

# Mecklenburg

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**, §

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## CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 15, 1841.

### NUMBER 15.

### 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 eix 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 expira tion of the time buil 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 Tweentu-tire Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advortisements, 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.

Tr 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.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE PAcculenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Lib-erty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the Polks, and their heroic compations perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed. those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798-believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit-the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institution the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the founda-tion of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it cobs the sixey, improved the overview the rew; —It clothes a few wealthy indivi-duals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country-exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victiens. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see set tled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against ear clusive privileges, or partial legislation, under what ever guise granted by our fregislatures : and, there fore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Inaprovements by the Federal Gov-ernment, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes. As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to al candid observers, that a portion of the party press the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being de nounced as an alarmist, lend our hurable aid to assis a awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sease of their real danger. While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, ACRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society. Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Masonic Notice. THE Brethren of PHALANX LODGE No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Bap-tist, in this place on the 24th instant. An oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the pur-

Visiting Brethren from neighboring Lodges are particularly invited to attend, as well as all other Masons in proper standing, and join in the proces-sion. F. M. ROSS, Secretary. Charlotte, June 8, 1841. 14...2w

#### **Caution**!

HEREBY caution all persons against trading for a note of hand, given by myself to George Duckworth, for sixty-six dollars and probably some cents. Said note is dated the 29th of March, 1841, and made payable six months after date, and as the consideration for which it was given has proved to be fraudulent, I do not intend to pay it. EDWIN POTTS.

Mecklenburg Co., June 8, 1841. 14...3w

OST !- At a public meeting at Labatt's Cross Roads in October last, a hickory WALKING STICK, silver mounted, with the initials "J. H. on the head. The person who has said stick will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it with Mr. Braley Oates in Charlotte. June 8, 1841. 14...3w

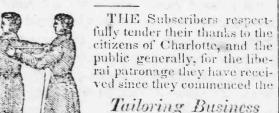
### Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING **RESPECTFULLY** informs the cit-

izens of Charlotte and the public gene rally, that he has opened a shop in the town of Charlotte, nearly opposite the 'Carolina Inn," where he will be glad to receive work in his line of business. Clocks, Watches, &c. will be repaired in the most substantial manner, at short notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to perform well. A portion of public patronage is espectfully solicited.

Charlotte, June 1, 1841.







MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for

medical use.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

### Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges himself that no efforts shall be spared to render comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the

IF The Camden Journal will insert the above weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the

### Book=Binding.

mers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. satisfaction.

IF Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

# NOTICE.

**T** AVING 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 late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will the interest of the debt was to be paid. The case power to borrow money? The obvious meaning quested to call and see him on the subject, and such as owe accounts, and cannot now pay, can close them by note. The subscribers will keep constantly on hand a

**Republican Doctrines.** 

Iefferzonian.

Mr. Madison's Speech AGAINST THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, February 2, 1791.

MR. MADISON began with a review of the advantages and dssadvantages of Banks. The former he stated to consist in---1st, The aids they afford to gress, without interfering with the powers of the the merchants who can thereby push their mercan- States; and that the establishment of a National tile operations farther with the same capital---2nd, Bank was of this sort. There were, he said, seve-The aids to merchants in paying punctually the ral answers to this novel doctrine. customs .--- 3d, Aids to the Government in comply ing punctually with its engagements, when deficien- directly to defeat a State Bank at the same place. cies or delays happen in the revenue---4th, In di-And a variety of other articles, all of which he minishing usury ..... 5th, In saving the wear of the the States to prohibit, as well as to establish Banks, gold and silver kept in the vaults, and represented and the circulation of Bank notes. He mentioned by notes --- 6th, In facilitating occasional remittances a law of Virginia, actually prohibiting the circulafrom different places where notes happen to circu- tion of notes payable to the bearer.

late. The effect of the proposed Bank in raising he value of stock, he thought, had been greatly overrated. It would no doubt raise that of the stock If the power was not given, Congress could not exsubscribed into the Bank; but could have little ef- ercise it; if given, they might exercise it, although fect on the stock, in general, as the interest on it it should interfere with the laws, or even the Conwould remain the same, and the quantity taken out stitution of the States. of the market, would be replaced by Bank stock.

