

Mecklenburg

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

VOLUME 1, }

"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.

Rodons

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 THESE 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 subcribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any hing, if he is able to pay ;-and a failure to notify the Editor I a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiraon of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insertat One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Tweny-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other dicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, geneally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be nade 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.

In Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire Dellars, 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 Necklenburg Jeffersonian

HE 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 is, 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 ppeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the docies set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resoons of 1798-believing, as the undersigned does, at the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuas part in framing our system of Government, were st qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, he spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but easing in the country from the foundan of our Government. The most odious feature his system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, enrich the FEW;-It clothes a few wealthy indivials with power not only to control the wages of c laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate lepress the commerce and business of the whole itry-exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it ninates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the morlegradation of its victims. This system must be usily reformed, before we can hope to see set prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To in producing this reform, will be one of the main ets of the Jeffersonian. It will war against exive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatver guise granted by our Legislatures : and, therewill oppose the chartering of a United States ank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Gov-iment, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new leral scheme of the General Government assumg to pay to foreign money changers two hundred as of dollars, horrowed by a few States for cal purposes. As a question of vital importance to the South, nd one which, from various causes, is every day uming a more momentous and awful aspect, the fiersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly accurately advised of the movements of the thern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all lid observers, that a portion of the party press of South have hitherto been too silent on this subt. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being deneed as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist awakening the People of the South to due vigice and a sense of their real danger. While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian ill be devoted to political discussion, the great intes of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With e choicest selections on these subjects, and a due antity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render s sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to he "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," ill be promptly complied with. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for e paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of oscribers and their subscriptions.

Catawba Springs. 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

comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the THOMAS HAMPTON. times. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

TP The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

MUSIC SCILOOL.

VRS. 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 20 - CL end of Sess. 20

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

NOTICE.

I AVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, Delaware, Maryland, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing Virginia. them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the +Georgia, 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 is owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them ov note.

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

DRY GOODS Indiana, HARDWARE Illinois, And every other article in the mercantile line, at Michigan, their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County, Missouri, where they will be pleased to see and accommodate Arkansas. all who may favor them with a call.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS. Charlotte, March 23, 1841. 3-1 Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA-PLAN **I** TER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and he consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1.000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advanta-ges before offered to subscribers. These additionaadvantages 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

Interesting Statistics.

CENSUS OF 1840.

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. The Secretary of State furnished all the returns he had to the House of Representatives. By the politeness of Mr. Cist, we are furnished with these. They lack however three States and several counties, of which we have the States and part of the defective returns from local papers. We shall first give the totals, with the ratio of increase for each, and hereafter furnish some comparative tables.

Maine,

Vermont,

R. Island,

Alabama,

Dinio,

lowa,

Florida.

1830 1840 Ratio of inc. 399,462 501,796 25 per cent. Massachusetts, 610,014 737.468 21 N. Hampshire, 269,533 284,481 51 66 280,679 291.848 66 99,216 108,827 12 Connecticut, 297.711 310.023 11 1,913,508 3,432,835 27 New York, New Jersey, 320,779 372.352 16 Pennsylvania, 1,347.672 1.700,000 27 78,120 2 76.730 446,913 467,577 13 1,211,272 $1,231,444 \bullet \bar{2}$ N. Carolina, 738.470 753.110 2 S. Carolina, 581,458 594.499 2 516,467 618,165 20 308.997 470.444 55 Mississippi, 136,806 376.099 192 Louisiana, 249.538 - " 215,572 823,067 201 Fennessee, 684.822 Kentucky, 688,884 777,359 13 937.679 1.515.695 621 44 341,582 683.314 100 445.475 183 " 157.575 211,705 590 -31.260363.761 160 . 140.07430,383 95.642 220 " Wisconsin. 30.692 ---43.035 ---34.729 no returns ----D. of Columbia, 99.858 143 612 10

Totals, 12,856,171 16,421,004 33 per ct.

was ten per cent. greater, and that of the present of cotton was \$3,685,935, and during the following year, 1841, will be still larger. All this exclusive of year it was \$7,752,936, the whole of this product 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 much extended, especially in the territory of Floridollars, according to the present prices and measures of value.

