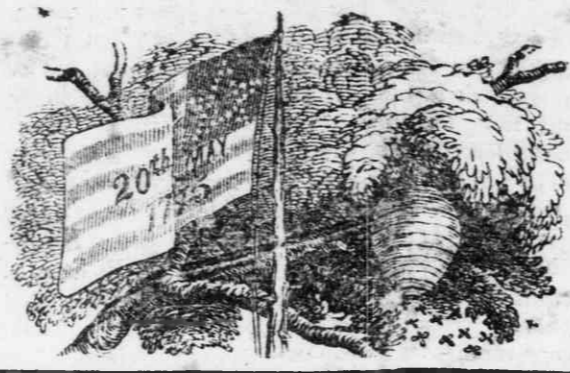


Mecklenburg



Jeffersonian.

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., FEBRUARY 1, 1842.

{NUMBER 47.

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. Any person who will procure 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 advance.

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, (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 charged accordingly.

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 February, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
1. Thursday,	6 51	5 9	
2. Wednesday,	6 50	5 10	D. H. M.
3. Thursday,	6 49	5 11	Last Quarter, 2 4 51 M.
4. Friday,	6 48	5 12	New Moon 10 6 20 M.
5. Saturday,	6 57	5 13	First Quarter, 13 6 46 M.
6. Sunday,	6 46	5 14	Full Moon, 24 10 41 E.
7. Monday,	6 46	5 14	



POETRY.

FROM THE LEXINGTON (KY.) OBSERVER.

The following poem is from the pen of our friend and townsman, Mr. P. Doyle, a true son of the "sea-girted Emerald Isle." This glowing description of one of the most splendid victories the annals of our country afford, needs no recommendation of ours to insure a perusal:

Battle of New Orleans.

When war's tumultuous battle shout
Came booming o'er the sea,
JOHN BELL proclaimed the right about,
And marched against the foe!
Their ships of war next hoisted in sight—
They anchored on our shore,
With stalwart warriors armed to fight
On fields they lost before.

'Twas January, when bold Packenham
Said—Britains do your duty;
March forward, bravely, in battles van,
Take Orleans, stores and beauty!
The English, the glorious morning beam'd
On England's marsh'd ranks,
Where some like Caradur de Lion seem'd
Amidst the fierce pumlanx.

Aloft the blood-red banner stream'd—
The red cross floated high,
And many a gallant soldier maimed,
Beneath its fold did lie!
The gallant Keane and Gibbs appear'd,
With pending drum and fif—
Then Britains formed in rank and cheer'd
And mingled in the strife.

The words of Packenham the brave,
Were—forward to Orleans;
Let England's glory or the grave,
Resound along the plains!
Their rockets flaming through the air,
Precursors of the fight,
Shone o'er a legion young and fair,
And bounding in their might!

But who opposed that warlike band?
We ask the record page—
'Twas freedom of a happy land,
Who stood the Conflant's rage—
'Twas brave Columbia's gallant sons,
With spirits free as air,
Who spoke from out their thund'ring guns,
Protection to the FAIR!

A scion of two warlike climes,
Stood gazing on the scene—
AMERICA his home—at times
He hailed the Shamrock green!
Around him stood a daring host,
Defending hope and honor,
'Gainst hirelings who made their boast
To bring disgrace upon her!

Hark! hark! what sound from warlike bands
Now floats upon the air!
'Tis from the brave Kentuckians,
Commanded by Adair!
The valiant Carroll and Adair
Their forces now unite—
White stars and stripes shine round them there
Resplendent in the light!

The Scipio of modern days—
A JACKSON was in sight—
Ye Gods! combine—assist my lays
To point him in the fight!
America's Napoleon gaz'd,
Maturing his designs—
He gave the word, the cannon raged
And blazed along the lines.

Now Packenham leads steadily,
In column sixty deep,
While freedom's hoarse artillery
His wavering squadrons sweep.
He nobly fell with Gibbs and Keane,
A trio brave in battle—
Grim death sits smiling o'er the scene,
And war-gods' armour rattle!

Brave Lambert and his scattered host,
Were driven back to bay—

The young, the brave, old England's hoast,
In slaughtered carnage lay,
Green Erin's brave, chivalrous sons,
And Scotia's highland clan,
Fell weltering by our howling guns,
While charging in the van.

Britannia's Lion cowered and fled—
The Eagle soared on high—
The plains were strewn with gory dead,
When Britons turned to fly!
In wild disorder back they flew,
Those brave, heroic men,
Though wild and fierce their trumpet blew,
They ne'er could charge again.