nishing the precious metals, by substituting another establish Banks also, any other incorporations might medium to perform their office. This effect was be made by Congress. They could incorporate inevitable. It was admitted by the most enlighten- companies of manufacturers, or companies for cutel patrons of Banks, particularly by Smith, on the ting canals, or even religious societies, leaving sim-Wealth of Nations. The common answer to the lar incorporations by the States, like State Banks, objection was, that the money banished was only an to themselves. Congress might also establish reliexchange for something equally valuable, that would gious teachers in every parish, and pay them out of be imported in return. He admitted the weight of the Treasury of the United States, leaving other this observation, in general, but doubted whether, in teachers unmolested in their functions. These inthe present habits of this country, the return would admissable consequences condemned the controvert-He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and not be in articles of no permanent use to it-2nd, ed principle. The case of the Bank established by pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete Exposing the public and individuals to all the evils the former Congress, had been cited as a precedent. of a run on the Bank, which would be particularly This was known, he said, to have been the child of calumitous in so great a country as this, and might necessity. It never could be justified by the reguhapp n from various causes, as false rumors, bad lar powers of the Articles of Confederation. Conmanagement of the institution, an unfavorable ba- gress betrayed a consciousness of this, in recomlance of trade, from short crops, &c.

important of the advantages would be better obtained penalties against counterfeiters. These were reby several Banks, properly distributed, than by a served wholly to the authority of the States. single one. The aids to commerce could only be The second clause to be examined, is that which afforded at or very near the seat of the Bank. The empowers Congress to borrow money same was true of aids to merchants in the payments Is this a bill to borrow money? It does not borand make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER of customs. Anticipations of the government would row a shilling! Is there any fair construction by will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the also be most convenient at the different places, where which the bill can be deemed an exercise of the

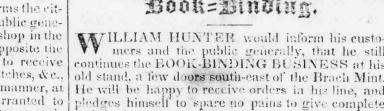
er in question, would give to Congress an unlimi-ted power-would render nugatory the enumeration of particular powers-would supersede all the powers reserved to the State Governments. These terms are copied from the Articles of Confederation. Had it ever been pretended that they were to be understood otherwise than as here explained? It had been said that "general welfare" means cases in which a general power might be exercised by Con-

1st. The proposed Bank would interfere so as in-

2. It would directly interfere with the rights of

3d. Interference with the power of the States was no constitutional criterion of the power of Congress.

4th. If Congress could incorporate a Bank, mere-The principal disadvantages consist in--- 1st, Ba- ly, because the Act would leave the States free to mending to the States to incorporate a Bank also. It was proper to be considered also, that the most They did not attempt to protect the Bank notes by



13...F attention.

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

amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T.H.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

IF The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

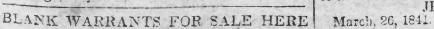
**INFORMATION** WANTED, of *Isaac Garner* of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complection, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread. CINDERELLA GARNER. Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.



in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give, generation and an who may favor them with the patronage. All work done in their establishmen

vill be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting i concerned. They have just received their Spring and Summer Fashions, and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions. Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing

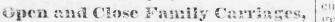
of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. BETHUNE & JOHNSON.



COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding

Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and their Bar with the bst Liquors, and their Stables has on hand an assortment of Farniture in his line with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender. unsurpassed, for workmanship and style, by an milar establishment in the southern country. nanafactures consist, in part, of



### Barouches, Buggys, Sulkeys, Gigs,

#### and Carryalls,

Of all patterns, and at prices which cannot fail to suit those who wish to purchase. And as he uses none but materials of the very best quality, and has in his employ workmen of experience and known capacity, the undersigned will feel no hesitation in warranting his work, as to durability, if carefully used.

REPAIRING done at short notice, and at moderate charges.

Owing to the "pressure of the times," the under signed now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give CARTER CRITTENDEN. him a call. Charlotte, April 20, 1840.

