Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1841.

NUMBER 22

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

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 | Fine old Cognac & Champaper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg

arti-

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer. in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for August, 1841.

DAYS.	RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
3 Tuesday, 4 Wednesday, 5 Thursday, 6 Friday, 7 Saturday, 8 Sunday, 9 Monday.	12 5 13 5 14 5	47 6 46 6 45 6	D. H. M. Full Moon, 2 4 46 M. Last Quarter, 10 1 3 M. New Moon 16 4 17 E. First Quarter, 23 3 54 E. Full Moon, 31 8 18 E.

Catawba Springs.

THE Subscriber would inform the public generally, that he is prepared to entertain Visiters at the above celebrated watering-place, and pledges comfortable and profitable the stay of all who may call on him. Terms of board moderate, to suit the THOMAS HAMPTON. Lincoln county, N. C., April 6, 1840.

Clock & Watch Revairing.

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 respectfully solicited. Charlotte, June 1, 1841.

GLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Thomas Troffer

TILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the own- selves in its behalf. er to do so. He is well supplied with all kinds of materials. His Shop is in the Jewellery Store of S. P. Alexander, situated South from the Courthouse, between the "Mansion House" and the "Charlotte Hotel." It will be his earnest desire to do work

faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

His price shall be as moderate as possible for CASH.

[Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w]



Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Gils,

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.

William Wagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry, 74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announc-I ing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at

circulated, they would respectfully refer.

All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country-and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts to Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.-No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry. New-York, February 25, 1841.

MARTIN RODDY, CORNER OF QUEEN & STATE STS., CHARLESTON, S. C.,







Has constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and Domestics Liquors, Choice Wines, Fresh Teas, Cordials, &c. &c. &c.

pagne of the most favo rite brands. Hour Glass, Grape, Pine

Apple, and Swan. (Imported direct,) Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe, Claret, Marseilles, Sicily,

and Malaga Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Powchong. &c.

London and Philadelphia Porter and Ale; Scotch and Irish Whiskey; Cordials; Syrups; Coffee; Sugars, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on accom-Charleston, June 11, 1841,

Concord Coffee-House.

the town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and carefully selected supply of

Such as-Wines and Liquors, imported and domestie; Sugar; Coffee; Bread; Grackers; Cheese; Lenons; French Prones; 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; himself that no efforts shall be spared to render Ginger; Spice; Pepper, Almonds; Cloves; Cinnamon; English Walnuts; Maccaroni; Vermaselli; Sardines; Herrings; Essence of Cinnamon; do. Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious

> 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.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Aincoln Republican.

T was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commenceshort notice, on moderate terms, and warranted to ment of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; perform well. A portion of public patronage is but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the pre-

> The undersigned has now the gratification of being able to assure the friends of the paper, and of the cause in which it is engaged, that the Lincoln Republican is now placed on a sure foundation; and that nothing is wanting to ensure its long continuation, but the exertions of its friends; and he would take this occasion to call upon them to bestir them-

> He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to purare the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '98 & '99; and it will, as heretoore, endeavor to show, that every departure from hem, in the administration of the affairs of the Government, is subversive of the rights of the States and of the liberties of the people; and therefore, it s only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. These are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as the paper remains under his control, such shall

be the doctrines it will endeavor to inculcate. Though not personally interested, the undersigned cannot refrain from calling on the opponents of a National Bank, a high and ruinous Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands, an assumption of the State Debts by the General Government, and of Abolitionism and all its horrors on the friends of State Rights Republicanism, the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican presses of the country. For, it is obvious, that to the supineness of the Democracy in this respect, and to the vigilance of the Federalists, may be traced the defeat of the Republican party at the late elections; and in a change of conduct, andin Government, can they carry with them the confithat only, may the Democracy hope for a change

Terms.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; three dollars if payment be withheld three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arreara-A failure to order a discontinuance, will be con-

sidered a new engagement. Postage in all cases must be paid. ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR., Editor. Lincolnton, July 14, 1841.

To the Public.

WHEREAS, Francis Vanderburg of Cabarrus county, has in his hands a Receipt, given by the other seventeen.

The distribution of the agent of John Harris in Charlotte, for a we proceed now note to be collected off of said Vanderburg, (amount twenty dollars,) and refuses to give it up; and from orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptaess, and on as favorable terms as at will if he can, trade it to some uninformed person: any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively for said Receipt, as the note for which it was given for said Receipt, as the note for which it was given then as follows, has been paid and canceled. ISAAC KRIMMINGER.

July, 20, 1841.

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o Letter- Press Job Printing

Jeffersonian Office. Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

A Large Supply of Blank

Deferred Articles, &c.

