



MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:
Charlotte, February 5, 1847.

Such of our patrons as have settled their accounts by note with R. W. Stevenson, are requested to pay the same to any one but the undersigned, unless each note has on it the written endorsement of

J. W. HAMPTON.
January 22, 1847.

Two apprentices to the printing business are wanted immediately at this Office.

Also, a Journeyman Printer, of steady habits, can find a situation at this office, at good wages, if application is made soon.

Having been confined at the bedside of a sick relative during the whole of this week, the Editor has been unable to write editorials, or make more than hasty selections for his paper.

FROM THE ARMY.
The only item of news from the army is, that Gen. Taylor, at latest dates, was concentrating all his troops at Victoria, where he expected to halt and form his plans for attacking Santa Anna at San Louis Potosi. Gen. Scott was expected to join Taylor at Victoria about the 9th ult.

Santa Anna has been elected President of Mexico, by the Congress now in session. The same body has almost unanimously rejected our proposition to treat for peace, and resolved to prosecute the war to the last extremity.

SENATORS.
PIKER SOUTHERN has been elected to the U. S. Senate from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Barrow, deceased. He is a Democrat of the true school, and said to be a most eloquent orator.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, and JAMES M. MASON, have been elected Senators from Virginia,—the first in place of Mr. Archer, the second in place of Mr. Pennington, deceased. They are both said to be good and true Democrats and able men.

From the Charleston Mercury.

PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE.

The Union of Saturday night has a long article in reprobation of the Resolutions offered by Mr. CILLEY, of New Hampshire, in the Senate, and by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, in the House, on Friday. These resolves were published yesterday in our Washington Correspondence. The Union says:

Two movements were made yesterday in Congress, from the two extremes of the Union—the one by Mr. Cilley, of New Hampshire, in the Senate, and the other by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, in the House—plainly adapted, if not designed, to disorganize the war, and discourage its prosecution.—Mr. Cilley asked the Senate of the United States to resolve that our army should now be ordered by the President to skulk away from the enemy in humiliating and shameful retreat. Mr. Stephens contented himself with asking the house to repudiate all idea of an indemnification for the expenses of the war, and for our claims against Mexico, by the acquisition of "any portion of her territory," and to again proffer negotiation for the purpose of settling the "rightful boundary of Texas and so obtaining peace without such indemnity."

These propositions are extraordinary absurdities—and it is hard to say which of them is the greater. Mexico demands that we should give up all the advantages we have gained by a series of brilliant victories—that we should retreat out of her territory—that we should assume the position of the conquered country suing for peace—and then she will consent to treat about peace. She bids us do this. Straightway a Senator rises in his seat and proposes that we do as Mexico orders. It is an instance of politeness more extreme than has ever been heard of, since Johnson described a servile courtier in the words:

"Bid him go to hell, to hell he goes."

Mr. STEPHENS would have us go on fighting, but to assure Mexico that they have no occasion for uneasiness about it, as we promise not to retain any of the fruits of victory. In the meantime, by way of variety, we are to offer what her public functionaries have just publicly sworn not to accept,—an other embassy. Every organ of the Mexican Government has declared officially that they will not treat for peace, while our claims dominate over any portion of their country, and in the face of this Mr. Stephens proposes that we should give up all our claims to revenue to the very degree, to raise means for the war.—Mr. STEPHENS proposes that we should solemnly renounce the only hope of indemnity, by declaring that we will appropriate no part of the Mexican territory. And Congress is to deal with great questions in this way! It would seem as if common sense had fled the land.

We are in a fair way to be as bad off as Mexico herself. The Senate has been bothering itself for a week, with a rabble of amendments to the Army Bill—the end of which seemed likely to be, a grave decision by that body that volunteers are better for a foreign war than regulars. Measures to invigorate the credit of the Government are refused, and thus it will be compelled to pay for depreciation, and to get its means with difficulty, even at that.—The most expensive and least efficient kind of troops are preferred,—and as if this multiplication of difficulties on every side was not enough, it is proposed that we should be constantly sending somebody to Mexico to give the enemy new courage and hope by assuring them that we are sick of fighting and beg them for God's sake to grant us peace.—The whole world will soon despise us, and then we may come to our senses and despise ourselves.