Concord Coffee-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizeus of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

#### GROODRINS :

Such as-Wines and Liquors, imported and domes tie; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds, Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobac-co; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder ;

Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinna-mon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious o mention.

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

May 25, 1841. Administrator's Notice.

A LL persons having claims against the estate of GILBERT COLES, decd., are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make immediate payment, or the services of an officer may be employed. JENNINGS B. KERR, Admr.

5-F



HARDWARE And every other article in the mercantile line, at their stand at CLEAR CREEK in this County. where they will be pleased to see and accommodate

all who may favor them with a call. ALEXANDER & BROTHERS. Charlotte, March 23, 1811.

### PLANTERS' HOTEL, (LATE DAVIS'.) Haque & Gifford

**f T**AVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same libestowed upon him since he has been to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS country, for the very liberal patronage beral scale as heretdore, and will exert themselves in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on ways supplied with ne best the market affords, and

The establishment will be under the exclusive nanagement of Thoms A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North arolina, and his long experince will, it is con fideny hoped, enable him to give

general satisfaction. Camdea, S. C., Janury 29, 1841. 1-6m

### NEW ONGERN

JOHN B. ROUECHI respectfully announces to the citizens of Charloe and the public generally, that, having purchase the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, our about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupiedy Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and coplete stock of



### CONFECTIOARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotmarket. He will make the selection himself, in thCharleston market, of every variety of WINES AD LIQUORS of the very best qualities-togethewith Cordials, Porter, doubtful, it is fairly triable by its consequences. New Ark Cider, Candies, usins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Cracker-Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spi and every other arti-cle pertaining to the grocerusiness.

As J. B. R. will make hiurchases entirely for CASH, he will be enabled to pply his customers on the most accommodating ter for the same article, or at short credit to responsil dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to give a liberal portion of public patronage. Charlotte, March, 5, 1841.

### State of Nort Carolina,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sons, April Term, 1841

Robert Rodgers ) Original tachment, levied in the handf Wm. Wilson, and James P. Rodgers. ) him summed as Garnishee.

T appearing to the satisfact of the Court, that the defendant in this case of an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Oral, that publication be made for six weeks successly in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifyinhe said James P. Rodgers to appear before thestices of our said Court, to be held for the Count Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, amen and there replevy or plead to issue, other, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and troperty levied on condemned subject to the plaint recovery. Witness, BRALEY OATES Clef our said Court,

at Office, the fourth Monday of il, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence

May 11, 1841.

in America was different from that in England : the of the power to borrow money, is that of accepting interest there was all due at one place, and the ge- it from, and stipulating payment to those who are nius of that monarchy favored the concentration of able and willing to lend. To say that the power wealth and influence at the metropolis.

to borrow involves a power creating the ability, He thought the plan liable to other objections: where there may be the will to lend, is not only es-It did not make so good a bargain for the public, tablishing a dangerous principle, (as will be immeas was due to its interests. The charter of the diately shown,) but is as forced a construction as to Bank of England had been granted for eleven years say that it involves the power of compelling the will, only, and was paid for by a loan to the gvernment, where there may be power to lend. on terms better than could be elsewhere got. Eve-The third clause is that, which gives the power

ry renewal of the charter had in like manner been to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the purchased; in some instances at a very high price. specified powers. The same had been done by the Banks of Genoa,

the general convention and rejected.

to be interpreted.

down the following rules:

general mass in other hands. So it had been un-

As preliminaries to a right interpretation, he laid

An interpretation that destroys the very character-

Where a meaning is clear, the consequences.

In controverted cases, the meaning of the parties

Contemporary and current expositions are a rea-

In admitting or rejecting a constructive authori-

y, not only the degree of its incidentality to an ex-

press authority is to be regarded, but the degree of

mable evidence of the meaning of the parties.

whatever they may be, are to be admitted. Where

stic of the Government cannot be just.

Whatever meaning this clause may have, none Naples, and other like Banks of circulation. The can be admitted that would give an unlimited plan was unequal to the public creditors. It gave discretion to Congress. Its meaning must, accordan undue preference to the holders of a particular ing to the natural and obvious force of the terms, denomination of the public debt, and to those at and and the context, be limited to means necessary to within the reach of the seat of government. If the the end, and incident to the nature of the specified subscriptions should be rapid, the distant holders of powers. paper would be excluded altogether.

