



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.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY. By Samuel C. Crawford.

TERMS: The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance.

"Circulate the Documents." CHEAP CASH PAPER:

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable in advance.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subjects of agriculture, the arts and sciences, general literature, and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS: As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every new subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, \$17, to a club of 50, at \$37, and a club of 100, at \$50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper seven months! The money to be paid before the paper is sent.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844 it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following premiums will be offered:

- For the best lot of Corn, grown on not less than one acre of land, \$5
For the best lot of Wheat, grown on not less than one acre of land, 5
For the greatest quantity of Grass, grown on not less than one acre of land, 5
For the greatest quantity (per cart) of Cotton, grown on not less than one acre of land, 5
For the best lot of Turnips, grown on not less than half an acre of land, 2 50
For the best Colt under one year old, 5
do do do over one and under two years, 5
For the best Yearling Bull Calf, 2 50
For the best Bull two years old, 2 50
For the best Yearling heifer Calf, 2 50
For the best Heifer two years old, 2 50
For the best Boar Pig six months old, 2 50
For the best Sow two year old, 2 50
For the best Boar Pig six months old, 2 50
For the best Sow one year old, 2 50
For the best two-horse Ploze, 2 00
For the best one-horse Ploze, 1 00
For the best lot of ten yards Domestic Silk Fabric, 4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of Domestic Sewing Silk, 3 00
For the best lot of Beets, grown on one quarter of an acre of land, 2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of Corn stalk Molasses, 2 00
For the greatest yield of Irish Potatoes on 1/2 acre of land, 2 50
For the greatest yield of Sweet do on 1/2 acre of land, 2 50
For the best Corn Cultivator, 2 00

By order of the Society, J. W. HAMPTON, Recording Secretary.

Notice. ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen A. Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, ) Execrs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, )
May 27, 1844. 62-

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED. GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do; Gold Guards and Job Chains and keys; Breast-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER. Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

MEDICAL. DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention. Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64-

MEDICAL. DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams was for the present to be found at the Charlotte Hotel. March 29, 1844. 46-

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD, DENTIST. HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge. February 1, 1844. 46-

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate. April 13, 1843 7-

MEDICAL. DR. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associated in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent. Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge. May 3d, 1844. 50 -r.

Charlotte Drug Store. JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTORY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c. ever offered in this place. Also a great variety of Patent Medicines, Country Merchants, Physicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES, Drugist. May, 3, 1844. 59 -r.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER. RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous publisher for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-f. December 9, 1843.

Strayed, FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about 7 years old; blind in one eye (I believe, the left). He is about 15 or 16 hands high, rides not very well, having been used entirely in harness—pays a little, has a tolerably long tail; no other marks recollected. Any one giving information which will enable me to get him again shall be liberally rewarded. C. J. FOX. Charlotte, March 22, 1844. 53-

For Rent. THE Store house adjoining the Mansion House, formerly occupied by R. R. Taylor and recently by Robt. Shaw. It will be rented until 1st January next, or by the year. Apply to the subscriber. THOMAS L. HUTCHISON. June 6, 1844. 64-

JOB PRINTING. Neatly dispatched at this Office.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. To the Houses of Representatives of the United States: The treaty negotiated by the executive with the republic of Texas, without a departure from any form of proceeding customarily observed in the negotiation of treaties, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, having been rejected by the Senate, and the subject having excited on the part of the people no ordinary degree of interest, I feel it to be my duty to communicate, for your consideration, the rejected treaty, together with all the correspondence and documents which have heretofore been submitted to the Senate in its executive sessions. The papers communicated embrace not only the series already made public by orders of the Senate, but others from which the veil of secrecy has not been removed by that body, but which I deem to be essential to a just appreciation of the entire question. While the treaty was pending before the Senate, I did not consider it compatible with the respect contained for it, to bring this important subject before you. The power of Congress is, however, fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the treaty could have accomplished; and I therefore feel that I should but imperfectly discharge my duty to yourselves and the country, if I failed to lay before you every thing in the possession of the executive which would enable you to act with full light on the subject, if you should deem it proper to take any action upon it.