The following are the resolutions offered by Mr. STEPHENS:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to terminate the war unhappily existing between the United States and Mexico, with due regard to the rights and national existence and independence of the two republics, and with a view to bringing about an honorable peace, the President of the United States be requested to withdraw all troops and military forces of the United States now west of the Rio Grande, in Mexico, to the east side of that river.

That all volunteers now in the service of the United States be discharged, taking due care, in the order of discharge, that provision be made for the return of all such volunteers to their respective homes; or to the States in which they were mustered into the service of the government.

That the President be requested and advised to keep all, or such portion as he may deem necessary for that purpose, of the regular army under his command, along or near the western frontier of the continent or depreidation, by Mexican citizens or soldiers, on the territory, property, or people of this Union, while any question or controversy shall remain unsettled between the governments of Mexico and the United States: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to mean that the President is advised against retaining possession of the disputed country between the western limit of the State of Texas and the Rio Grande, until such time as a treaty settling a definitive boundary line between the United States and Mexico shall be concluded between the two governments, if the President, in his discretion, shall deem that such continued forcible possession of that disputed territory will tend to promote the making of such treaty.

That the President be advised and requested to prosecute the existing war against the government of Mexico by effectually blockading, or seizing and retaining, with every proper security, the harbors, ports of entry, and custom houses of Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast of that country; and to hold the same until such time as a treaty of peace may be made and ratified between the governments of Mexico and the United States, establishing a permanent boundary line between the territories of the two countries, liquidating and adjusting, and paying or securing to be paid, all just indemnities for spoliation committed by Mexico or her citizens upon the persons or property of the citizens of the United States, and settling all other questions or causes of controversy between the two governments.

That duties shall be levied upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into Mexico, at the ports of entry and custom houses that may be held in possession by the authorities of the United States, at the same rate and collected in like manner as such duties are levied and collected for the time being at the custom-houses of the United States; and the proceeds of duties, so collected in Mexico, shall constitute and be made a fund, to be held as security against Mexico until she shall agree to and conclude a treaty as aforesaid.

That no further increase of the present regular army of the United States shall be made by enlistment or otherwise; but, as fast as the terms of enlistment of soldiers now in service may expire, the army shall be reduced until it is brought to the number that was in service on the 1st day of January, 1847.

And be it further resolved, That it is against the policy and interest of this government to wage a war for the conquest of territory, and there should not be acquired, by any treaty to be negotiated and concluded between the governments of the United States and Mexico, any territory whatever additional to the territory now lying legally and properly within the present limits of the United States, or within the boundary of any now existing State of this Union.

And be it further resolved, That no application of any money, appropriated or to be appropriated by act of this Congress, for carrying on the existing war with Mexico, or for increasing, strengthening, or in any way supplying the military or naval defenses or forces of this government, shall be made, nor is any expenditure thereof authorized, except such application and expenditure be strictly in accordance with the declaration and provisions of these resolutions.

From the Washington Union.

THE TWO PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

While the Mexican party and Mexican press in this country are boldly denouncing their own government, and advocating the rights of a foreign and hostile nation, thereby giving them "aid and comfort," it is the duty of those who are resolved to stand by their country and fight, if necessary, for its safety and honor, to keep clearly before the public mind the truths for which we contend.

The democratic party is, and has always been, the party of progress and patriotism. In the war of 1812, a democratic administration and a democratic Congress declared and carried it on to a glorious termination. Federalism denounced it; entered legislative protests; circulated minority appeals; applauded and relied upon our enemy's magnanimity and justice, while vilifying the honor of its own government. It went further. It voted against supplies of money and men to carry on the war; refused to rejoice in our triumphs; organized the Hartford convention, to dictate a disgraceful peace, or to sever the Union; permitted the enemy to remain undisturbed in the possession of a part of our territory; refused its militia to the public service and even maintained almost an avowed neutrality! Such was federalism in the last war with England.

What is it now under its alias of "whiggery?" Except for its fear of public vengeance, it would (with some splendid and honorable exceptions) renege the same scenes. Already on the floor of the Massachusetts legislature, we hear Mr. Keyes; of Dedham saying: "He would cut off his right hand were he would hold it up in favor of our proposition to afford any aid whatever to this infamous war with Mexico."

