



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., AUGUST 31, 1841.

NUMBER 26.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance...

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay...

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...

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage...

Weekly Almanac for September, 1841.

Table with columns: DAYS, SUN RISE, SUN SET, MOON'S PHASES. Rows include days of the week and moon phases like Last Quarter, New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Trotter

STILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber would inform his customers, and all those who wish to have their Spring WOOL Carded at his Machine...

DR. C. 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.

THE CULTIVATOR,

A consolidation of Buck's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer. WILLIS GAYLORD & LUTHER TUCKER, Editors.

THE CULTIVATOR was established to improve and elevate the Agriculture of the country; to give a proper tone to the morals and mind of the farmer...

If an increase of subscription beyond any precedent in the history of Agricultural Journals, if the almost unanimous voice of the public press in our favor...

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR per annum—Six copies for \$5—the money to be remitted in advance, free of postage.

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches...

CHARLES OVRMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of James Gattis, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county...

JOHN BLOUNT, Adm'r. August 3, 1841. 22...3w

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors at the above celebrated watering-place...

THOMAS HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

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



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

Consisting of: BRANDY, GIN, WINES, TEAS. Includes descriptions of Cognac, Champagne, and various wines.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has opened a GROCERY STORE...

GROCERIES; Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds...

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

NOTICE.

HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement.

WILLIAM 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...

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...

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office. JESSE BUEL & CO.

TO THE Fashionable Public.

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

BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...y

PROSPECTUS OF The Lincoln Republican.

IT was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary...

The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation...

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and it will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people...

Terms.—TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Editor. Lincoln, July 14, 1841.

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

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

formerly 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.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, setting, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

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 this Foundry. New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

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 Lincoln, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court.

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 time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed. Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

IN SENATE, Aug. 14. The bill in the House in relation to military land warrants was, on motion of Mr. Allen taken up, and after an explanation of its provisions was ordered to a third reading and passed.

Mr. Lill submitted a resolution of inquiry, as to the discontinuance of post routes in Missouri; which was adopted.

The joint resolution for the distribution of the printed copies of the returns of the census of 1840 among the States was read a third time and passed. The Resolution submitted by Mr. Clay of Alabama some days since, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information why the following resolution, passed at the last session, had not been answered, was taken up.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at the next session of Congress the amount of scrip heretofore issued on the Virginia militia land warrants, giving the amount for each year, the names of the persons to whom issued, also, the names of the persons to whom scrip was assigned, with the year of such assignment.

A debate of considerable length then took place. The Resolution was then modified by striking out the words "without delay," and it was then passed.

The order of the day was then taken up, being the bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Smith of Indiana moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Monday, on account of the small number of Senators present.

Mr. Sevier opposed the motion, and said if the friends of the bill were absent from their posts, it was no reason the public business should not be progressed in.

After considerable debate, the motion to postpone was carried. A message was then received from the President of the United States, announcing that on the 13th inst. he had signed the bill for the repeal of the Independent Treasury.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned. The House did not sit to-day.

IN SENATE Aug. 16.

The Senate were engaged in discussing some amendments to the Land Distribution Bill, when a Message was received from the President of the United States.

The chair announced that the President had returned the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, with his objections thereto.

The bill before the Senate was then laid aside, and the message read by the Secretary of the Senate. It will be found in another column.

The moment the reading was concluded, the excitement, which was intense, was manifested in the gallery over the chair of the President of the Senate by a few indications of applause and dissent, when Mr. Benton rose and expressed in strong terms his indignation at having heard the hisses of bank ruffians in the gallery, insulting to the President of the United States, on the reading of his message; and concluded by moving that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to take the offenders into custody, and bring them before the bar of the Senate to answer for their conduct.

Mr. Rives declared he did not hear any hisses, and he understood from those around him that none were heard; he concluded, therefore, that the Senator from Missouri was mistaken.

Mr. Benton said, emphatically, he was not mistaken; and as the Senator had raised a doubt, he would now insist on the fact being proven. No one should doubt whether he heard that manifestation, when he asserted that he did. He had come prepared to hear the President of the United States insulted by the Bank ruffians in the gallery, and he had told his friends it would be the case; but he had also told them that on the first indication of such an insult, he would stand up in his place and have the ruffians brought to the bar of the Senate, to answer for their conduct. He would ask those around him if the hisses were not distinctly audible?

Mr. Walker said, he himself heard them—and he believed the same individuals were now persisting in the same course, (pointing to the gallery over the President's chair.)

Mr. Benton remarked that the same thing was at that moment going on in the gallery. It was by intimidation these Bank myrmidons wanted to carry their measures; and if they were not seized in the act, the next thing they would do would be to bring a hired mob into the halls of legislation, and extort their charters by force of arms. He would seize them as he would throttle the monster itself.

Mr. Preston concurred in the propriety of the motion, and expressed his disapprobation of any disturbance in the gallery either for or against a measure, as an insult to the Senate itself, for which it ought to have some law of punishment.