Iefferzonian.

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 colonies have spread themselves upon their territory, uch like articles as Italy or India, yet with the exception of sugar, the other articles are in their infancy. Why is this? It arises from the fact that there is no comprehensive agricultural system yet organised in the country-by which every article would be raised in proportion to the demand. The great prices of flour in 1836, impelled too much capital and labor into wheat growing-the same may be said of corn and cotton-hence the ruinous low prices in consequence of over production beyond the demand. Had the same labor and capital been the greater proportion of which was exported abroad. judiciously distributed on the production of every The prosperity of the South may, it is well remarkarticle, we might now be drinking American wine, and wearing American silks, as cheap in production as flour is.

Our agricultural system wants adjustment and equalization as much as the currency. The first process to reach such a result is to know the fact of gar crop, as well as her other staples, but that wealth want of adjustment, and this fact is devolved in the census, which ought to be the basis of agricultural action, as well as legislative and financial actionto the whole country.

From Bicknell's Reporter. THE AMERICAN COTTON CULTURE AND TRADE. The modern wonder in Agriculture!

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 with these abundant resources, the population of the Egypt; thirty-six in the west of Africa; one hundred greater portion of that country are not advancing in and ninety in the west of Asia; thirty-five in Mexi- this respect. co and South America, with the exception of Brazil; A few of the most shrewd and laborious manage and fourteen elsewhere. This crop, at ten cents per to accumulate large fortunes; yet the liberal and free pound, a price which is the least to which it has ev- indulgences of much the greater part searcely enaer attained, without doubt would be worth one hun- ble them to pay their expenses from year to year, dred millions of dollars. Of that amount it is esti- and often, as it is well known, the harvest of one mated that three hundred and filly millions of pounds year as it were mortgaged for the expenses of the are consumed or manufactured in England; one next, and more means which in the hands of some hundred and fifty millions in the United States; would be a source of vast profit, become in their eighty in France; two hundred and fifty in India hands a cause of mere competence." and China; twenty-five in South America and Mexico, including Brazils; thirty-five in Germany; forty five in Turkey and Africa; ten in Spain; twenty in returns of the Marshals, by whom the late census Prussia; and the remainder elsewhere. By this estimate it is stated that the value of cotton manu- production of wheat, to the amount of about 2,000. factures in England is annually one hundred and 000 bushels, anunally; while it excels Pennsylvania seventy millions of dollars; in France, seventy mil- in the production of ryc over 3,000.000 bushels, of lions; and in the United State, fifty millions. We have inserted these estimates, which must be con- of buckwheat 300,000 bushels, of barley 2.300.000. sidered very general, in order to show the great of potatoes 21,000,000 bushels, wool nearly 1.000.000 magnitude of the cotton interest throughout the world, so far as production and capital are concerned, and its relative importance to the United States. In 1791, the quantity of cotton grown in the world was four hundred and nincty million pounds, of which only two million pounds were grown in the article. In Indian corn, Tennessee takes the lead of United States. In 1831, the quantity grown in the world, was nine hundred million pounds, and of this yearly, North Carolina 341 millions of bushels, Viramount, four hundred and sixty million pounds in ginia about 34 millions of bushels, Illinois, 28 milthe United States. 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 pre sent moment, when a modification of the Tariff i talked of, cannot but possess more than ordinary in-3.439 terest. The history of the Cotton culture, so far as it relates to the United States, is the greatest mo-6.010 dern wonder in agricultue, and has surpassed the 6.933the wildest dreams of the most sanguine of those 3.326 0.223who first engaged in it. There is no subject which 2.246 in fact possesses so much intrinsic importance to the 7.597 business relations of this country, as that connected 7.180 with the culture, the extent of annual crops, and the 5.415prices of cotton. It forms our great national staple, 0.577and as the demand increases for it abroad, so do our 1.9096,710 chances for the balance of trade imporve. Our pre-1.526sent purpose, however, is merely to notice in a con-2.103densed form, a valuable article in the Merchant's 6.840Magazine for March. Previous to the war of the 3.270 Revolution, not a single pound of cotton had been 3.378 raised in this country for exportation, and as late as 3.655 17S4, an American vessel arrived at Liverpool, with 8.9788 bags of cotton, which were immediatily seized by 0.4383.213the Custom House officers, because it was believed that this small quantity was not the produce of the United States. But the invention of the various improvement calculated to assist the cotton manufacture, served very materially to stimulate the efforts of those engaged in its culture. Especially was this the fact in relation to Whitney's Saw Gin-an piece of cord or worsted be smeared with it and invention of the greatest importance, and which served more to enrich the Southern planter, than any before our since discovered. Thus, in 1807, 13 years after the cotton gin was introduced, 55,000,000 tempts to pass over it. About three pennyworth of lbs. of Upland cotton were exported, at a value of Indian rubber is sufficient for the protection of twenmore than \$11,000,000. From 1827 to 1830, upon an average of four years, 270,000,000 lbs. were exported annually, at a value of \$24,000,000. In 1833, the quantity exported was 313,555,617 lbs.; valucd at about \$32,000,000. This progress is indeed wonderful.