Mr. Dix, of New York, said: "He would tell the drivers in this infernal Mexican war, that they were to expect no aid from Massachusetts." In these declarations we behold a repetition of the sentiments proclaimed in the same place and by the same party during the war with Great Britain. Examine the "Olive Branch," of M. Carey, and you will find the record.

But, in the State of North Carolina, we find in the message of its federal governor to its federal legislature, denunciations of the war; and, in the legislature itself, a resolution that the State of N. Carolina would support the government in the war with Mexico was, in the popular branch, voted down by a majority of four votes. In addition to that, it has, in a preamble to a resolution for raising money, denounced our own government and taken sides with the enemy.

And thus, with several honorable exceptions is whiggery throughout the United States, so far as politicians are concerned. We appeal from them to the people. We call upon the masses who compose the population, and govern the movements of this mighty nation, to mark those who are guilty of such "mortal treason;" to remember and reward the conduct of those who thus assail their government and cause, and adhere to their enemies, while their sons and brothers are toiling, and bleeding, and perishing in defence of the country, against a murderous and ruthless enemy.

A person who had been listing to a very dull address, remarked that everything "went off well," especially the audience.

From the Raleigh Standard.
MR. WALKER'S REMARKS.

In the Senate of this State on the 14th instant, the bill from the Commons vesting the appointment of Field Officers in the rank and file of the Regiment, with an amendment providing that in the present case the Governor shall appoint, was under consideration, when Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg, delivered a speech which struck a panic into the ranks of the opposition, and gave him at once a reputation as a bold and eloquent debater. We were not so fortunate as to hear this speech, but a friend who was present has furnished us with the following account:

"When I entered the Senate this morning, Mr. Walker of Mecklenburg, was speaking on the Regiment bill and replying to the taunts from Mr. Gilmer and the Raleigh Register in regard to Mecklenburg County. His blood was up, and I know not when I have listened to a more withering or effective speech. It did equal credit to the head and heart of the honorable Senator, and certain federal gentlemen seemed not only surprised and confounded, but hung their heads in shame under the severe fire which he poured into their ranks."

"In a strain of burning eloquence, which thrilled the heart of every hearer, Mr. Walker pointed Senators with proud exultation to the County of Mecklenburg, so unjustly slurred and abused by the whigs, which had just raised a fine Company for the Mexican War; and he doubted not that now, as their forefathers did in '76, they would cover themselves and their County with imperishable glory. Nearly all the Companies he said, were from Democratic Counties, and should, in common justice, be commanded by Democratic Officers of their own choosing; but now what was about to be done? Men who had denounced the War, and who were unwilling to go except as Commanders, were determined to deprive the rank and file of the right to elect, and to give the power to the Governor, and the result would be that Whig Officers would be forced upon the Regiment on partisan grounds. He demanded to know how many Volunteer Companies had been furnished by Whig Counties? Where were the boasted chivalry of Guilford, and Iredell, and Wilkes? They could give large majorities for the Federal party, but when fighting for the country was to be done they were among the missing. They were following the bad example of their leaders. Instead of sustaining with patriotic pride the honor of their country, they had wickedly denounced its President and condemned the War, and thrown every obstacle in the way of its successful prosecution, thereby indirectly aiding and encouraging Mexico."

"But, said Mr. Walker, to captivate the climax of in solemn and audacity, these very patriotic gentlemen, who constitute a majority of both branches of this Legislature, and though they, together with their Governor, have condemned the War in the most unqualified manner, and though the Companies had been furnished by the Counties they represented, yet now they come forward and demand that Democratic soldiers shall be commanded by Whig Officers! If any fighting is to be done, why do Democrats do it, but the Whig leaders will be Commanders and thus reap all the honors. By way of diversion, continued Mr. Walker, the County of Mecklenburg had been called by the Tories the Hornet's Nest, which in revolutionary times had stung the British and Tories to death. This same Hornet's Nest still existed, and it trifled with, would sting the Mexicans, and all Mexican friends and supporters to death, now and forever."

"Upon the whole, old Mecklenburg has just reason to be proud of the gallant bearing of her distinguished Senator, who in this day's debate not only won laurels for himself, but for his own and all other Democratic Counties in the State."

Extract from a letter dated

LINCOLNTON, Jan. 13, 1847.

"I have just seen a solid lump of gold weighing 338 dwts. mt.—there is no dross on it. It was found at the deposit mine of Johnson and Casler on yesterday, three and half miles from this place."