From Valparaiso. - We have received from a friend a copy of the Valparaiso Mercury of April 6, from which we extract the following. The Purser of the "Dale," Col. PHILO WHITE, is well known to most of our readers as formerly the able Editor of the "North Carolina Standard"

"The U. S. Ship "Dale," Charles Gauntt, Esq. Commander, arrived in Valparaiso on the 4th April in 58 days from Rio de Janeiro, and 112 from the U. States. She experienced a succession of gales, snow-storms and adverse winds off Cape Horn, unusual even in that tempestuous region; which retarded her passage, and added greatly to the discomfort of the officers and crew. But by the benevolent care and kindness of Captain Gauntt, whose thing like the foregoing sums will ever be realized; judicious arrangements for the comfort and health but they show the proportions as well as if exact. of all on board were promptly seconded by his officers,—as well as by the vigilance and skill of the Surgeon and his Assistant,—the sufferings of the crew were greatly alleviated: And the "Dale" can fund" THREE HUNDRED TIMES as great doubtless exhibit as clean a "binacle list" as any vessel of war that may have doubled Cape Horn under the most favorable circumstances.

" Officers of the Dale: - Chas. Gauntt, Esq., Commdr.; Lieuts., Wm. Green, Jno. M. Berrien, Wm. W. Bleecker; Passd. Asst. Surg. Lewis, Wolfley; Purser, Philo White; Actg. Mas., Jas. D. Johnston; Asst. Surg., John Thornley; Capt's Clerk, Jno. M. Williams; Passed. Mid'n. Francis Winslow; Midshipmen, Saml. P. Carter, Henry Ashton, Colville Ter rett, Lewis Beard, Wm. H. Smith, Jas. L. S. Beckwith, Washington F. Davidson; Boatswain, Robert THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and the surrounding country, that he has oponed a GROCERY STORE in Purser's Steward. Nathaniel Woodward."

NEW APPORTIONMENT.

Below is a table showing the present number of Representatives from each State, and the number to which each will be entitled under the late Census, upon a ratio of 60,000.

	Present No.	Proposed N
Maine,	8	S
New Hampshire,	5	4
Massachusetts,	1 12	12
Rhode Island,	2	1.1
Connecticut,	6	5
Vermont,	5	4
New York,	40	40
New Jersey,	6	6
Pennsylvania,	28	28
Delaware,	1	1
Maryland,	8	6
Virginia,	21	17
North Carolina,	13	10
South Carolina,	9	7
Georgia,	9	9
Kentucky,	13	11
Tennessee,	13	13
Onio,	19	26
Louisana,	3	4
Indiana,	7	11
Mississippi,	2	4
Illinois,	3	7
Alabama,	. 5	8 5
Missouri,	2 .	5
Arkansas,	1	1
Michigan,	1	3
		-
	243	249

It will hence be seen, that Illinois and Mississippi, which are absent from the present House, are entitled by the last Census to eleven members.

It will be seen that while New England loses four votes, the nine new States are entitled to a gain of twenty-five, making a difference of twenty-nine in the relative strengh of those selections.

tween them and the nine new States of thirty-six Kentucky will also lose two and Tennessee one. Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Georgia and Arkansas, will have their present number; but as the aggregate representation will be increased, their relative trength will be diminished.

Both Arkansas and Michigan have been admitted into the Union since the census of 1830.

ears, more than one-tenth of the political power of of Silk has been commenced in the State prison, older States to the nine younger ones. The nine States are entitled to have in the House about fifty per cent, more power than they have now.

In this state of things, and when two of those States are wholly unrepresented, will Congress press the exercise of doubtful powers, overturn long esdence of the country, or hope that their decisions will be respected?—Kendall's Expositor.

From Kendail's Expositor.

DISTRIBUTION BILL.

This bill takes ten per cent. of the moneys arising from the sales of public lands, and gives it to nine of the new States, and then divides the remaining nienty per cent, among the whole twentysix States in the ratio of their federal population. We have heretofore shown, that the effect of this

We proceed now to exhibit another of the beautics of this measure.

By an official report made to Congress, it appears that on the 30th September, 1840, the quantity of

Ä	cu as lumul	vo, v	12:				
	Ohio, -					Acres	1,829,664
	Indiana,	-	-	- 0.	-		5,313,263
	Illinois,	-	- 49	-	-	5 4 0	24,658,111
	Missouri,		2.3		-		47,411,683
	Alabama,	-		-		-	21,858,735
	Mississippi			7.4		4	22,297,305
	Louisiana,	-	-	- 2.5	-		22,826,962
	Michigan,		-	4	-	-	37,341,429
	Arkansas,	-	-	-	-	Tu +1.7	45,331,311

When it is recollected, that each State is to rein a very superior style, and at short notice Orders within its own limits only, the inequality of the distribution of the inequality of t teive ten per cent, on the proceeds of the lands sold tribution of that fund among the nine States, is apparent at a glance. But to present in the strong-est possible light; let us consider its results in the first and last of these States, which in population are

which, at \$1 25 per acre, would bring \$56,664,138 Ten per cent. on this is 5,666,413 Ohio contains only 1,829,664 acres of

unsold lands, which, at \$1 25 cents would bring \$2,287,080.