being produced in the States of South Carolina and Georgia. It is believed that its cultivation may be da; 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 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 sinlge port of New Orleans.

It is supposed that the United States supply about three-fourths of the Cotton Trade of the world, and that in 1836, 2,000.009 of acres were devoted to its culture in this country. The permanent capital invested, is estimated at \$740,000,000. During 1839, 2,177.835 bales were raised in the United States, ed, be mainly attributed to the cultivation of the cotton plant, and upon the continuance of that production its future prosperity must in a great measure depend. "A source of wealth might indeed have been derived from the rice, tobacco, indigo, and suwould have bern but a small proportion to the profit which is now experienced, and that is likely to be increased by the cultivation of the cotton. So firmly has the value of this grand staple been fixed, and so extensively has its use intertwined with our most ordinary comforts, and the manufacture of the plant has been so much increased, not only in this country, but in Europe, nothing short of a pestilence that should sweep away its population, a blight, or mildew, or an insect that should blast its crops, or an earthquake that should rive the land, could prevent the continuance of the same causes that have in so great a measure contributed to its wealth. And yet,

TP The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. 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 dea cheap publication, containing sound political ctrines, and the news of the day; and will be pubshed semi-monthly. The Editor will endeavor to make this publication

ceptable to the public; especially that portion who triendly to democratic Republican principles. The price will be \$1 per year, payable in all cases tvance. As the price is low, the terms must be mplied with-no paper will be sent to any one with It the amount of ONE DOLLAR in advance, and all pawill be discontinued at the end of the year, uns the advance for the second year is sent by the e the first expires.

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

Raleigh, March 3, 1841.

Last Notice.

LL those indebted to the subscriber, are informed that their Notes and Accounts must be setd by the April Court, or they may be found in her hands for collection. C. J. FOX. 5-F

Charlotte April 6th 1941

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 cirry 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 conorming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmuster.

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.—104. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, strictly accor-Bar ding to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.,) Oats before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) Rye an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead. Buc if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either Corr vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of de-Pota duction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying in ad-vance 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 Earmers' 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, he 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 fined prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-spe-cie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

f "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the pub-lisher 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.

* One county and part of another in Pennsylvania were wanting, for which, however, we have added their proportions.

† Some small counties are wanting in Georgia, but probably contain but few inhabitants. The Western District of Louisana omitted .-This, with Florida, also omitted, will make up about 150,000 to be added to the sum total.

The Census now taken is the sixth since the adop tion of the Constitution, and shows conclusively that the population of the United States moves on with the same uniform law of progresssion, without refer ence to emigration, disease or any other cause .---This law is an increase of one third of the existing population for each period of ten years.

Cin. Chronicle.

From the American Farmer.

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.

From the detailed statements, we have made the following abbreviation. We have added to each article its price, as current in this market, and therefore reached the aggregate value of the produce of 26 States and Territories.