I regard the question involved in these proceedings as one of vast magnitude, and as addressing itself to interests of an elevated and enduring character. A republic commencing in territory with our own—of immense resources, which require only to be brought under the influence of our confederate and free system in order to be fully developed—promising, at no distant day, through the fertility of its soil, nearly if not entirely to duplicate the exports of the country, thereby making an addition to the carrying trade to an amount almost incalculable, and giving a new impulse of immense importance to the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural, and shipping interests of Union, and at the same time affording protection to an exposed frontier, and placing the whole country in a condition of security and repose—a territory well peopled by emigrants from the United States, who will bring back with them, in the act of reciprocation, an unconquerable love of freedom, and an ardent attachment to our interest most deeply interested in the maintenance of the constitution, have become responsible for the faithful administration of public affairs. I have regarded it as not a little fortunate that the question involved was no way sectional or local, but addressed itself to the interests of every part of the country, and made its appeal to the glory of the American name.

It is due to the occasion to say that I have carefully reconsidered the objections which have been urged to immediate action upon the subject without any degree having been struck with their force. It has been objected that the measure of annexation should be preceded by the cession of Mexico. To preserve the most friendly relations with Mexico; to concede to her not grudgingly but freely all her rights; to negotiate fairly and frankly with her as to the question of boundary; to render her, in a word, the fullest and most ample recompense for loss she might conceive as she had sustained, fully accords with the feelings and views the executive has always entertained.

But negotiations in advance of annexation would prove not only abortive, but might be regarded as offensive to Mexico, and insulting to Texas. Mexico would not, I am persuaded, give ear for a moment to an attempt at negotiation in advance, except for the whole territory of Texas. While all the world besides regards Texas as an independent power, Mexico chooses to look upon her as a revolted province. Nor could we negotiate with Mexico for Texas, without admitting that our recognition of her independence was fraudulent, delusive, or void. It is only after acquiring Texas, that the question of boundary can arise between the United States and Mexico, a question purposely left open for negotiation with Mexico, as affording the best opportunity for the most friendly and amicable arrangements.—The executive has dealt with Texas as a power independent of all others, *de facto* and *de jure*. She was and independent State of the confederation of Mexican republics. When, by violent revolution, Mexico declared the confederation at an end, Texas owed her no longer allegiance, but claimed, and has maintained the right for eight years to a separate and distinct position. During that period, no army has invaded her with a view to her reconquest; and it she has not established her right to be treated as a national independent *de facto* and *de jure*, it would be difficult to say at what period she will attain to that condition.

Nor can we, by any law or any legitimate interference, be accused of violating any treaty stipulations with Mexico. The treaty with Mexico give no guarantee of any sort, and are consistent with a similar treaty with Texas. So have we treaties with most of the nations of the world, which are equally much violated by the annexation of Texas to the United States, as would be an treaty with Mexico. The treaty is merely commercial, and intended as the instrument for more amply defining the rights and securing the interests of the citizens of each country. What bad faith can be implied or charged upon the Government of the United States for successfully negotiating with an independent power upon any subject not violating the stipulations of such Treaty, I confess my inability to discern.

The objections which have been taken to the enlargement of our territory were urged with much zeal against the acquisition of Louisiana, and yet the history of such has long since been fully demonstrated. Since that period a new Power has been introduced into the affairs of the world, which has, for all practical purposes, brought Texas much nearer to the Seat of Government than Louisiana was at the time of its annexation. Distant regions, by the application of the steam engine, brought within a close proximity.

With the views which I entertain on the subject, I should prove faithless to the high trust which the Constitution has devolved upon me if I neglected to invite the attention of the Representatives of the people to it, at the earliest moment that a due respect for the Senate would allow me so to do. I should find, in the urgency of the matter, a sufficient apology, if one was wanting, since annexation is to encounter a great if not certain hazard of final defeat, if something be not now done to prevent it. Upon this point I cannot too impressively invite your attention to my message of the 15th May, and to the documents which accompany it, which have not heretofore been made public. If it be objected that the names of the writers of some of the private letters are withheld, all that I can say is, that it is done for reasons regarded as altogether adequate, and that the writers are persons of the first respectability and citizenship of Texas, and have such means of obtaining information as to entice their sentiments to full credit. Nor has any thing occurred to weaken, but, on the contrary, much to confirm, my confidence in the statements of Gen. Jackson, and my own statement made at the close of that message, in the belief, amounting almost to certainty, that instructions have already been given by the Texas Government to propose to the Government to propose to the Government of Great Britain, forthwith, on the failure, (of the treaty,) to enter into a treaty of commerce, and an alliance, offensive and defensive.

