

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., MAY 4, 1841.

NUMBER 9.

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...



Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him.

Interesting Statistics.

Complete CENSUS of the United States, for 1840. We have the pleasure of presenting our readers with the complete aggregate result of the Census for 1840, and we believe we are the first to give it entire.

Table with columns: State, 1830, 1840, Ratio of inc. Rows include Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, R. Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Florida, D. of Columbia.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. 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:

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.

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.

Advertisement for 'DRY GOODS' and 'HARDWARE' with contact information for 'ALEXANDER & BROTHERS, Charlotte, March 23, 1841.'

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.

was ten per cent. greater, and that of the present year, 1841, will be still larger. All this exclusive of our immense mineral and other productions. At a fair estimate, the annual aggregate results of industry may be set down at twelve hundred millions of dollars, according to the present prices and measures of value.

These curious statistics must give rise to the most original and important reflections. Fifty years ago cotton was produced to the value of \$1,000 a year—now it is equal to \$114,000,000, by the census, and we are persuaded that this is below the average. The soil and climate of the United States, are as well adapted to raise wine, silk, coffee, sugar, and such like articles as Italy or India, yet with the exception of sugar, the other articles are in their infancy.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CULTURE AND TRADE.

It has been computed that the entire growth of cotton in the world is one thousand million of pounds, and that of this amount five hundred and fifty millions are produced in the United States; thirty in Brazil; eight in the West Indies; twenty-seven in Egypt; thirty-six in the west of Africa; one hundred and ninety in the west of Asia; thirty-five in Mexico and South America, with the exception of Brazil; and fourteen elsewhere.

Connected as the Cotton Trade and Culture are, so intimately and deeply with the business and prosperity of this country, every thing that has a bearing upon the subject, and especially at the present moment, when a modification of the Tariff is talked of, cannot but possess more than ordinary interest. The history of the Cotton culture, so far as it relates to the United States, is the greatest modern wonder in agriculture, and has surpassed the wildest dreams of the most sanguine of those who first engaged in it.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the report of the Secretary of State, giving the value and quantity of the Agricultural productions of this country in 1839. It is a most valuable document, and was carefully compiled and arranged by Wm. A. Weaver, Esq., the superintendent of the last census. A more able and efficient person could not have been selected.

Table titled 'Production of the United States and its value in 1839, as officially published.' with columns: Kind, Quantity, Price, Value. Rows include Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn, Potatoes, Wool, Tobacco, Rice, Cotton, Sugar, Hops, Silk cocoons, Wax, Hay, Hemp and flax, Ashes, Lumber, Products of the orchard, Products of the dairy, Wine.

Returns from North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, and Wisconsin, not having been received, their product is not included in the above. Even the present returns are not complete, and never will be. As an instance, Massachusetts is set down in the assessors return, as having produced 158,923½ bushels of wheat in 1839. In that same year bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels, making a difference of nearly 32,000 bushels.

of cotton was \$8,685,935, and during the following year it was \$7,752,936, the whole of this product being produced in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. It is believed that its cultivation may be much extended, especially in the territory of Florida; and the export, during twenty years, has been on an average of about eight millions of pounds, the principal portion being carried to England.

The increase of the cotton productions of the country has been gradual and solid, according to the extension of manufactures and the demand for the product. It is well known that cotton has been rapidly extended to the south-western States, as new colonies have spread themselves upon their territory, so that at the present time the main body of the exports is derived from that section of the country; and during the year 1839 and 1840, 954,191 bales were exported from the single port of New Orleans.

A few of the most shrewd and laborious manage to accumulate large fortunes; yet the liberal and free indulgences of much the greater part scarcely enable them to pay their expenses from year to year, and often, as it is well known, the harvest of one year as it were mortgaged for the expenses of the next, and these means which in the hands of some would be a source of vast profit, become in their hands a cause of mere competence.

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To prevent insects climbing up Fruit-Trees.—At a late meeting of the Entomological Society, Mr. James H. Fennell communicated the following successful mode of preventing insects ascending the trunks of fruit-trees. Let a piece of Indian rubber be burnt over a gallipot, into which it will gradually drop in the condition of a thick viscid juice, which state it appears it will always retain; for Mr. Fennell has at the present time some which has been melted for upwards of a year, and has been exposed to all weather without undergoing the slightest change.

Wonder who will have to pay that \$600,000 our last whig Legislature lent the Raleigh & Gaston, and Wilmington & Raleigh rail road companies? The reason we ask is, that who understand the stock is falling in value every day, and the people will begin to ask presently; we wish to be prepared with an answer.—North Carolinian.

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 in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few;—it clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to enjoy the pleasure of inflating or depressing 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 citizens.

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. 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. J. W. HAMPTON, Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

PROSPECTUS

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 without 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. True 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 next. T. LORING, Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

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 \$5 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 paid postage; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by post-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 annual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the volume as 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.—To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, strictly according to the above conditions (in articles I. and II.), before the 31st January, (which No. I. 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 many, 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 should 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 face 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.

Last Notice.

All those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be sent by the April Court, or they may be found in their hands for collection. C. J. FOX, Charlotte April 6th 1841.