Production of the United States and its value in

	1839,	as officially p	ublished	<i>l</i> .
	Kind.	Quantity.	Price.	Value.
	Wheat buhshels,	75,983,449	\$1,00	\$75,983,439
ĺ	Barley "	3,953,134	52	2,055,629
ļ	Oats "	110,053,369		33,016,010
	Rye "	16,937.610	53	8,996,933
1	Buckwheat "	7.003.326	1,00	7,003,326
l	Corn "	308,161,445	50	154,080,223
ł	Potatoes "	101,981,539	42	42,832,246
l	Wool, pounds,	27,108,489	35	8,487,597
l	Tobacco "	148,071,806	10	14,807,180
Į	Rice "	76,154,735	31	2,665,415
İ	Cotton "	1,344,459,785	11	114,900,577
	Sugar 4	273,555,854	7	19,154,909
ļ	Hops "	1,119,770	39	436,710
	Silk cocoons	328,991	27	121,526
l	Wax "	711.493	27	192,103
	Hay tons	9,838,415	03	157,286,840
	Hemp and flax	980.912	7	1,373,270
	Ashes "	19.023	6.00	1,683,360
Į	Naval stores, bar	rels 31,680	2,00	63.378
İ	Lumber			10,953,655
1	Products of the o	rchard		7,248,978
	Products of the c		0.0	34,189,438
į	Wine gallons	286,427	50	143,213

Aggregate value as officially known, \$697,766,456

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 158,9231 bushels of wheat in 1839. In that same year bounty was claimed for 190,869 bushels, making a difference of nearly 32,000 bushels. It is the same in Main, and the same all over the country. And we do not hesitate to say that the production, as published is fully ten per cent. below the actual product. Enough is known however to satisfy all parties that we possess the elements of immense wealth. No previous estimate ever reached the quantity of articles produced, as shown in this report. Above we see that the same annual value of agriculture alone, as officially given, is nearly \$700,000,000, and if all the returns were

Of the value of the sea island cotton, forming, as it now does, but a small portion of our general cotin, the aggregate would be increased to \$800,000,000. ton production, we may judge pretty accurately, will begin to ask presently; we wish to be prepared This was the product of 1839. That of last year from the fact that in 1931, the export of this species with an answer. North Carolinian.

AGRICULTURBAL STATISTICS .- According to the was taken, New York is behind Pennsylvania in the Indian corn 2,500,000, of oats over 2,000,000 bushels, pounds, hay nearly 2,000,000 tons, sugar over 8,000. 000 lds., and of the products of the dairy over \$8,009,-000. In the production of wheat, Ohio exceeds Pennsyvania about 3,000,000 bushels, while Virginia is about 11 million bushels behind New York in that all the States, producing 421 millons of bushels lions, Michigan 22 millions, Alabama 18 millions, Missouri 15 millions, Pennsylvania 131 millions, and New York 10 millions. Of neat cattle, New York possesses 2,642,438, Pennsylvania 146,418, Ohio 1,800,313. Of sheep, New York has 5,381, 225, Pennsylvania 3,396,431, Ohio 1,964,957, Vermont 1,393,420, Virginia 1,280,736. In the products of the orchard, New York and Vermont lead the other States two to one-the former being to the amount of \$1,732,357, the latter \$1,109,387. In cotton, Mississippi hears the palm, producing yearly 289,838,818 pounds, Alabama 240,379,669 pounds, South Carolina 148,907,880 pounds, Georgia 134,-322,755 pounds, Louisiana 87,640,185 pounds, Virginia 10,767,451 pounds. Of tobacco, Maryland produces 16 million pounds, Virginia 14 million pounds, Ohio 6 million pounds, Tennessee . 6,700,000 pounds, Missouri 8,540,000 pounds, and Indiana near 2 million pounds.

To prevent Insects climbing up Fruit-Trees.-At a late meeting of the Eutomological 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 preent time some which has been melted for upwards of a year, and has been exposed to all weather without undergoing the slightest change. Having melted the Indian rubber, let a then tied several times round the trunk. The melted substance is so very sticky, that the insects will be prevented, and generally captured, in their atty ordinary sized fruit-trees.

Extensive swindling businsss.-Sylvester's Reporter publishes a list of 150 banks which have failed. swindling the community out of at least \$38,000,000

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 we understand the stock is falling in value every day, and the people

