 insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### Weekly Almanac for July, 1841.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Tuesday	5:4	9:7	For July, 1841.
21 Wednesday	5:4	9:7	
22 Thursday	5:4	9:7	
23 Friday	5:4	9:7	Full Moon, 3 1 12 E.
24 Saturday	5:4	9:7	Last Quarter, 11 3 14 M.
25 Sunday	5:4	9:7	New Moon, 18 8 57 M.
26 Monday	5:4	9:7	First Quarter, 25 3 5 E.

### Clock & Watch Repairing.

**SAMUEL LAWING**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the "Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.  
Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13..r

### CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

**Thomas Trotter**  
STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. His shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.  
His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.  
[Charlotte, July 6, 1841..4w

### Caution!

I HEREBY caution the public against trading for a note of hand, given by me to John Harris, for twenty dollars, and dated the 25th November, 1839. Said note is, or was lately, in the hands of ISAAC KRIMMINGER of Cabarrus county. I have paid it to the agent of Mr. Harris, and hold his receipt against the same, and shall certainly not pay it over again.  
FRANCIS VANDERBURG.  
July 13, 1841. 19..3v

### A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office in Concord, N. C., on the 1st of July, 1841.

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Alexander Abram     | Gorman, Henry S.          |
| B. Brown Alfred        | Holebrooks William        |
| C. Barnhart Jesse      | Harris Richard            |
| D. Bartia Charles      | Hamilton Mrs. Mary Z.     |
| E. Bradshaw Amelia     | K. L. Kimball Harris      |
| F. Doshell Dr. John E. | Leadard John F. W.        |
| G. Briggs Oliver       | Lee C.                    |
| H. Cook William        | M. N. Moore Thomas R.     |
| I. Carson R. C.        | N. Motley Ransom          |
| J. Daves S. W.         | O. McCaleb Hugh S.        |
| K. Davee John          | P. McLure John            |
| L. Fisher George       | Q. Nicholson Wm. F.       |
| M. Fisher John         | R. Puffer Martin          |
| N. Ford Joseph G.      | S. Rodgers Seth           |
| O. Gilmer James S.     | T. Sossaman Daniel        |
| P. Goodman Levi        | U. Williams Miss Mary Ann |
- THOS. S. HENDERSON, P. M.  
18—3.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.  
Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1—tc

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,  
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

### Buonaparte, the Barber.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times.  
[Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

### DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of **MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,** And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash.  
Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8...f

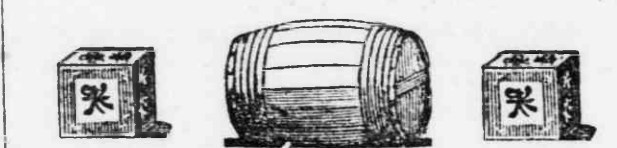
### NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice—at any rate, all are requested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note.  
The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

**DRY GOODS** **HARDWARE**

And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate all who may favor them with a call.  
ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.  
Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3..f

**MARTIN RODDY,**  
CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.



Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

CONSISTING OF  
Fine old Cognac & Champagne of the most favorite brands.  
Hour Glass, Grape, Pine Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct.)  
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Tenerife, Claret, Marselles, Sicily, and Malaga  
Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Pow-chong, &c.  
London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.  
Charleston, June 11, 1841. 6w.

### Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

### GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Coppers; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Vermaaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
F. R. ROUECHE.  
May 25, 1841. 12..y

### PLANTERS' HOTEL, (LATE DAVIS'),

**Hague & Gifford**

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', 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

### Wanted Immediately,

TWO Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Tailoring business—boys from the country would be preferred.  
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.  
Charlotte, July 6, 1841. 18—y

### JOB PRINTING

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kind of Letter-Press Job Printing in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.  
Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

### TO THE Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

**Tailoring Business** in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their *Spring and Summer Fashions*, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.  
BETHUNE & JOHNSON.  
Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

### NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

**GROCERIES** **CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,**

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Port, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.  
He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.  
Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1..f

### Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER 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 additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER For the Ninth Volume, TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at \$3 a year, payable in advance. [See also, "Premiums" 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 hands of a postmaster.

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

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS IN EXTRA COPIES, OFFERED IN CONSIDERATION OF EITHER ADVANCED OR EARLY PAYMENTS.—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, strictly according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying in advance of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the name of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such extra copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the 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 payments 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 fixed prices, must 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.