Mr. Rives was proceeding to make some further remarks, when The Chair made an explanation, and Mr. Buchanan observed that this was a solemn crisis in the affairs of the nation, and he hoped every American citizen would feel its importance. He had distinctly heard the hisses as stated by the Senator from Missouri; but he was obliged in justice to say they were but momentary. They were arrested either by the call of the Chair to order, the good sense of the people in the gallery, or the rising of the Senator to make his motion. As they were so promptly put down, he hoped the Senator from Missouri would withdraw his motion.

Mr. Benton refused to withdraw his motion. The Chair explained that having heard some noise, without considering whether it was approbation or disapprobation, he had called the Senate to order; but could not say that he had or had not heard hisses.

Mr. Allen made some appropriate remarks, and concluded by stating that he understood the offender was in custody, and expressed his sorrow for having done what he was not at the time aware was an offence; as, therefore, all the ends had been accomplished which his friend had in view when he refused to withdraw his motion, he hoped he would now withdraw it.

Mr. Walker said, the President in perfect and glorious consistency with a long life of usefulness and honor, has placed his veto upon the charter of a National Bank, and said his heart was full of gratitude to the Giver of all good for the salvation of his country, and rescue of the Constitution, to engage in the business of inflicting punishment upon an individual, said to be respectable and who had in part atoned for his offence by the expression of his repentance. Let him go, then, and sin no more, and let us proceed to the consideration of that Veto Message, which he, Mr. W. had confidently predicted at the very commencement of this session, and recorded that opinion at its date in the journals of the day.

Mr. Benton said he had been informed by one of the officers of the Senate (Mr. Beale) that one of the persons who made the disorder in the gallery had been seized by him, and was now in custody, and in the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This the officers had very properly done of their own motion, and without waiting for the Senate's order. They had done their duty, and his motion had thus been executed. His motion was to seize the disorderly, and bring them to the bar of the Senate. One had been seized; he was in custody in an adjoining room; and if he was still acting contemptuously to the Senate, he should move to bring him to the bar; but that was not the case. He was penitent and contrite. He had expressed his sorrow for what he had done, and said he had acted without ill design, and from no feelings of contempt to the President or Senate. Under these circumstances, all was accomplished that his motion intended. The man is in custody and repentant. This is sufficient. Let him be discharged, and there is an end to the affair. His motion now was, that the President direct him to be discharged.

Mr. B. said, the man being in custody, his motion was executed and superseded; its object was accomplished, and he being contrite, he would move to discharge him.

The President of the Senate ordered him to be discharged. Mr. Clay of Kentucky then rose and moved that the message just received from the President of the United States, returning a bill unsigned, which had originated in the Senate, should be laid on the table, with a view of taking it up for consideration to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. King suggested ten o'clock instead of twelve, and moved that five thousand copies of the message be printed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky gave his reasons for preferring twelve o'clock to-morrow. He wished to have time for consideration, and would have preferred putting it off another day; but he supposed the message would be printed in time to afford sufficient opportunity for studying it by 12 o'clock to-morrow. He could not consent to take it up sooner.

Mr. Calhoun concurred with the Senator from Kentucky in the propriety of selecting 12 o'clock in preference to 10 o'clock.

Mr. Rives suggested 11 o'clock—the regular hour for going into the orders of the day. That was the hour appointed in 1832 for taking up Gen. Jackson's Veto Message.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky preferred 12 o'clock: whatever business of the orders of the day would be on hand could be passed over informally when the hour came.

Mr. Clay of Alabama reminded his colleague that 6,000 of Gen. Jackson's Veto Message had been ordered to be printed. He thought 10,000 would not be too many.

Mr. King had looked over the journals, and found it was 6,000 copies of Gen. Jackson's veto message had been ordered on his motion. He would now make a similar motion.

Six thousand copies of the message were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rives moved to go into Executive session, which was agreed to, by a vote of 23 to 19.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock, and the Senate a short time after. It is understood that the Federal members went into caucus immediately.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Weller presented the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 31st July, against the incorporation of a National Bank, against the repeal of the Independent Treasury, against the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c.; which, on motion, were laid on the table.

Mr. Hunt of New York presented a petition of E. Peck and others, manufacturers of iron, in and near the city of New York, saying the appointment of a committee of Congress to collect facts, &c., preparatory to a revision of the tariff laws, &c.: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Snyder of Pennsylvania offered the following: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this session of Congress shall terminate on the 23d day of August instant at 12 o'clock, p.

Objected to: lies over. [The President of the United States informed the House that he approved the Navy Pension Bill on the 16th inst.]

The House then, on motion of Mr. Barnard, went into the Committee of the Whole on the bankrupt bill, (Mr. Tillinghast of Rhode Island in the chair.)

Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, who had the floor on Friday, now commenced. He said a bankrupt bill in England was salutary, because the Government was consolidated; but in this country, where there were twenty-six separate Governments, and the probability of their being as many more, a uniform bankrupt bill was not such an easy matter to be legislated into being. He said in this bill there was not a single feature of a bankrupt law. It should be entitled a bill to extend insolvency in the United States.

Mr. Holmes went at length against the present bill. He said the act would vex the land worse than the Egyptian plagues. Mr. James of Pennsylvania went at length in favor of the bill.