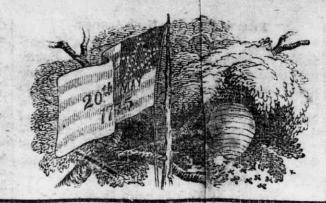
Mecklenburg



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 20, 1841.

NUMBER 7.

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 ela 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

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-fire 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 charg-

IT Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire 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 Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made 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 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 be doc-trines 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,

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature I this system is, that it robs the many, unperc to enrich the FEW; -It clothes a few wealthy individuals 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 is terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be theroughly reformed, before we can hope to see set tled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To uid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against exchisive privileges, or partial legislation, under what ever 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 subect. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being delance 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

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.

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

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.

State of North-Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January

Term, 1841. RDERED by the Court, (a majority of the

magistrates being present,) that notice be given in the Charlotte papers, for all the Justices of the Peace in the County, to appear on Tuesday of April Term next, to take into consideration the propriety of building a new Court House.

TEST, B. OATES, c. c. c. April 6, 1841.-tew.

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 call on times.

HENRY HARRISCN, President of the United States,

Lincoln 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 Sheriffs, and other Returing Officers, to meet for 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 for Representaties" in the next Congress. 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 Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth. J. M. MOREHEAD.

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

ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are here-by notified, that in obedience to the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, Polls will be open ed and held at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday, the 13th of May next, to elect a member for this District to the 27th Congress of the United States; when and where all qualified, are requested to attend and vote. THOS. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

William Wagar & Co. Type and Stereotype Foundry. 74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

Charlotte, April 7, 1841.

THINE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

ormerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a naterial equal, if not superior to any manufactured this country-and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and proper ly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, togenounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist ther with soris to Fonts sold by them, can now be in awakening the People of the South to due vigi- furnished from this Foundry without delay, with

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.-No machine cast Type manufactured at his Foundry.

New-York, February 25, 1841.

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 Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

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

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, Porter, 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.

Catawba springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared o entertain Visiters at the above celebrated waterint-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the say of all who may call on him. Terms of board molerate, to suit the THOMA! HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 840.

The Camden Journal wil insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courer, weekly, to the amount of \$3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

AVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned carnestly request all persons owing the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and 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

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

DRY GOODS

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.

Book=Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his custocontinues the EOCK-BINDING BUSINESS at his ly in contact. Let the farmer, then, whose subsoil mers and the public generally, that he still old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. is impermeable to the water, lay his furrows as dip-

Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the 'Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,' vill March 5, 1841.

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Char otte, that he has made ample arrangements to fur nish them for another year with first rate BEEF He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

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

Twelve copies will be sent to one address, for one year, or to different individuals, on the payment of

en 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

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

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

T. LORING.

A Hoax-Almost!-It seems that the veritable Inaugural Address of Gen. Harrison, was received at Erie, Pa., in the Globe, in advance of the Intelligencer or any other paper, and was issued by the Observer, the democratic paper there, some six hours earlier than by either of the whig papers of the place. The Observer states that the leading whigs having read it over and over again, pronounced in an entire hoax, got up in ridicule of Old Tip; and although one of the federal papers finally issued it in an extra, the other absolutely refused to give currency to what it openly pronounced an imposition The next mail, much to the chagrin of these good people, brought the selfsame message in accredited 'whig" papers; and a powerful effort was made forthwith to discover beauties that had been so strangely overlooked, and to induce those who a few hours before thought it ridiculous, to sing pæans in its praise, but, at the last dates, without success! - Albany Argus.

Rail Roads in the United States .- A corespondent of the Philadelphia Gazette says:-There are now three thousand three hundred and nineteen miles of Rail Road completed, and in daily use in the United States, constructed at a cost of eighty-six millions of dollars, and yielding an average profit of seven and a half per cent. Besides these, the Rail Roads which are in progress of completion, and those projected, will make about ten thousand 1-r miles of Rail Road in the United States.



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From the Albany Cultivator.

