



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., 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 six 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 continuation—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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg 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 Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POTTERS, and their heroic companions 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 pledges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to control the pleasure to dilute 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 victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled 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 aristocratic privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tullid 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 all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense 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, AGRICULTURE, 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.

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

The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 6, 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 complexion, dark 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.

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE HERE

Masonic Notice.

THE Brethren of PHALANX LODGE No. 31, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in this place on the 24th instant. An oration will be delivered by a Brother selected for the purpose.

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

Caution!

I 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

LOST!—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. Braly Oates in Charlotte. June 8, 1841. 14...3w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUEL LAWING RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, 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 respectfully solicited. Charlotte, June 1, 1841. 13...F

TO THE Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced Tailoring Business in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give greater satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is 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. Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...Y

CHARLOTTE COACH AND CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE undersigned respectfully tenders his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in business in this place. He would at the same time make it known, that he still carries on a Shop at his old stand nearly opposite the Jail, and has on hand an assortment of Carriages in his line unsurpassed for workmanship and style, by any similar establishment in the southern country. His manufactures consist, in part of

Open and Close Family Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, 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 undersigned now offers his manufactures at prices which, he hopes, will not fail to induce purchasers to give him a call. CARTER CRITTENDEN. Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7...F

Concord Coffee-House.

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

GROCERIES;

Such as—Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Crackers; Cheese; Lemons; French Prunes; Cakes; Raisins; Candies of all kinds; Toys; prime chewing and smoking Tobacco; Spanish Cigars of the best quality; Garden Seeds of every kind; Indigo; Copperas; Madder; Ginger; Spice; Pepper; Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Macaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint; and a variety of other articles too tedious to 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. ROUCHE. May 25, 1841. 12...y

Administrator's Notice.

ALL 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. March, 26, 1841. 5...F



DR. C. J. FOX Has just received a large and general assortment of MEDICINES, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 5...F

Catawba Springs. THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visitors 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 times. THOMAS HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840. The Camden Journal will insert the above 3 weeks, and the Charleston Courier, weekly, to the amount of 3, and forward the accounts to T. H.

Book-Binding. WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction. Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.]

NOTICE. HAVING removed their stock of Goods to the country, and declined business in Charlotte, the undersigned earnestly request all persons owing them, either by note or account, immediately to call and make settlement. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will remain in Charlotte to close the business of the late concern, and it is hoped those indebted will not disregard this notice;—at any rate, all are requested 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

DRY GOODS 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, 1841. 3...F

PLANTERS' HOTEL, (LATE DAVIS') Hague & Coffey HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostrler and abundant provender. The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction. Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

NEW CONCERN JOHN B. ROUCHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES, &c., ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charlotte market, of every variety of WINES & LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, &c., Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Cracker-Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spices, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business. As J. B. R. will make purchases entirely for Cash, he will be enabled to ply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers. He solicits, and hopes to give a liberal portion of public patronage. Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-F

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1841. Robert Rodgers versus James P. Rodgers. Original attachment, levied in the hands of Wm. Wilson, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case of an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" notifying said James P. Rodgers to appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the Court Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in the Town of Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in July next, when and there reply or plead to issue, other, judgement pro confesso will be rendered and property levied on condemned subject to the claim recovery. Witness, BRADLEY OATES Clerk our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of July, 1841, and 65th year of American Independence. B. CES, c. m. c. c. May 11, 1841. [Pra. fec. 9] 11...6

Republican Doctrines.

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 disadvantages of Banks. The former he stated to consist in—1st, The aids they afford to the merchants who can thereby push their mercantile operations farther with the same capital—2nd, The aids to merchants in paying punctually the customs—3d, Aids to the Government in complying punctually with its engagements, when deficiencies or delays happen in the revenue—4th, In diminishing usury—5th, In saving the wear of the gold and silver kept in the vaults, and represented by notes—6th, In facilitating occasional remittances from different places where notes happen to circulate. The effect of the proposed Bank in raising the value of stock, he thought, had been greatly overrated. It would no doubt raise that of the stock subscribed into the Bank; but could have little effect on the stock, in general, as the interest on it would remain the same, and the quantity taken out of the market, would be replaced by Bank stock.

The principal disadvantages consist in—1st, Banning the precious metals, by substituting another medium to perform their office. This effect was inevitable. It was admitted by the most enlightened patrons of Banks, particularly by Smith, on the Wealth of Nations. The common answer to the objection was, that the money banished was only an exchange for something equally valuable, that would be imported in return. He admitted the weight of this observation, in general, but doubted whether, in the present habits of this country, the return would not be in articles of no permanent use to it—2nd, Exposing the public and individuals to all the evils of a run on the Bank, which would be particularly calamitous in so great a country as this, and might happen from various causes, as false rumors, bad management of the institution, an unfavorable balance of trade, from short crops, &c.

It was proper to be considered also, that the most important of the advantages would be better obtained by several Banks, properly distributed, than by a single one. The aids to commerce could only be afforded at or very near the seat of the Bank. The same was true of aids to merchants in the payments of customs. Anticipations of the government would also be most convenient at the different places, where the interest of the debt was to be paid. The case in America was different from that in England: the interest there was all due at one place, and the genius of that monarchy favored the concentration of wealth and influence at the metropolis.

It did not make so good a bargain for the public, as was due to its interests. The charter of the Bank of England had been granted for eleven years only, and was paid for by a loan to the government, on terms better than could be elsewhere got. Every renewal of the charter had in like manner been purchased; in some instances at a very high price. The same had been done by the Banks of Genoa, Naples, and other like Banks of circulation. The plan was unequal to the public creditors. It gave an undue preference to the holders of a particular denomination of the public debt, and to those at and within the reach of the seat of government. If the subscriptions should be rapid, the distant holders of paper would be excluded altogether.