This lump of gold is worth three hundred dollars.—*Ral. Standard.*

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring Circuits in the following order:

1. Edenton, Judge Caldwell,
2. Newbern, " Pearson,
3. Raleigh, " Bailly,
4. Hillsborough, " Manly,
5. Wilmington, " Battle,
6. Salisbury, " Settle,
7. Morganton, " Dick.

Raleigh Standard.

MARRIED.

In Montgomery, Alabama on the 17th, instant, C. P. McKEE, Esq., formerly of Cabarrus, Co., N. C. to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of the late Dr. R. Burr.

In Gaston County, formerly Lincoln on the 12th of January last by the Rev. James D. Hall, Mr. JAMES W. REID, to Miss MARY D. daughter of John Ratcliff of all of Gaston.

PRICES CURRENT.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEB. 5.
(Corrected weekly.)

Bagging,	45 a 16	Iron,	3 a 44
Bale Rope,	64 a 8	Lard,	8 a 10
Bacon,	7 a 74	Molasses,	50 a 62 1/2
Butter,	10 a 12 1/2	Nails,	7 a 25
Brandy, Apple,	30 a 35	Rice,	\$5 a \$6
Pea,	40 a 45	Sugar Musc.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	10 a 11	Havana,	9 a 16
Rio,	10 a 11	Loaf,	16 a 18
Java,	13 a 14	Lump,	14 a 16
Corn,	35 a 54	Crushed,	15 a 18
Cheese,	12 a 15	Do. ref.	20 a 60
Eggs,	10 a 12 1/2	Salt,	\$3 1/4 a \$3 1/2
Flour,	84 a \$4 1/2	Teas,	\$1 1/4 a 1 1/2
Fowls,	10 a 12 1/2	Tallow,	8 a 10
Hogs,	\$3 1/4 a \$4 1/2	Whiskey, M.	45 a 50
		N. C.	30 a 35

BRANDY, PEACH, & APPLE BRANDY, WHISKEY, AND OATS, HAVE ADVANCED, AND SALT FALLEN. QUOTATIONS ABOVE CHANGED ACCORDINGLY.—*Observer.*

COLUMBIA, S. C., JAN. 21.
(Corrected weekly from the Temperance Advocate.)

Bagging,	14 a 15	Nails,	5 1/2 a 20
Bale Rope,	7 a 10	Pork,	5 a 5 1/2
Bacon,	7 a 7 1/2	Rice,	2 a 4 1/2
Butter,	12 1/2 a 14	Sugar, Musc.	9 a 11
Coffee, Cuba,	8 a 10	Havana, White,	14 a 16
Rio,	8 a 10	" Brown,	9 a 10
Java,	13 1/2 a 14	Loaf,	14 a 16
Corn,	35 a 54	Lump,	14 a 16
Flour,	44 a 5	Crushed,	15 a 18
Do. Ref.	20 a 60	Doubled Ref.	15 1/2 a 60
Iron,	5 a 10	Salt,	\$2 1/2 a 3
Lard,	10 a 12 1/2	Tallow,	8 a 7
Molasses,	35 a 45	Teas,	75 a \$1 1/4

POLITICAL MEETING.
We are requested to say that a political Meeting held at Holland's Old Fields, in Lincoln County, on the 3d Monday in February next, at which the people of the County of Lincoln and surrounding country are respectfully invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS OF LINCOLN.
January 27, 1847.

Administrator's Sale.
HAVING obtained letters of Administration on the Estate of William Jamison, deceased, I will proceed to sell at public vendue on Thursday, the 18th of February next, at the late residence of said deceased,

Eleven Negroes
Men, Woman and Children, among which are an excellent Blacksmith and a Shoemaker, a complete set of

Blacksmith Tools.
A good road Waggon, and Gears; a quantity of Wheat, Corn and Oats Hay and Fodder;

ALSO:
Household & kitchen Furniture;
A variety of other articles not mentioned, due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given.

THOMAS T. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.
January 25, 1847.

P. S. All those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said Estate, must present them properly Authenticated within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

T. T. JOHNSTON, Adm'r.
Jan. 25, 1847.

Notice.
I WILL sell, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at the late residence of T. L. Hutchison, dec'd.