PLOUGHING

Farmers have been considerably divided in opinion on two points connected with ploughs, or rather with ploughing: one of these regarding the manner in which the furrow slice should be turned over; and the other, the depth to which land should be ploughed. Some have contended that the furrow slice should never be laid flat, but always in such an inclined position, that the edge of one slice should just rest on the next one, leaving under the edge so raised, a vacancy nearly as deep as the thickness of the furrow slice. - This, it is contended, is advantageous, by hastening decomposition, and by allowing water to pass freely off without injury to young plants. Other farmers maintain as strenously, that the furrow slice should in all cases be laid perfectly flat, or reversed in such a manner that a field after ploughing should be as level as before, the plough simply reversing the surface of the slice. In this, as in a majority of controverted points, our experience and observation leads us to conclude that both sides are partially wrong. We have found that, if on lands strong and with a tenacious or impervious subsoil, which retained for some time what water fell upon it, the furrow slice was slightly lapped, so as to leave a space below, young plants suffered less from a wet season, or an undue accumulation of water, than they would if the furrow slice was fully inverted, and the surface made smooth and even. On the contrary, we have been led to believe that on a light soil, or one inclining to be dry and porus, it was better to invert the surface completely, and by rolling, render the surface smooth, and its particles as compact as possible. A surface so treated, will retain its moisture longer than if left in a state more loose and friable, and the conducting power will be increased by the particles being brought more close He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete ter for him; but on a light porus soil, lay the surface flat, and make it as dense as it well can be .-The benefit, which compressing sandy soils confers, is well understood in Norfolk in England, where the field, is considered not the least beneficial part of the culture required for the production of wheat.

Nearly the same remarks may be applied to the

other controverted point, viz: that which relates to the depth of ploughing must be determined by the plan we are assured, has been successfully practised. soil itself; by its condition, in reference to a supply of vegetable matter in the soil, and the depth to stratum of fertile soil is thin, and the subsoil, no matter from what cause, incapable of promoting vegetation, it is bad policy to bring this infertile subsoil to the surface, as a stratum in which seeds are to germinate. And where the soil is permeable to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, or as low as he plough can penetrate, and is filled with fertilizing materials, deposited by the processes of nature, or by manure applied to the surface in cultivation, then the plough may run deep without fear of injury to the present crop, and the certainty of benefit of the future ones. We think the true method of rendering any soil deep and fertile, is to plough no deeper, and bring up no more of the infertile earth at a time to the surface, than can be thoroughly corrected by manures, to be incorporated with it and thus made friable and productive. At each successive ploughing, if this course is followed, the soil will be gradually deepened and rendered productive to any desired depth. By pursuing this course of manuring and ploughing, Judge Powell rendered his soils fertile to the depth of fourteen inches, and where the roots of plants have this depth of good earth to range in and seek their food, the farmer can hardly fail of securing first rate crops. Every part of a soil so prepared, is fit for the germination of seeds to the lowest depth to which the plough can reach; and the more thorough the ploughing is given the greater will be the surface exposed to the benefits of aeration, or the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere. One of the greatest differences between the old and the new husbandry, depends on this question of plough ing. In the old mode, the plough was used year after year to the same depth, and the manure applied with reference to the crop solely, while the im provement of the soil was wholly left out of sight As a natural consequence, "there was no depth of soil," and when manure failed, the fertility of the land was gone, with scarcely a possibility of renovation under such a process. In the new husbandry, the permanent improvement of the soil, by gradua manuring and deepening, is kept steadily in view and hence the accumulation and use of manures has received an additional importance. The garden is usually far the most sertile part of the farm, and this is brought about by the gradual incorpo ration of manures with the subsoil raised at each successive ploughing, until the requisite depth and fertility is gained. On lands long ploughed to a uniform depth, as they were under the old system, the pressure of the plough on the same surface, gradually formed an impenetrable strata, thus forming a fatal obstruction to the roots of plants, where it did not naturally exist. In England, on soils inclining to clay, and which have been under the plough occasionally, or almost perpetually for centuries, this impermeable plan is common, and one of reach quite high.—The beans too within the pod, as the most decided advantages found to result from the to fulness, and even color, will differ.—Maine Cult'r.

subsoil plough, is the breaking up and demolition of this artificial obstruction to the spread and depth of the roots of plants. On the old cultivated fields of New England, the same difficulty exists, more or less, and can be removed, and the soil rendered fertile by the same means so successful abroad.