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

### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Transactions of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

### ON DAIRY MANAGEMENT.

To J. W. PORTER, Esq.—Sir: Having been unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Trustees in December, I submit the following considerations relating to the management of Dairies.

The first and most essential point to be gained is, to procure good Cows. It costs no more to feed a good cow, than a poor one. And the comparative result of their produce at the close of the year makes a most essential difference in the profits of the farmer. Suppose one cow to give one quart at a milking, or two quarts per day, more than another, the milk being of equal quality; and this milk to be estimated worth two and a half cents per quart, and this to continue 200 days—here would be a difference of ten dollars in the produce of the two cows. This rule applied to a dairy of fifteen cows, would be equal to the sum of \$150—half as much as the net annual income of a majority of the farmers in the country.

The quality of milk is a consideration not less important than the quantity. Those who never have tried the experiment of setting different cows' milk separate have very imperfect ideas of their comparative value. I have known some cows that five or six quarts of their milk would raise cream sufficient to make a pound of butter. I believe this was stated to be true of the Oakes cow, from the milk of which was made twenty pounds of butter per week for several successive weeks; and I have heard the same of others. But, ordinarily, it takes ten quarts of milk to yield a pound of butter. It therefore becomes a point of great importance, in selecting cows for making butter, to obtain those whose milk is adapted to this purpose.

The manner of feeding cows is a point not to be neglected, in the management of a dairy. Good feed not only increases the quantity of the milk, but it improves the quality; and of consequence the butter and cheese produced therefrom are better also. The kind of food used is also to be regarded. Every dairy-woman knows that the milk will indicate the kind of food used; therefore those kinds of food which leave the best flavor in the milk should be selected. When cows have been fed on cabbages or on turnips, who has not tasted the peculiarities of these vegetables? When they are fed on Indian meal, on carrots, or on beets,—it is fair to presume that these articles become incorporated with the milk also. I do not presume to say which of these articles is the most valuable to be cultivated for the feeding of cows; though I hope in this age of experiments, with so many inducements as are now held out for trial, it will not be long before some of our farmers will give us satisfactory information on this subject.

The manner of milking also demands attention. Cows should be milked about the same time each day; and they should be milked quick and clean.—If a portion of their milk is suffered to remain, this will soon diminish the quantity, and the cows will dry up. It is bad policy to trust milking to children, for they usually do it moderately and imperfectly, and more is lost thereby than would pay the best of laborers.

The place for the setting of the milk, is also worthy of attention. This should be cool, well ventilated, and exclusively appropriated to this purpose. For if it is permitted to be occupied in part for other purposes, some things will find their way there which will be injurious to the milk. It should also be properly lighted. Cream will rise more favorably in a light than in a dark room, and the quality of it will be better. Therefore a dairy room above ground is preferable to a cellar. The room should be carefully guarded, by the use of wire gauze, or some other substance at the windows, against the approach of insects or intruders of every kind. The milk should be set in pans uncovered; as the cream will not rise so freely when there is a cover over the pans. Care should be taken not to fill the pans full, especially in warm weather, as the cream will rise quicker and better when the milk is spread over a larger surface. The sooner it rises and is removed from the milk the better; and this should always be done before the milk begins to turn sour. When the cream is taken off, it should be kept in tight covered vessels, in cool places, until the churning process; and this should always be before any sourness or mould is discoverable.

Much care should be taken to separate the buttermilk thoroughly from the butter. More depends on this than any other part of the process in making good butter. Unless this is done, it will be impossible to preserve it sweet and good. If our dairy-women would apply double the labor to half the quantity of their butter, and thereby thoroughly remove all particles of buttermilk, this one half would be worth more than the whole in the condition it is usually sent to market. As this is a matter that interests every farmer, and every lover of good butter, (and who does not love it when it is fair and nice?) I have presumed to forward these remarks. You will use them as you think proper.

Methuen, January 6, 1841.

Joseph How.

Note.—What I have said in relation to the working of butter, is to be understood in relation to such butter as had the proper previous management. For if the butter comes soft, it may be worked ever so long and not become hard and good; although it may be improved by working. Butter that comes

well will be fit for immediate use with very little working. But if it is to be kept, care should be taken that the buttermilk is thoroughly removed.

It was my intention to have said something on the feed of cows. But my remarks have already extended so far, I will simply say, that there is no feed on which cows can be kept, that will make better butter, than a first rate pasture; such as abounds with English grasses. When this supply fails, let the deficiency be made up by green corn-stalks. Farmers will do well to plant some corn extra, for this purpose.

