

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., MARCH 8, 1842.

{ NUMBER 52.

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.

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.

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 March, 1842.

Table with columns: DAYS, SUN RISE, SUN SET, MOON'S PHASES. Rows include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

TO THE Fashionable Public.



THE Subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the Tailoring Business in this place.

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841-2.

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Spruins' brick building.

A liberal discount made to cash customers. ALEXANDER BETHUNE. Charlotte, April 20, 1840.



DR. G. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, 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.

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Happold HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be REASONABLE. Jan. 4, 1842.

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State. EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound. EDWARD BURAGE. December 7, 1841.

New Concern.

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and select stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and Holland Gin of the very best quality, and various domestic liquors. Wines, of almost every variety, and of the choicest brands. Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love. Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do., Sarlines (from Venice), Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses,) Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Shrub, sperm and Tallow Candles.

A LARGE STOCK OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY; And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very moderate terms for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage. Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of Norment & Sandry was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm must be closed without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note.

Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer. March 1, 1842.

SPLENDID STOCK OF GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES, Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge. JOHN O'FARRELL. Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, and for the last time, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost. JOHN O'FARRELL. February 1, 1842.

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge. He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious. F. R. ROUCHE. Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincoln-ton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business. BALIS M. EDNEY. January 28, 1842.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841.

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS, Purchased in New York and Philadelphia, at the lowest cash prices.

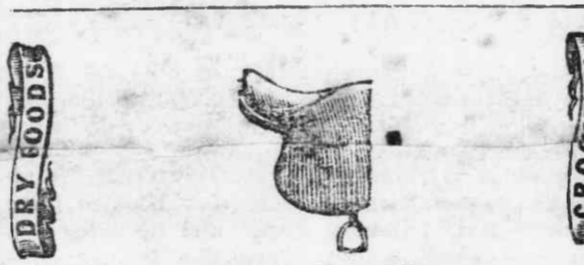
Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village. His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinos, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambrie, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestic, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes, Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Gentlemen's Hats, SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES. And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C. Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842.



Gray Goods, For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town. H. B. WILLIAMS. Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

The Bankrupt Law!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching Sixth Circuit of the Superior Court; and afterwards, I shall be found in my office in Salisbury. H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this Law:—many persons, I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars, can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons" owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount. H. C. J. Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District (Cape Fear) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER. Auto. at Law. Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842.

The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jas. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "out dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money. WM. G. POTTS. January 4, 1842.

Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into partnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER. Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

The Bankrupt Law.

THE subscriber will attend the District Court at Fayetteville and give attention to all cases under the Bankrupt Law which may be entrusted to him.

JAMES W. OSBORNE. Charlotte, Feb. 21, 1842.

Dr. Pinchney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842.



AGRICULTURE.

From the Plough Boy.

AN EXPERIMENT.

MR. EDITOR: The details of an experiment which I tried last spring, assisted by a little imagination, and a good flow of mother English, would make an amusing tale. But as I possess neither, I shall attempt nothing but a statement of facts. And, perhaps, if the hint is acted upon, it may be beneficial to both the Farmer and the Printer.

Owing to causes which I could not control, and contrary to my wishes and general practice, I had to plant a piece of new ground, as we farmers call it, so late in the season, that on the Corn coming up, there was no other near to divide the attention of the crows and other birds. The Corn, as will be the case, in land that is not well cleared of the litter, and covered with the plough, came up very irregular, which enabled the birds to take it nearly as fast as it came up, that is, on two sides of the field, which were bordered by old field pines. I went round the field some two or three times a day, to afford what protection I could to the young Corn, but, at the end of about two weeks from the time the Corn first began to come up, so great was the havoc on about one fourth of the field, and the stalks stood so "few and far between," that I was minded to plough that portion up. As the season was growing late, and the Corn now left was too far advanced for the "varmints" to pull up, and thinking of the proverb, "a bird in the hand is worth two in a bush," I finally concluded to go over it with hoes, and have clean earth put on the Corn, with the view of having it to come up as much alike as possible. The replant soon began to come up, and I again commenced my rounds; but all to very little purpose, for the field being large, while I would be in one place, the birds—red birds, doves, crows, &c., would pounce down somewhere else and go to work.

Well, it was early in June, as the story writers have it; I remember it well, it was Friday, and the meridian sun beamed forth in all his glory, but his power was somewhat tempered by a brisk and refreshing westerly breeze; I was perplexed and discouraged; I hid me home, resolving to try stratagem, if I could hit upon any thing of quick application, that promised success. I lay me down on a bench, flat on my back, as is my custom when perplexed, and decided as to a measure, with my arm over my eyes, and there tried to think of all the plans that I had ever seen, or heard of being tried in such cases. I thought of soaking the seed Corn in tar, but that was out of season; I thought of boards cut into various comic figures, painted, and hung up, to be agitated by the wind; I thought of new tin reflecting the sun rays, &c.; but all these plans required some delay, and my case was urgent. I was about to give it up, when, raising my head, my eye rested upon a desk, wherein was promiscuously deposited all the newspapers I had received for years. The idea struck me—ha! Mr. Editor, do you smell it now? yes, the idea struck me to use these papers in frightening the birds from my field. Well, I gathered an armful of the papers, without regard to religion or politics; excluding from the honor, only such as, by their form, were not suited to such an enterprize; I also pocketed a gross of small tacks, and "put out." By the way, I cut with my pocket knife, quantity of small poles, six or eight feet long, leaving a horizontal branch at the top, or, if that was wanting, I bent the top square to one side, so that the papers might hang perpendicular and square, the better to resist the action of wind and water. Thus equipped, I arrived at the field. Before proceeding further, I will state how I confined the papers to the stakes: I doubled the paper near the edge, a time or two,