All hail thou proud, victorious band—
Chivalrous is thy name!
The tocsin sounds throughout the land,
The welkin rings thy fame!
And may the laurel wreath of fame!
That crowned the victor's brow,
Add glory to Columbia's name,
And flourish e'er as now!

*The English watchword is said to have been "Beauty and Booty."
*General Jackson's parentage were Irish—he was born in America.

*General Jackson was crowned with a wreath of laurel, in the Cathedral of New Orleans, after the battle, by the presiding Priest.

General Intelligence.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 11.

MIAMI EXPORTING COMPANY BANK—CINCINNATI BANK—GREAT EXCITEMENT, RIOT, &c.

The Miami Exporting Company Bank yesterday refused payment of its paper, and closed its doors before the usual time of closing business for the day. This morning the paper of that and the Cincinnati Bank was refused in market. The former remained closed, and a run was commenced upon the latter, when a notice was posted upon the door in the following words: "This bank has suspended for twenty days." An effort was simultaneously made to close the doors of the bank, but the crowd, which had become by this time large, prevented it, and rushed in, demanding redemption of their paper.

The persons in the bank, fearing for their own personal safety, and finding it impossible to withstand the run, run themselves, leaving the premises altogether in the possession of the crowd, which was constantly increasing both in numbers and excitement. The furniture, counters, &c., of the concern were now laid hold of and thrown into the streets, where they were mostly broken up. We saw one individual with the top of a book-case on his shoulder and a couple of chairs in his hand moving off. Being asked if he had got enough to make him whole, he replied "yes, he supposed so." Papers, vouchers, blanks, books, &c. were torn in pieces, and trampled under foot, with a degree of excitement and indiscretion which nothing but a sense of deep wrong could have caused. At this moment, (half-past nine,) an effort is being made to break into the vault or safe. The crowd is large, and under great excitement. The sheriff, Mr. Avery, went into the midst, and made an effort to be heard, but he was picked up and carried into the street. The Miami Exporting Company Bank standing only two doors above, is barred and bolted, and some way has written over the door, "poor old cow."—Lougee, upon the opposite corner, has shut up, from apprehension, as many say, of violence—others, from inability to pay. The Exchange Bank is open, and paying.

10 o'clock.—The crowd having completely riddled the Cincinnati Bank, broke in the doors of the Miami Exporting Company, and took it through a similar process. The mass of excited people has been steadily increasing. Main street, from Third half way up to Fourth, is literally blocked up, and there are many at the corner of Third. The Miami Exporting Company's concern, we presume, had little of value left in it by the managers. Its books and other valuables had most likely been removed; of specie and other bank paper there was probably no occasion for removal. We saw blank checks, &c., thrown out, and sent flying through the air; but they were all blank—bubbles merely.

The Exchange Bank is still open, and paying. We learn that demands have been made of Mr. Bates at this bank for the redemption of West Union paper, which have been complied with per force. The police and constables have made some efforts to quell the disorder, but whether any persons have been arrested, we are unable to say. We hear no sympathy expressed in behalf of the sufferers among the bystanders. The public mind is so completely outraged by the fraud and plunder of worthless banks, that even violence and riot is looked upon as the lesser evil. This is truly a deplorable state of things.

12 o'clock.—An effort has been made to disperse the crowd by reading the riot act, and otherwise inducing them to disperse. So great was the clamor and confusion, however, that the attempt utterly failed, and those engaged in it were compelled to leave the ground, having been somewhat roughly handled. A portion of the Citizens' Guards, military company, having paraded, were led, with a few firemen, to the place, and took possession of the buildings after some resistance. Blows were freely exchanged with the crowd, and several shots were fired by the military. It is stated that one man has been shot. The alarm of fire is now being sounded, we presume to bring the whole of the fire corps together.

Such are the deplorable consequences of the fraud and wrong that the whole community have suffered by means of shiplasters. In the excitement of loss and suffering, the laws are trampled under foot, property is destroyed and perhaps life lost. We much fear that the end is not yet.

We earnestly entreat the good people who may have been concerned in these disorderly proceedings, to desist—to regard the laws—to respect the authorities—to retire peaceably to their homes, and set their faces, like good citizens, against further transgressions of order, as well by means of the issuing of shiplasters as the resort to violence in their suppression. What is gained by such proceedings? We implore every reasoning individual to put this question to himself. The property,

books and vouchers of these banks, have, to a great extent, been destroyed; it may be utterly impossible in consequence, for them to pay any portion of their notes; whereas, something might have been realized. Blows, wounds, have been inflicted—WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED? Admit that you have been wronged, defrauded, outraged—are you redressing yourselves? Are you righting your injuries by these means? Are you not rather destroying the protection of your own property—the protection of the laws; and giving countenance and support to a spirit that regards neither property, law nor life?