Ten per cent. upon which is

So that Arkansas is to receive of this ten per cent. fund over TWENTY TIMES as much as Ohio! Yet, the Federal number of Arkansas is Bank. He questioned the power of the Supreme less than 100,000, while that of Ohio exceeds 1,- Court to control the people of this country in the 500,000! So that FIFTEEN TIMES as many exercise of their political rights by a decision affectpeople are to get TWENTY TIMES less mo- ing the Constitution. This point, with the rectiney! Or, while Arkansas gets FORTY-SIX DOLLARS for each one of her federal population, Ohio will get FIFTEEN CENTS! No-

to a man in Arkansas a benefit from this " common as is given to a man in Ohio? One emigrant settles in Arkansas, and another in Ohio; the former, the bill gives forty-six dollars, to the latter fifteen cents. How can the one be entitled to more than States to tax the United States Branches within

A similar inequality runs through the whole of lands unsold therein.

ANOTHER VIEW

If lands to the amount of \$3,000,000 shall be sold yearly within the nine States and a due propor-Simpson; Carpenter, Hugh Lindsay; Gunner, tion thereof in Arkansas, the sales in that State will amount per annum to about \$600,000.

Ten per cent. of that is to go to Arkansas, viz: SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Now, how much of the remaining ninety per ent. is she to get? A little over seventeen thouand dollars.

Rhede Island.

Arkansas, federal population is 99,414. Her just share of \$3,000,000 would be But she gets her ten per cent. on \$600,-000 received for lands sold within her borders. She also gets her share of \$2,700,000 Making her whole receipts - -Rhode Island's federal number 107,532, and of three millions of dollars, her just

share would be Deduct ten per cent. Making her whole receipts only - -Which deducted from the receipts of

Arkansas, shows that the latter re-

tarifi to make up the deficiency in the Treasury State taxes on their property and business, and that caused by this measure, the people of Rhode Is-Five Southern States including Maryland, will the tariffed articles, will pay five times as much of emptions which did not apply to those who carried

se eleven rotes, making a relative difference be-ween them and the nine new States of thirty-six Yet, Rhode Island statesmen in Congress give versally taxed. their support to this measure! The same principle applies to all the Atlantic States.

Crimb of Comfort thrown out at a good time. HENRY POLHEMUS, Esq., Agent for the State Pri- bills of exchange. A motion was made to adjourn, on, Auburn, N. Y., advertise, that he will pay three the usual hour having arrived. Mr. Clay of Kendollars a bushel for all the Cocoons of good quality tucky signified his dissent, and Mr. Walker said it that may be offered. This demand for Cocoons Finally, this table shows, that within the last ten has been induced by the fact, that the manufacture e Union has been transferred from the seventeen N. Y., by Convict labor. This advertisement will probably give a slight impetus to the flagging zeal of those, who happened to get a little deeper into Mr. Allen said he would not argue, the proposithe Morus Multicaulus speculation, than is quite tion.

consistent with present comfort. We are opposed to prison and penitentiary labor, the people with new taxes? If they do any thing will fairly test the long mooted question, whether wards of fourteen million pounds sterling. more than is absolutely necessary to carry on the Silk can be advantageously manufactured in this country. For if the experiment is extensively tried, by a single individual, or by a company, they risk, in the experiment, not only the capital vested in the raw material, machinery, &c., but the capital employed in the form of manual labor. But, if the experiment is tried in an extensive prison, and the manual labor performed by convicts, even if it should fail, no real loss will accrue, so far as the employment of operatives is concerned.

South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

The promised " Reform."-The Secretary of the Treasury some time since issued the following orgratuity was to give the nine States about forty per der: "The hair of all persons in the Navy is to be cent on an average, more than would be given to kept short; no part of the beard is to be worn long, except whiskers, which shall not descend more than an inch below the tip of the ear, and then in a line towards the mouth."

Upon this the Baltimore Republican remarks, that "all the din about reform, reform, which was to bring about the 'better times,' 'better prices,' and unsold lands in each of the nine favored States, was a thousand other blessings, has dwindled down to a then as follows, viz:

mere shortening of the sailors' whiskers!"

The Crops.... The Baltimore correspondent of the Courier and Enquirerer says--"The harvest has commenced around this city, with a promise of a fair yield. The spring crops are remakably fine, particularly corn, which seldom if ever promised fair-savings institutions, which the amendment would er at this season of the year."

The Lynchburg Virginian says the wheat crop objection. in that region will be a very indifferent one.