The too frequent ploughing of land is not to be recommended in any case, and unless absolutely required to destroy foul weeds, it should receive no further moving than is requisite to fit it for a crop. The great mistake of Tull, was that ploughing or pulverization would supersede the use of manuring. But experience shows, what indeed philosophy inculcates, that beyond a certain point, ploughing is injurious; and that, though essential benefits are derived to the soil from the action of atmospheric agents, manuring in some form, is indispensable to successful farming. It may be said that an application of manure should take place every time land is either ploughed or cropped. On land that has been brought to a high state of fertility, the decomposition of the rich sward will usually prove a sufficient dressing for a single crop; but for a repetition or rotation of crops, manures cannot be withheld without a certain deterioration of the soil, and a probable lessening of the crop. Ploughing and manuring must go together, and without this combination, each will be found defective and incapable of producing such results as are certain to ensue when both separate processes are skilfully united. We are therefore disposed to consider every decided improvement in the plough as a sure indication of progress in agriculture: a proof that another step in the correction and dissipation of ancient error has been gained; and the way opened and the means provided for still further and more important

Tilling the Earth.—In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the person with whom they deal. They think to practice the same artifice on old mother Earth .-You will see them on their grounds in the spring, as sly dogs, apparently calculating that the earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken, from her the last year—perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well, they go to work. But the Earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and tell the truth in the autumn. You cannot get the advantage of her as you can with human customers.--Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditures and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes .- Far-

Crows.-The Germantown Telegraph furnishes a timely suggestion as to the best manner of getting rid of these troublesome birds. The following

Open a hole about four inches deep, and ten inches wide, in which put a common steel-trap, near a which it has been formerly ploughed. Where the tree or fence upon which they usually alight. Then carefully crumble earth upon the trap until it is concealed; then put an egg near the head of the trap, and raise the earth around the hole so that the crow cannot reach the egg without going into the hole, one side of which is left open to enable him to do so. In endeavoring to reach the egg, he gets upon the trap, which catches him by the legs, and he is then disposed of for the season. A stone should be fastened to the trap, and buried, otherwise he will in his exertions to get away, carry it so that it may be lost. Upon being caught, he will caw" most violently, and his companions will come to his rescue, but when they find that he has been trapped, they fly to a great height, take off and do not generally return. Should they do so, however, and discover his carcase, they will again become alarmed, and will not return for the season. Southern Cultivator.

> Clover among Corn.-A friend of mine sowed red clover among his corn after going through with the cultivator the last time, the seed was protected from the heat of the sun by the corn; it consequently vegetated very soon, and after the corn was cut off there was a luxuriant growth of clover, which afforded fine pasture for several successive seasons. The red clover is an excellent manure. I have raised a fine crop of Wheat by ploughing in the second growth after harvest.—Farmers' Companion.

New way of raising Bects.-A writer in the Farmers' Cabinet says, that the best crop of beets he ever raised, was in alternate rows with corn; the corn was a full crop, and he obtained 300 bushels of beets to the acre besides. The shade of the corn seems to be useful in dry weather as the beet with the corn did better than others in an open patch along side. This was practised in Pennsylvania where it may be more successful than in colder climates, but he would suggest to farmers who have a warm, dry soil an, expcriment on a small scale.

To produce varieties in vegetation.—If any who one wishes to satisfy himself as to the change he may produce in many articles of vegetation by selecting the seed from his plants, let him this spring plant two rows of bush beans of the same sort. On one row preserve the earliest pods that appear, removing all which appear aftewards. When ripe let them be gathered and put by themselves. On the other row preserve those pods only which come from the stocks late-removing all the earlier ones. When these are ripe also keep them by themselves Next spring plant a row of each, side by side, and you will be astonished at the difference. The first ripened beans will be as much earlier in bearing than the last, as was the difference of time from gathering the seed from the two rows planted this spring. Nor is this all; the first will be literally bush beans, growing stiff and low, whilst the other will send out vines and