In making these remarks on the merits of the bill, he had reserved to himself, he said, the right to deny the authority of Congress to pass it. He had entertained this opinion from the date of the Constitution. His impression might perhaps be the stronger, because he well recollected, that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in the general convention and rejected.

Is the power of establishing an incorporated Bank among the powers invested by the Constitution in the Legislature of the United States? This is the question to be examined. After some general remarks on the limitation of all political power, he took notice of the peculiar manner in which the Federal Government is limited. It is not a general grant, out of which particular powers are excepted. It is a grant of particular powers only, leaving the general mass in other hands. So it had been understood by both its foes and its friends, and so it was to be interpreted.

As preliminaries to a right interpretation, he laid down the following rules: An interpretation that destroys the very characteristic of the Government cannot be just. Where a meaning is clear, the consequences, whatever they may be, are to be admitted. Where doubtful, it is fairly triable by its consequences.

In controverted cases, the meaning of the parties to the instrument, if to be collected by reasonable evidence, it is a proper guide. Contemporary and current expositions are a reasonable evidence of the meaning of the parties. In admitting or rejecting a constructive authority, not only the degree of its incidentality to an express authority is to be regarded, but the degree of its importance also; since, on this will depend the probability or improbability of its being left to construction.

Reviewing the Constitution, with an eye to these positions, it was not possible to discover in it the power to incorporate a Bank. The only clauses under which such a power could be pretended, are, either—1st, The power to lay and collect taxes, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and 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 proper to carry into execution those powers.

The Bill did not come within the first power.—It laid no tax to pay the debts or provide for the general welfare. It laid no tax whatever. It was altogether foreign to the subject.

No argument could be drawn from the terms "common defence and general welfare." The power, as to these general purposes, was limited to Acts laying taxes for them; and the general purposes themselves were limited and explained by the particular enumeration subjoined. To understand these terms in any sense that would justify the power

in question, would give to Congress an unlimited 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 Congress, without interfering with the powers of the States; and that the establishment of a National Bank was of this sort. There were, he said, several answers to this novel doctrine.

1st. The proposed Bank would interfere so as indirectly to defeat a State Bank at the same place.

2. It would directly interfere with the rights of the States to prohibit, as well as to establish Banks, and the circulation of Bank notes. He mentioned a law of Virginia, actually prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to the bearer.

3d. Interference with the power of the States was no constitutional criterion of the power of Congress. If the power was not given, Congress could not exercise it; if given, they might exercise it, although it should interfere with the laws, or even the Constitution of the States.

4th. If Congress could incorporate a Bank, merely, because the Act would leave the States free to establish Banks also, any other incorporations might be made by Congress. They could incorporate companies of manufacturers, or companies for cutting canals, or even religious societies, leaving similar incorporations by the States, like State Banks, to themselves. Congress might also establish religious teachers in every parish, and pay them out of the Treasury of the United States, leaving other teachers unmolested in their functions. These inadmissible consequences condemned the controverted principle. The case of the Bank established by the former Congress, had been cited as a precedent. This was known, he said, to have been the child of necessity. It never could be justified by the regular powers of the Articles of Confederation. Congress betrayed a consciousness of this, in recommending to the States to incorporate a Bank also. They did not attempt to protect the Bank notes by penalties against counterfeiters. These were reserved wholly to the authority of the States.

The second clause to be examined, is that which empowers Congress to borrow money. Is this a bill to borrow money? It does not borrow a shilling! Is there any fair construction by which the bill can be deemed an exercise of the power to borrow money? The obvious meaning of the power to borrow money, is that of accepting it from, and stipulating payment to those who are able and willing to lend. To say that the power to borrow involves a power creating the ability, where there may be the will to lend, is not only establishing a dangerous principle, (as will be immediately shown,) but is as forced a construction as to say that it involves the power of compelling the will, where there may be power to lend.

The third clause is that, which gives the power to pass all laws necessary and proper to execute the specified powers.

Whatever meaning this clause may have, none can be admitted that would give an unlimited discretion to Congress. Its meaning must, according to the natural and obvious force of the terms, and the context, be limited to means necessary to the end, and incident to the nature of the specified powers.

The clause is, in fact, merely declaratory of what would have resulted by unavoidable implication as the appropriate, and, as it were, technical means of executing those powers. In this sense it had been explained by the friends of the Constitution, and ratified by the State Conventions.

The essential characteristic of the Government, as composed of limited and enumerated powers, would be destroyed, if instead of direct and incidental means, any means could be used which, in the language of the preamble to the Bill, "might be conceived to be conducive to the successful conducting of the finances; or might be conceived to tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans." He urged an attention to the diffuse and ductile terms which had been found requisite to cover the stretch of power contained in the Bill. He compared them with the terms necessary and proper, used in the Constitution, and asked whether it was possible to view the two descriptions as synonymous, 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 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, create the ability to pay it. The ability to pay taxes depends on the general wealth of the society; and this on the general prosperity of agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Congress, then, may give bounties and make regulations on all of these objects.

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 reserved, but by its not being ceded by the Constitution. The reasons for the Bill cannot be admitted, because they would invalidate that right; why may it not be conceived by Congress, that a uniform and exclusive imposition of taxes would not less than the proposed Bank, "be conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances, and tend to give facility to the obtaining of revenue for the use of the Government?"

The doctrine of implication is always a tender one. The danger of it has been felt in other Go-