At Wilmington, Del., it is stated that in that county the wheat crop promises abundantly; but as in Pennsylvania prohibiting banks from dealing in much cannot be said for Kent and Sussex. Corn stocks. It withdraws capital from the banks, suffers in those counties from drought. The prose which they are chartered to use for the public benenever more promising.

Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office Arkansas contains 45,331,311 acres of unsold land, the weather is favorable.—Weekly Albany Argus

Congressional.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE JULY 20. Mr. Benton concluded the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's resolution, calling for the names of those \$228,708 removed and those appointed to office. The resolution was then passed. The National Bank was resumed as the special order.

Mr. Smith of Connecticut opened the argument on the constitutionality of incorporating a National tude of the decision itself, which he denied, he argued at great length, and with ability.

Mr. Nicholson moved to amend the bill, by providing that the branches established in the States should be subject to be taxed in the same way and Now, what conceivable reason is there for giving in the same proportion that the similar State institutions are taxed.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky objected that this gave the States power to destroy the Bank.

Mr. Huntington opposed it, asserting that the Supreme Court had decided against the right of the

Mr. Benton responded, and said that this renderthe nine States, and is in proportion to the amount of ed the insertion of the clause proposed in the charter necessary, to put an end to all contest of the power of the States to tax capital and property within their limits.

Mr. Clay of Ala. responded to Mr. Huntington. Mr. Sevier and Mr. Nicholson followed in favor of the amendment.

It was urged by the friends of the amendment, that the States had a concurrent power of taxation with the General Government-that the General Government had taxed the State banks, and that the States had an undoubted right to tax the wealth So that her share of the TEN per cent. is more of individuals out of the State, introduced into it, than three times as large as her share of the re- for the purpose of taxing its citizens, as it had to tax similar corporations founded on State authority, And instead of getting only ten per cent. more than her share, she will get OVER THREE that to tax capital and property employed under the authority or the Federal Government within the authority or the Federal Government within Let us now compare Arkansas with her sister the State, in the same ratio with similar State institutions, precluded the argument that the power might be abused to destroy the national institution—that \$18,933 the State Government had always asserted and exercised the right of taxing the individual property of any agents of the General Government, which property, as under the jurisdiction of the laws of the State, enjoyed the protection of the State Govern-17,039 ment, and was equally bound as any other property to contribute to the support of the Government \$77,039 which afforded that protection—that the Government of the United States had expressly recognised the right of the State Governments to tax its property within the limits of the States, and had in the case of the public lands, by compact, commuted the taxes on the lands, by paying five per cent. on all the lands within the States, and setting off sections for school funds. That the horses and carriages in the immediate use of the United States, in conveying the mail, were all subject to taxation-that ceives over the former - - \$58,607 the sellers of merchandise who had paid a tax on it Or, the smaller State receives OVER FOUR to the United States, were still held liable to pay TIMES as much as the larger! And to make another tax on it when introduced into any of the the matter worse, when this wise Congress lays a States for sale—that brokers were also subject to land, consuming as they do four times as much of ers and bankers on a great scale, and give them exon the bussiness on a smaller scale, and were uni-

All argument was in vain; the proposition was

voted down by 27 nays to 21 yeas. Mr. Walker then proposed an amendment which limited the business of the Bank to discounting

was then unnecessary to put the question. IN SENATE JULY 21.

Mr. Allen proposed an amendment making the stockholders liable for the issues of the Bank.

Mr. Benton said the best banks in the world, the Scotch, had this provision-and that the Governtablished systems in which they are peculiarly inte- in the mechanic arts, as a general thing; but in this ment of England was responsible to the whole rested, plunge the country into debt, and burden particular instance, we believe good will result. It amount of that Bank's capital, amounting to up-Lost—aves 21, navs 24.

Mr. Allen proposed to strike out corporations

from among those authorized to take stock.
Mr. A. said it was but the other day the amendment prevailed excluding foreigners from taking shares in the Bank. The authority to corporations to become stockholders, enabled foreigners in the local institutions to monopolize the stock.

The admission of corporations was, besides, the exclusion of citizens, and giving privilege on privi-

There was another great political objection to the combination of the State institutions, under the charter of the Bank of the United States.

What is the effect of this combination on the Bank as a regulator of the currency? It will identify, in interest, this great Bank with the lesser State institutions; and the regulator will, of course, wink at all the abuses of the minor institutions, holding shares in it, and thus enable them to plunder the country.

Mr. Clay responded that it had been urged that individuals would not risk their money in the National Bank; and, on this assumption, there was no harm done to citizens in giving corporations the privilege. Besides, he said, there were many chacut off. He did not notice Mr. Allen's political

Mr. Buchanan said the great mischief of permitting banks to invest in stocks has produced a law pect for corn in the northern part of the State was fit. These institutions take stock in other institutions, which, in a time of pressure, become unsale-A Trenton, N. J. paper says—the farmers in this able, and the banks holding the stock of the great-