The present winter, I have boiled roots for my cows, such as turnips and sugar beets, to which I add a little indian meal. This food when properly prepared and seasoned with salt is well received by the cows, and improves the flavor, and increases the quantity of their milk. J. H.

From the American Turf Register for January, 1839.

### REMEDY FOR BOTTS OR GRUBS, and the CHOLIC.

CULPEPPER C. H., Va., March 5, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I am now in my fifty-ninth year, and have been a critical observer of the Horse creation, during which time I have been the owner of at least one hundred. I have never lost one from sickness of any kind! A great number of valuable horses die annually from the Grubs, which might be saved by administering the following simple and efficacious remedy:

To cure the Grubs.—Take one pint of molasses, one pint of new milk, and one ounce of laudanum; put these ingredients in a bottle, and after shaking it thoroughly, administer the dose. In half an hour afterwards give the horse a pint of castor oil, and he will soon discharge the grubs. I have never failed, in a single instance, of curing a horse attacked by grubs, if they had not eaten up his maw.

The origin of the bot or grub is so clear that any one may readily prove it to his satisfaction. There is a nit-fly which worries horses excessively, though they do not bite; these lay their nits on the horse's legs or flanks, and not unfrequently on his under jaw. If the horse eats from a trough in the stable, he rubs his under jaw every now and then against the edge of the trough, and the nits are thus scraped off and drop among his feed. In five minutes after they are swallowed grubs are formed. To prove this—after the nit season is over in the Fall, you may scrape off some of them from a horse's legs; put them in the palm of your hand, wetting them slightly, and then cover them with your other hand so as to exclude the air. In from five to seven minutes they will hatch and crawl, and you will see the grub in perfection.

To insure a horse against these hideous attacks, the dose above mentioned should be given him each Spring and Fall. [.] The advantage this remedy possesses, over all others, consists in the ease with which it is administered, the simple character of the ingredients, and the readiness with which they can everywhere be obtained. When received into the stomach, the sweetened milk causes the grubs to let go their hold, the laudanum puts them to sleep, and the oil clears them out. That's the way Moss caught his mare!

To Cure the Cholick.—Take four large onions, and beat them in a spice-mortar until you have them well bruised; then add a pint of whiskey, and strain the whole through a piece of linen. Put it into a bottle, for convenience, and give it to a horse, and it will relieve him in twenty minutes. When a horse has the cholick, it may be readily seen from his swell ing.

If you think the above paragraphs worthy of a place in your valuable work, you will gratify me by giving them an insertion.

I remain, sir, yours, with respect,  
G. W. ALLEN.

Staggers in Swine.—In reference to an inquiry which appeared in this paper, a correspondent of the N. E. Farmer gives the following as a cure for the above disease:—"When it is found that one of your hogs has the blind staggers, no time should be lost; but you should proceed to give your hog as soon as possible, something that is warming within. The first remedy I ever tried was a mixture of sulphur, hen manure, and cayenne pepper, with milk enough to make it as thick as porridge, given to the hog as warm as he can bear it. Now I give nothing but new rum and pepper, giving as much as I could make them take with a spoon. Before you give them any thing, it would be well to take some soft oil and pour upon the issues of their legs, and give them a smart rubbing with a comb. With these medicines I have cured those that seemed nearly dead, and if I were near, I would agree to cure all entirely of the blind staggers for 25 cents a piece."  
Albany Cultivator.

Sales of Hogs.—In a letter of June 16, Messrs. A. & G. Brentnall, Canterbury, Orange co., N. Y., inform us that they have lately sold to Richard Allen, Esq., of Lexington, Ky., a Berkshire sow, 20 months old, for \$150—also a boar and sow to T. B. Howard, Esq., of Columbus, Geo., for \$150,—and have now an offer of \$75 each for two sows and a boar, besides \$200 for their boar Ontario,—all Berkshires. Dr. S. C. Martin, of Ky., has recently sold "his Woburn sow Magnolia," to Dr. Johnston, of Missouri, for \$150. She is estimated to weigh 1200 lbs.—lb.

Peruvian Barley.—A new kind of grain has lately been introduced into England from Peru, in which country, when one crop is reaped new shoots proceed from the stems, which give a second plentiful crop. The grain when standing has the appearance of barley, but much whiter, with a long beard or awn. On being gathered and rubbed in the hand, or threshed, the awn comes off with the husk, and leaves the grain bare like wheat, to which it bears a stronger resemblance than to barley.—lb