I also particularly invite your attention to the letter from Mr. Everett, our Envoy at London, containing an account of a conversation in the House of Lords which lately occurred between Lord Brougham and Lord Aberdeen, in relation to the question of Annexation. Nor can I do so without the expression of some surprise at the language of the Minister of Foreign Affairs employed upon the occasion. That a kingdom which is made what it now is by repeated acts of annexation, beginning from the time of the Heptarchy and concluding with the annexation of the kingdoms of Ireland and Scotland, should perceive any principle, either novel or serious, in regard to Texas, is well calculated to excite surprise. If it be pretended that, because of commercial or political relations which may exist between the two countries, neither has a right to part with its sovereignty, and that no third power can change those relations by a voluntary treaty of union or annexation, then it would seem to follow that an annexation to be achieved by force of arms in the prosecution of a just and necessary war, could in no way be justified; and yet it is presumed that Great Britain would be the last nation in the world to maintain any such doctrine. The commercial and political relations of many of the countries of the world, have been changed by conquest, and by partitions of their territories, without any question as to the right, under the public law. The question, in this view of it, can be considered as neither serious nor novel.

I will not permit myself to believe that the British Minister designed to bring himself to any such conclusion; but it is impossible for us to be blind to the fact, that the statement contained in Mr. Everett's despatch are well worthy of serious consideration. The government and people of the United States have never existed, nor do they feel any desire to interfere in public questions not affecting the relations existing between the States of the American Continent. We have seen the European powers exclusive control over matters affecting their Continent and the relations of their different States. The United States claim a similar exemption from any such interference on their part. The treaty with Texas was negotiated from considerations of a high public policy influencing the conduct of the two Republics. We have treated with Texas as an independent power, solely with a view of bettering the condition of the two countries. If an annexation in any form occur, it will arise from the free and unfeigned action of the people of the two countries; and it seems altogether becoming in me to say that the honor of the country, the dignity of the American name, would forbid acquiescence in any such interference. No one can more highly appreciate the value of peace to both Great Britain and the United States and the capacity of each to do injury to the other than myself; but peace can best be preserved by maintaining firmly the rights which belong to us as an independent community. So much have considered it proper for me to say, and it becomes me only to add, that while I have regarded the Annexation to be accomplished by treaty as the most suitable form in which it could be effected, should Congress deem it proper to resort to any other expedient compatible with the Constitution, and likely to accomplish the object, I stand prepared to yield my most prompt and active co-operation. The great question is not as to the manner in which it shall be done, but whether it shall be accomplished or not. The responsibility of deciding this question is now devolved upon you. JOHN TYLER. WASHINGTON, June 29, 1844.

probable that some effort may be made to rally it— with what success the next steamer will tell. The expectation of such a rally will make the next steamer to be looked for with deep interest. As usual our regular express will be ahead of all others. The next important piece of news is that in reference to finance and currency. Sir Robert Peel has brought forward his new plan for regulating the paper currency, which appears by every opinion, to be nothing but a proposal to create a revolution in the existing paper currency system of England. We have given the details of the minister's plan, with the opinions of financial writers, by whom it is severely criticised. Many anticipate that the plan will depress prices, and bring English values of all commodities to a level with the low values of the Continent. If so, such a system will produce a revolution in the prices of commodities and of all property, that will cause another general revolution similar to that which the law of 1819 produced. The minister proposes by his plan to carry out the principles of that law—by giving to a paper currency, by means of centralization and restriction, the steadiness and level of the precious metals. It is an important movement and its final result will be interesting.

The next piece of news is that in reference to the annexation of Texas. By a short reference to this measure in the House of Lords, it is evident that the British Government regard the annexation of Texas to the United States, with deep dread and displeasure. They undoubtedly mean to make it a great European question against the United States, and this opinion gains strength by witnessing the general denunciation of the treaty by the whole British press, both conservative and liberal. Indeed, the liberal press of England seem to be the most hostile to the United States in these latter days, and in these measures. But it will be recollected that this party is made up in part of the Abolitionists and the O'Connellites, both of whom are very violent in their abuse of the southern portion of the Union. In illustration of this point, we give another speech or rather tirade of Daniel O'Connell, before the British Anti Slavery Society, in which he denounces the Southern States with all the violence he can master. The only green or friendly spot among the fields of public opinion in Europe, in favor of the annexation of Texas, is to be found in the popular or republican portion of the Parisian press. There they support the measure as a means that will aid them to inflict justice on the ambition of England. It is very evident that this Texas business is a perfect firebrand, a handshell, precipitated into the Courts of Europe, which they regard with equal wonder, dread, and hatred. As it is, we are only in the beginning of the business, and before a year is over, it will be a burning question.