to give it sufficient consistency for the tacks to hold it firm to the wood; I then laid the edge along on the branch left for its reception, and confined it with three or four tacks, I was particular, in putting them up, for the paper to hang square. In this way they all survived the influence of the weather, until long after they were necessary for the protection of the Corn. And now for the result: I am writing facts, Mr. Editor, as I told you in the outset. But, I see that crow now as he darts through the air, as if—but not so fast: when I arrived at the field, the wind was blowing brisk. The first paper I stuck up was an "American Baptist." As I stuck the pole in the ground, I heard a caw, the only one in the field, I believe, about 150 yards off. You know, Mr. Editor, that crows have a peculiar kind of baw, when their nests are disturbed, or when they are attacking owls, &c.—and thus it gave notice: c-a-w,—and as the wind flapped the paper, he came out in broad and lengthened cadence, caw-aw-aw. Did you ever see a crow fired at, by a keen rifle, and just missed? well, if you have, you may form some idea about how he left the place; he uttered not another sound, but, putting himself in complete trim, he darted through the air, with almost the swiftness of an arrow, nor did I see any crows in that field, from that time until the Corn was out of danger, with one exception, and that was on a portion of the field where I obtained a good stand at the outset, and put no papers. I then proceeded to put up all my papers, without any incident worth relating, except terribly frightening a dove, with a "Philadelphia Saturday Courier," at which I would have given the honor of this discovery, to have had somebody to help me laugh. Mr. Editor, I suppose I might speculate a little as to the relative merits of the different papers, set up, as scare-crows; but I will only say, so far as I now recollect, the "Temperance Advocate" looked modest; the "Edgefield Advertiser" appeared to have good will for the cause; the "Biblical Recorder" showed a war front; and the "Brother Jonathan" covered a large space. The actual merits of two others have already been mentioned; but to conclude, I replanted my Corn again; it was not molested, and I made a pretty good crop, though, from its lateness, it was light. Farmers of Edgefield, take good papers, and if you have occasion, use them as scare-crows.

CONSUMPTION OF MEAT. There are few things in the habits of Americans, which strike the foreign observer with more force, than the extravagant consumption of food—and more especially of meat. Truly we are a carnivorous people. With all our outcry about hard times, the provisions consumed in America would support, in health, treble our population in Europe. The vast consumption of MEAT is not only wasteful, but injurious to health and activity, of body and mind. The body if made of iron, would be unable to perform all the functions imposed upon it at one time—especially, is it, we should suppose, without pretending to any science on the subject, deleterious to eat meat superfluously—or to eat a heavy meal immediately preceding any action of body and mind. May it not be averred that one half of the provisions consumed in this country might be saved with certainty of avoiding the numerous diseases that arise from plethora, impaired digestion, disordered blood? Let the heads of any family examine, and they will find that a substitute of bread and vegetables and milk for three fourths of the meat consumed, would be attended with economy and better health.—American Farmer.

OUTSIDE ROW.

"Sam," said a planter to one of his slaves, "if you will contrive any way to prevent the destruction of the outside rows of corn by the squirrels, I will release you from work for a month." Sam mused a while and then replied, "suppose, massa, you leave the outside rows, and no plant em at all: den squirrels no trouble em."

TO CURE A COLD.

Most generally a cold may be relieved in one night's time, by drinking a pint of tea from the dry loose bark of the scaly hickory. A vomit frequently gives relief.—Agriculturist.

Rumors.—It is reported, we believe upon good authority, that Gov. Morehead, the Log Cabin Chief of North Carolina, will hold his First Levee at the April Convention of Whiggery, in the Palace! It is expected, of course, that there will be a pretty "large" Convention. No wonder! Whiggery loves good eating and drinking hard cider.

It is likewise reported that the Democrats of the West expect to meet their brethren of the East at a Levee of the People, at Salisbury, when Mr. Henry is to be present, on the 20th of May, 1842. Just 67 years since the Mecklenburg Patriots declared for Independence, and "spoke right out."—We expect to see some worthy sons of their patriotic sires at this Convention.

Rumor says, further, that Wake County intends to appoint 50 delegates to the Levee, and that they all intend to go. We believe all except the last, and that, we believe, is half true.—Rep. Standard.

It is rumored, friend LORING, that "old Independence" will send to Salisbury at least five hundred good and true Democrats; and this rumor we believe to be wholly true. See proceedings on our third page.—Ed. Jeffersonian.]