2 Wagons, 1 Carriage
One Sulky,
Household & kitchen FURNITURE,
Wheat,
and many other articles.

Will be hired until the 1st of January, 1848, several valuable

Negroes:
H. B. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Feb. 2, 1847.

P. S. All persons indebted to the estate, will please call and pay; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. B. W. Adm'r.

Wanted Immediately.
TWO Shoemakers of steady habits—one a good workman on Ladies' Shoes, and the other a good Bootmaker. None but good workmen of steady habits need apply. Call at Davidson College, N. C., on.

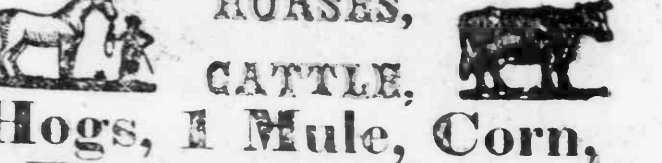
THOMAS O. GODSEY,
Feb. 4, 1847.

Common Schools.
THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of Mecklenburg, will meet at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, of the ensuing Superior Court, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Chairman.
Feb. 2, 1847.

Notice.

HAVING obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of Dr. Samuel H. Smith, deceased, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of said deceased, on Tuesday the 16th February next all the perishable property belonging to said estate, consisting of



HORSES, CATTLE, Hogs, 1 Mule, Corn, Fodder, Wagons and Gears;

Household & kitchen A quantity of seed Cotton, Farming Tools,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ALSO,
At the above time and place, will be hired the

Negroes
Belonging to the estate, until the 25th of next December. W. GRIBBLE, Adm'r.
Jan. 27, 1847.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the above estate must pay up forthwith;—and such as have claims against it, must present them according to law, or their collection will be resisted.

W. G., Adm'r.
Jan. 27, 1847.

SEEDS.
THE subscriber has just received an extensive stock of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which he will sell low, and warrant to be of last year's growth.

ALSO—
A great variety of FLOWER SEEDS and fancy FLOWER POTS, for the Ladies. Call in and supply yourselves.

WILLIAM HUNTER.
January 27, 1847.

New Tailoring Establishment.
The subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has located himself in the town of Charlotte, in the stand lately occupied by A. BETHUNE & Co., where the various branches in his line of business will be promptly executed in the nearest manner.

If skill, punctuality and close attention to business can insure an extensive patronage, he flatters himself he will merit the public favor of the surrounding community.

The LATEST FASHIONS will be continually and periodically received from New York and Philadelphia, consisting of every mode that can please the fanciful taste of the young or contribute to ease and comfort of the aged.

Orders of all kinds from a distance will be strictly attended to.

Country produce taken in exchange for work done.

R. M. ROBINSON.
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1846.

I. O. O. F.
THE I. O. O. F. hold their sessions in the Masonic Lodge Room every Tuesday Evening.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Sec.
January 27, 1847.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late George Mena, deceased, must come forward and settle without delay, if they wish to save cost.

SAML. LAWING,
Late Guardian.
January 1, 1847.

SEE!
THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber, if they would save cost, must come in and settle forthwith. About this there is no mistake.

W. W. ELMS.
Nov 20 88 tf

Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained an order of Court in the County of Mecklenburg, January Term 1847. Will expose to Sale at the late residence of Wm. Query, deceased, on Monday, the 22d of February, next Eleven Likely Negroes belonging to said Estate. Among which are three very likely young men, three likely women, and five Children a credit of nine Months will be given, purchasers by giving note with approved security.

JOHN Q. LEMMOND, Adm'r.
Wm. T. LEMMOND, Adm'r.
January, 26, 1846.

COMMITTED.
TO the Jail of Lancaster, S. C. on the 17th Jan. a Negro man named nos, who says he belongs to James M. Black, living above Charlotte, N. C. Said Negro appears to be about 19 years of age, stout built, dark complexioned and lips in his speech.

JAS. ADAMS, Jailor.
Jan. 18, 1847.

Money
IS much needed at the Drug Store— all concerned will please take notice.— Settlements must be made.

B. OATES.
Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1847.

Dentistry.
Dr. E. H. ANDREWS,
HAVING returned to Charlotte, is ready to wait upon his friends. He may be found at his residence on Main-street, a few doors North of Maj. Kellar's Hotel.