We have penned the above paragraphs in great haste. At this time, (one o'clock) it is ascertained that one man has had his leg broken, and one or two others slightly wounded; no one killed. It is stated that the crowd had possession of the buildings. The Exchange Bank has been taken possession of and completely riddled after the fashion of the others. We have not learned whether it had stopped payment or not. The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank still continues payment. It is said to have but little paper out. Attempts are being made to get out a strong force of the military, and disperse the crowd, but such is the feeling among those who compose the military, that we know not how it is to be done. Apprehensions are expressed of further violence to night, which we trust may prove unfounded. At present, however, the multitude appear to have complete control.

Half past one.—The Office of Lougee & Co. has been broken open and gutted. The crowd has much increased, both in number and excitement.

We earnestly hope that here this violence may be stayed. Whether such will be the case or not remains to be seen. An exceedingly angry spirit has been caused by the ill advised attempt to suppress the disturbance by military force. The military, we hear, were compelled to leave the ground, and made to take refuge in the Mayor's office. We must here close our account of these unhappy proceedings, as the paper must go to press. Pray God we may not have worse consequences to record to-morrow.

The Currency and Exchanges.—We find the following sensible remarks in the Boston Courier. It is pleasing to know that there are some men in the whig ranks who do not let party notions run away with their common sense;

We are sorry to see so much ignorance in relation to currency and exchanges displayed by members of Congress in their speeches. There is no trouble in "exchanges" between cities or States whose banks fulfil their promise. Bank bills in all such places are as good as coin, and the "exchanges" are well enough. The merchants of New-York, Boston and Charleston, find no difficulty in their intercourse. But so long as a single State bank is permitted by the legislature of the State to issue bills which it cannot pay, and which it never means to pay, neither fifty "Exchequer plans" nor a hundred National banks could place the currency of that State on a par with that of the States where the banks pay their bills in specie when demanded; nor is it in the power of Congress, or the President and his Cabinet, to devise any plan that shall regulate exchanges between the solvent and the insolvent States. When the Potomac shall change its course and flow back through the Blue Ridge, emptying its waters into the Ohio, Congress may expect to make rags in Mobile and Vicksburg equal to specie in New York and Boston. Those, who look for that "auspicious future," may live happily and grow rich on anticipation. It would be cruel to awaken them from so delightful a dream.

The Exchequer.—It will be seen from the Congressional Analysis, that the debate on the Exchequer Board closed with the speech of Mr. Benton, a portion which will be found in our columns. What will become of this Board in the committee, it is not difficult to conjecture. It will soon be among the things lost upon earth.

But what new prodigy will be conceived and produced by the committee, cannot be prefigured. It must, however, be something of the bank and paper money brood, or a half and half monster, begotten of the Government in an adulterous connection with this usurping paper money system. The Constitutional Currency, and the Constitutional Treasury, as given to the country, to deliver it from the spurious paper money which was the last affliction of our Revolutionary struggle, which the Constitution enred, we fear is not immediately to be obtained.—Globe of Jan. 13.

The Glentworth Papers.—A correspondent of the American Traveller writing from New York, says:—

"Them papers" that have so long agitated the bosoms of all political parties, and mankind generally, are at last brought to the light of day. Mr. James B. Glentworth, the notorious! the prince of pipe-layers, has spoken in a pamphlet of seventy-two pages; and notwithstanding the odium cast upon his character by recent events, he will succeed in fastening upon his coadjutors in the great cause of pipe-laying, a portion of the sins and frauds which he has thus far been made to share alone. Glentworth has been made the willing tool and dupe of others, who were well pleased to share the success and glory of his frauds; but when the hour of shame and danger arrived, left him single-handed and alone, to bear the peril and disgrace. Such are political honors—such is the gratitude of the world."

Arrest of the Late Principle Officers of the U. S. Bank.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Austin Montgomery appeared before Recorder Vaux, and made oath against Nicholas Biddle, Jos. Copperthwaite, Samuel Jaudon, John Andrews and Tho. Dunlap, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the Bank of the U. S. Mr. Vaux had the process awarded. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, and Thomas Dunlap, esquires, appeared with their counsel, and gave bail in \$10,000 each, to appear on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, before the Recorder, for a farther hearing. Messrs Andrews and Copperthwaite did not appear.—United States Gazette.