The clause is, in fact, merely declaratory of In making these remarks on the merits of the what would have resulted by unavoidable implicabill, he had reserved to himself, he said, the right to tion as the appropriate, and, as it were, technical deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had means of executing those powers. In this sense it entertained this opinion from the date of the Consti- had been explained by the friends of the Constitutution. His impression might perhaps be the strong- tion, and ratified by the State Conventions. er, because he well recollected, that a power to

The essential characteristic of the Government, grant charters of incorportion had been proposed in as composed of limited and enumerated powers, would be destroyed, if instead of direct and inciden-Is the power of establishing an incorporated Bank tal means, any means could be used which, in the among the powers invested by the Constitution in language of the preamble to the Bill, "might be the Legislature of the United States? This is the conceived to be conducive to the successful conductmestion to be examined. After some general re- ing of the finances; or might be conceived to tend marks on the limitation of all political power, he to give facility to the obtaining of loans." He urtook notice of the peculiar manner in which the Fe- ged an attention to the diffuse and ductile terms deral Government is limited. It is not a general which had been found requisite to cover the stretch grant, out of which particular powers are excepted. of power contained in the Bill. He compared them It is a grant of particular powers only, leaving the with the terms necessary and proper, used in the Constitution, and asked whether it was possible to lerstood by both its foes and its friends, and so it was view the two descriptions as synonymus, or the one

as a fair and safe commentary on the other?

If, proceeded he, Congress, by virtue of the power to borrow, can create the means of lending, and in pursuance of these means, can incorporate a Bank, they may do anything whatever, creative of like means.

The East India Company has been a lender to the British Government, as well as the Bank; and the South Sea Company is a greater creditor than to the instrument, if to be collected by reasonable either. Congress, then, may incorporate similar companies in the United States; and that, too, not under the idea of regulating trade, but under that of borrowing money.

Private capitals are the chief resources of loans to the British Government. Whatever, then, may be conceived to be favorable to the accumulation of capitals, may be done by Congress. They may incorporate manufacturers. They may give monopolies in every branch of domestic industry.

If, again, Congress, by virtue of the power to borrow money, can create the ability to lend, they may, by virtue of the power to levy money, creunder which such a power could be pretended, are, ate the ability to pay it. The ability to pay taxes depends on the general wealth of the society; and 1st. The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay this on the general prosperity of agriculture, manuthe debts, and provide for the common defence and factures and commerce. Congress, then, may give bounties and make regulations on all of these ob-

The States have, it is allowed on all hands, a concurrent right to lay and collect taxes. This power is secured to them, not by its being expressly re-The Bill did not came within the first power.— It laid no tax to pay the debts or provide for the ge-neral welfare. It laid no tax whatever. It was it not be conceived by Congress, that a uniform and No argument could be drawn from the terms exclusive imposition of taxes would not less than

its importance also; since, on this will depend the probability or improbability of its being left to contruction. Reviewing the Constitution, with an eye to these positions, it was not possible to discover in it the MECKLENBURGOUNTY. power to incorporate a Bank. The only clauses

either---

general welfare-or, 2d. The power to borrow money on the credit

of the U.S.-or,

3d. The power to pass all laws necessary and roper to carry into execution those powers. The Bill did not came within the first power .--

altogether foreign to the subject.

common defence and general welfare." The pow- the proposed Bank, "be conducive of the successful er, as to these general purposes, was limited to Acts conducting of the national finances, and tend to give laying taxes for them; and the general purposes facility to the obtaining of revenue for the use of

themselves were limited and explained by the par. the Government"? ticular enumeration subjoined. To understand The doctrine of implication is always a tender

B. CES, c. M. c. c. [Prs. fee 50] 11...6 ticular enumeration subjoined. To understand The doctrine of implication is always a tender these terms in any sense that would justify the power one. The danger of it has been felt in other Go-

12...y