On the whole, the news by the California is of the most important character—either as it respects cotton, currency, Texas, or abolition. We are now brought by steam power, within the verge of European influence and intrigue;—and its effects are developing themselves in all directions.

AN ATTACHMENT. We have just now heard a good story, of which an Alabama Sheriff is the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of forty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the Sheriff's forehead. He was admitted, and soon the widow appeared; the confusion and delight the arrival of her visitor occasioned set off to a greater advantage than usual the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks bore the beautifully blushed tints of the apple blossom—her lips resembled red-roses upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like the quivers of Cupid, the glances of love and tenderness which they were filled, resembling arrows that only wanted a near (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few commonplace remarks—

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact Sheriff, "I have an attachment for you." A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow—with downcast eyes, whose were centred upon her beautiful foot, which half concealed by her flowing drapery, gently patted the floor, she, with equal candor, replied, "Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the Sheriff maintained an astonished silence, he at last said: "Madam, will you proceed to Court?" "Proceed to Court?" replied the lady with a merry laugh, then shaking her beautiful head, she added: "No sir! though, this is leap year, I will not take the advantage of the license therein granted to my sex, and therefore greatly prefer that you should proceed to court."

"But, Madam, the Justice is waiting." "Let him wait, I am not disposed to hurry matters in such an unbecoming manner, and besides sir, when the ceremony is performed, I wish you to understand that I prefer a Minister to a Justice of the Peace." A light dawned upon the Sheriff's mind. "Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is great mistake here, my language has been misunderstood; the attachment of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C, and commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of Court, in disobeying a subpoena in the case of Smith vs. Jones!"

"We drop the curtain!" They were determined to Wed.—One very cold winter night, in one of our country towns, a young couple, heated by the "ardent passion," resolved to have themselves spliced, and so proceeded to the minister's to have it done. All was dark; the divine had returned that day from an adjoining village felt fatigued and retired early. The young folks were not to be put off in that way, however, and immediately commenced pounding away at the door with all their might, until the clergyman opened a window and showed out his head, wondering what the noise meant. He asked what they wanted, and they told him. The minister declined performing

THE FOREIGN NEWS—ITS GREAT AND VITAL IMPORTANCE. We give our readers today a full resume of the very important news from England, which we received in advance of the mail, and of all the New York newspaper press on Saturday night, by an exclusive overland express from Boston, which port it reached on Saturday morning by the British steamer Caladonia, in 12 1/2 days from Liverpool. We dispatched the news exclusively, in our Sunday edition, to 20,000 or 30,000 readers, as Bishop Hughes rates their number, we now add for all, some further important particulars, not then given or alluded to.

This news is highly important in a commercial, financial and political point of view. First, of its commercial aspects. The extraordinary and unexpected fall in cotton has extended the cotton brokers here. This fall, equal to three-eighths of a penny, in a balance of the crop, equal to one quarter of the whole import into England, could be a loss of nearly \$1,500,000, or more. This result, if not checked, must produce disastrous effects upon the cotton speculators on both sides. At the last accounts, the market was still flat—but it is

probable that some effort may be made to rally it— with what success the next steamer will tell. The expectation of such a rally will make the next steamer to be looked for with deep interest. As usual our regular express will be ahead of all others. The next important piece of news is that in reference to finance and currency. Sir Robert Peel has brought forward his new plan for regulating the paper currency, which appears by every opinion, to be nothing but a proposal to create a revolution in the existing paper currency system of England. We have given the details of the minister's plan, with the opinions of financial writers, by whom it is severely criticised. Many anticipate that the plan will depress prices, and bring English values of all commodities to a level with the low values of the Continent. If so, such a system will produce a revolution in the prices of commodities and of all property, that will cause another general revolution similar to that which the law of 1819 produced. The minister proposes by his plan to carry out the principles of that law—by giving to a paper currency, by means of centralization and restriction, the steadiness and level of the precious metals. It is an important movement and its final result will be interesting.