Dialogue in a Court of Justice.—The Attorney in the case attempted to invalidate the testimony of the witness, by declaring him to be too ignorant to be a competent one; said he to the Judge, "I can convince you of the incompetency of the witness in a few moments; he has been reared in the country, has never been out of his father's barn, never saw a school-house; and your honor permitting, I will propound a few questions, and upon his answers your honor can decide."

The Judge assenting, he turned to the witness and asked, "who made you?"

Witness—"I don't know; I reckon it was Moses."

Attorney—"There, your honor, to the satisfaction of yourself and jury, I have proved the witness non compos mentis, totally unqualified to decide upon the serious nature of his oath."

Witness—"Now, Mr. Lawyer, may I ask you one question? I have answered yours."

Attorney—"A thousand sir, a thousand, if you please."

Witness—"Who made you?"

Attorney—"Why, I don't know; I reckon it was Aaron."

Witness—(turning to the jury)—"Well now, I have read in the book that Aaron made a calf, but I don't know how the tarnal fool got here."

The Court was convulsed with laughter.

Texas Courtship.—"Hallo, gal, how's your Ma!"

"Haint got none here—reckon she's dead by this time, too."

"Well, how's Pa?"

"He was hung last May."

"Humph. What are you doin'?"

"Jest looking about."

"Zactly what I'm doin. Sposin we hitch and proximate?"

"Zactly, but who'll pay the Judge?"

"Guess I'll fodder up one half the provender if you can go the other heat."

"Well—but I've only got a counterfeit note."

"Jest zactly my own premises. Come, if we can't cheat one Judge, we can another—so, come on, gal—here, take my arm—we'll try, any how."

How to preserve Fruit.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of preserving fruit fresh for their table, as grapes, plums, &c., a long time after they had been gathered. It is simply to alternate them into layers, with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and place them in a chamber secure from frost. The discovery was accidental. A servant maid, in the family of Wm. Morey, of Union village, Washington county, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity in this way, to preserve them until her return. They were found to have kept in an excellent condition, long after this fruit had disappeared in the garden. From this hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes, and one or two others, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh, fine flavored fruit through the winter, until the early part of April.—Cultivator.

It has been justly remarked that a man who is gallant to the ladies, never fails in patriotism.—There can be no doubt that the man who abuses a woman is both a coward and a scoundrel.

What will the people of North-Carolina think, when they learn that Edward Stanly and Lewis Williams voted with the Tariffites.—Ral. Standard. The people in this part of the State will not be at all surprised.—Washington Republican.

Twenty-Seventh Congress: SECOND SESSION.

(Compiled from the Washington Globe.)

IN SENATE, January, 12.

Numerous petitions were presented to-day on the subject of the Bankrupt law; some for its repeal, modification, and postponement, and others remonstrating against any action upon it.

Mr. Calhoun said he had been requested to present a petition from several citizens of New York, praying that Congress may not interfere with the Bankrupt law, passed last session, either by repealing, altering, amending it, or postponing its operation. This petition had been forwarded to him with a strong appeal to his sympathies. He could not be ignorant that there are thousands of our most valuable fellow-citizens at the present moment reduced to a hopeless state of insolvency—citizens who have just claims upon the sympathies of the community. He would go further, he would say not only that he deeply deplored the condition to which they were reduced; but that he conscientiously believed, most of the insolvents were innocent sufferers—the victim of unwise and improper legislation on the part of this Government and that of the States, in relation to the currency. He held that, to this cause, was mainly to be attributed the insolvency and bankruptcy, so general throughout the country. With this impression, he would go into a brief statement, explanatory of the cause of present distress.

What was a bank note but an evidence of a debt from the bank to the holder; and what did it represent but debt—the debt of those who got accommodation from the bank? The currency of this country, then, was almost exclusively debt representing debt; and what was the effect of making such paper currency the circulating medium? What but to expel from the country gold and silver, which only, under the constitution and laws, can pay debts, and substitute for them nothing but evidence of indebtedness? And what was the effect of that but to decrease the means of paying debts, just in the same proportion that indebtedness is increased? In prosperous times, when exchanges are in favor of this country, the increase of this bank paper evidence of indebtedness would be large in proportion to the enterprise induced by prosperity. Then bank activity would be at the highest, and the expansion of paper currency would be at full tide—expelling from the country all, or nearly all, its gold and silver. But as certain as the tide of the ocean is succeeded by its ebb, so certain is the tide of bank expansion of being succeeded by its ebb of contraction. Then come ruin and disaster and uni-

versal distress, when there is the least means left in the country for relieving them, or for meeting engagements and indebtedness, because the very evidence of indebtedness proceeding from expansion, had driven out the means of paying indebtedness. This thing of making evidence of indebtedness a basis of currency, has proved that the result can be nothing else but wide-spread insolvency. It is acting upon the same system as an architect would act upon, who, for every pound weight of material he laid upon the superstructure he was raising, should undermine an equivalent portion of the foundation. The whole superstructure must come down. This was what brought five hundred thousand citizens into such an extremity as to compel them to make these appeals to the sympathies of Congress. But strongly as he felt the appeal, he could not yield to it at the sacrifice of great and important principles that go far beyond present inconvenience and temporary individual suffering. He could not but see that to yield to the request of these petitioners would be, in the end, but to aggravate the evils they complain of, and to involve a much wider circle in the ruin which overwhelms them. The continuance of the Bankrupt law will aggravate instead of mitigating the general distress occasioned by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency. If that law is not repealed, it will not be in operation three years, till hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property will have been submitted to the auctioneer's hammer, at a time, too, that the country cannot furnish means to purchase it unless at a ruinous sacrifice to both debtor and creditor. The result would be more disastrous than the effects of the former Bankrupt law—disastrous as they were. The amount to be sacrificed will be far beyond any calculation based on the effects of that law. What will be the creditors' benefit by operation of this law? Literally nothing. Scarcely a fraction of their debts will be collected under its operation. And in view of the rights of creditors, he would here take ground that it is one of the most iniquitous laws ever passed. When the Constitution was adopted, there was a strong desire manifested to shape the power of creating a uniform Bankrupt law, so as to authorize insolvents as well as bankrupts to be included; but that was abandoned, and the power was restricted to bankrupts, as defined in the English laws, then existing and prevailing. It never was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the power should reach to solvents generally. But there was another objection to the Bankrupt law of the last session. It looks, in the first instance, to the protection of the debtor, and not to the protection of the creditor. This he held to be adverse to the true intent and meaning of the Constitution; and in view of all this, it would be impossible for him to vote in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners for the continuance of such an unequal and unjust law. It might be asked why would he not, conscious of the distress which bowed down many valuable citizens, consent to restrict the law to such operation as he admitted would be constitutional, and by leaving out all that was exceptional, and confining it to the class of real bankrupts, afford the relief so justly claimed by valuable citizens. His answer was, that in the present condition of the country, a condition produced by an artificial and inflated currency, he could not agree that any bankrupt law would be just. Its operation would be unequal and improper in every respect. The real means of payment in satisfaction of indebtedness, having been expelled from the country by an inflated and irredeemable paper currency, the class of persons who would be involuntary bankrupts would be the chief sufferers under the operation of a bankrupt law, and that under circumstances entirely beyond their control and yet under the control of those who inflicted bankruptcy upon them. Under this aspect of the effects in perspective of a bankrupt law even of the best kind, he could not consent to a participation in the formation of a law calculated to inflict not only wrong, but cruelty. Neither would he ever agree to any remedy for supposed evils—that was to be effected by stretching the powers granted by the Constitution beyond the strict construction and obvious intent of those powers. For it was his creed, that upon the restrictions and inviolability of that sacred instrument, depended the stability of this Government, and the permanency of our institutions. The Bankrupt act of last session, he considered among the most dangerous of the invasions ever attempted upon the Constitution. He could see through it the progress of invasion of unlimited extent. And he could even view the proposition to include in its operation corporations, as an invasion, not alone of the Constitution but of the rights of the States. And he would here say to those in favor of that proposition, that if they could succeed in their desire of including corporations, they would very soon find this Government stretching its arm to every State, and to every city and town in the Union, with the pretence of regulating their corporations. With these observations he should conclude by moving that the memorial be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Berren replied at some length to Mr. Calhoun, arguing that bankrupts being insolvents, insolvents were necessarily bankrupts, and there could be no distinction contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; and that repeated decisions of the Supreme Court had so ruled. Mr. Calhoun remarked that the Senator had but repeated the arguments he had made in 1827, which were then conclusively refuted by able men, whose opinions he (Mr. Calhoun) considered far more orthodox than decisions of the Supreme Court. But if the Senator was desirous to go over the same ground as in 1827, he (Mr. Calhoun) was ready to meet him in discussion. Here the subject dropped, and the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The House of Representatives was engaged all day with the debate on the Treasury note bill. Messrs. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Gilmer, J. C. Ingersoll, Barnard, Thompson of Mississippi, and Gordon of New York, took part in the debate. At half past seven the several amendments having been disposed of, the bill was got out of committee, and Mr. Fillmore moved the previous question on concurring with the amendments. The House then adjourned.