



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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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.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes anything, 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 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 collection). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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 September, 1841.

Table with columns: DAYS, SUN, MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, MOON'S PHASES. Includes dates from 1st to 30th of September.

PROSPECTUS OF

The Lincoln Republican.

It was the intention of the undersigned to issue a Prospectus some time previous to the commencement of the present (the 5th) Volume of this paper; but some arrangements becoming necessary, and which could not be effected at an earlier day, this Prospectus was unavoidably delayed until the present time.

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 themselves in its behalf.

He cannot deem it necessary to say more than that the Lincoln Republican will continue to pursue the course it has heretofore marked out. Its doctrines are, and will be, the doctrines of the Republican School of '38 & '39; and it will, as heretofore, endeavor to show, that every departure from them, 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 is only by a strict adherence to them, that those rights and those liberties can be preserved. Those are the opinions of the undersigned; and so long as he retains the reins 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—the uncompromising opponents of all the dangerous doctrines of Federalism, to rally around and sustain the Republican press 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, and in that only, may the Democracy hope for a change of power.

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 arrears are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement.

POSTAGE IN ALL CASES MUST BE PAID.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr., Editor. Lincoln, July 14, 1841.

William Haggar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry, 71 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing 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 orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively 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 proper assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts of Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGGAR & 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. 3-3m

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks.

Just printed, and for sale at the Jeffersonian Office.

Politics of the Day.

From the Madisonian.

WHO IS PERFIDIOUS?

Whig papers, and Whig politicians, continue, (see the speeches of Messrs. Botts and Arnold,) we regret to say, to pour out vials of wrath upon the head of Mr. Tyler. The vocabulary of the language seems to have been ransacked for words to express their angry denunciations. This is all exceedingly strange—and strangely uncharitable. There may have been many more able and influential, but there were none more zealous or more industrious than we were, in the contest which terminated the administration of Mr. Van Buren. But we do protest, most solemnly, that we were not aware that we were laboring for a cause, the leading object of which was, as some now declare, a National Bank. We assert also, in all sincerity, that we do not believe that the mass of the people had any idea that they were sustaining such a cause. If they did, where did they get it? Certainly not from the columns of this paper—certainly not from the principal Whig papers of the country, surely not from the stump, nor from the halls of Congress. If a bank was the leading object, why was not a bank candidate selected? Why were two gentlemen placed upon the ticket, who were open and undeviating opponents of a bank? Were they put forwards as decoys that the votes of the people might first be secured, and then these decoys made the instruments of a design of which the people did not hear, and to which they were not parties? Was any such fraud and perfidy contemplated? If it was, we were not in the secret. If we had been, and had lent a hand to forward such a stupendous conspiracy, we should look upon ourselves as forevermore a worthy object of the scorn and contempt of honest men.

Let us recur, a moment, to portions of the history of that memorable contest of 1840, and see if there be any excuse for the treatment which Mr. Tyler is visited.

Gen. Harrison, in his speech at Dayton, in October, and Mr. Tyler, in his Henrico letter of the same month, expressed their opposition to a Bank. We have heretofore quoted their views, and it is unnecessary to repeat them.

We heard many speeches, we read many addresses, and we were daily conversant with some 300 of the Whig newspapers of the United States during the whole contest, and we solemnly aver, that we cannot recollect more than one public address, one speech, and two or three Whig newspapers, in which a National Bank was urged as a desirable measure, or as a question belonging to the controversy before the people.

The address we allude to, was the Bunker Hill declaration, and the speech was that of a gentleman in Baltimore, which frightened the committee of arrangements at the time, and they called another gentleman to the stand to deny that the issue had been truly presented.

In addition to this negative testimony inferential from the general silence of the Whig party on the subject, we may now quote some positive evidence that a National Bank was not an issue before the People.

The address of the Whig Central Committee to the Whigs and Conservatives of the United States, dated Washington, Aug. 25, 1840, and signed R. Garland and J. C. Clark, in behalf of the Committee, does not allude to the question of a National Bank.

The address to the people of Maryland, by the Whig Central Committee of the State, dated Baltimore, August, 1840, is silent upon the subject of a Bank.

At the great National Convention of Young Men, at Baltimore, in May, 1840, we heard not a word said about a National Bank.

At the great meeting of Whig merchants, addressed by Mr. Webster at New York, September, 1840, a National Bank was not called for in any of the resolutions. They did, however, ask Congress to assert its power to improve and regulate the finances and currency of the country, and so did we.

In the reports of the proceedings of the great meetings at Columbus, at Fort Meigs, at Saratoga, at Auburn, N. Y., at Richmond, and at Yorktown, Va., we find no allusion made to a National Bank.

But on the contrary, in the address of the Whig Convention for the nomination of electors, to the people of Virginia, we find the following against a Bank:

"But if opinions upon the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the Bank, or a Bank, be the true tests of Republicanism, then how stands General Harrison in comparison with Mr. Van Buren? We answer, that upon the Tariff and Internal Improvements he cannot be worse than Mr. Van Buren, as we have shown you; and as to the Bank, his unqualified declaration that it was unconstitutional is before you; and there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a Bank in any form, for he is assuredly opposed to a Government Bank. As far as we know or believe, fellow-citizens, General Harrison has but one opinion about the Bank, and that is against it, and we feel that we hazard nothing on saying that he would not consider any Bank constitutional which, in his opinion, would, if established, be both 'inexpedient and pernicious.'"

We find also, in the "Address of J. C. Alford, William C. Dawson, Richard W. Habersham, Thomas Butler King, E. A. Nesbit, and Lott Warren, representatives from the State of Georgia, in the 26th Congress of the United States, to their constituents," May, 1840, the following:

"Those opposed to General Harrison attempt to show that he is in favor of a National Bank, by asserting that his supporters are in favor of such an institution. On this question let General Harrison speak for himself. In 1822, being a candidate for Congress, he published the following letter, giving his political opinions:

[The letter to the Cincinnati Inquirer is quoted entire. It contains the following in relation to the Bank.]

"I believe that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional—it being not one of those measures necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers into effect." &c.

These gentlemen state that General Harrison's

opinions in regard to a Bank are similar to those of Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, and that they have been perverted and misrepresented by his enemies. If they were his enemies who perverted and misrepresented General Harrison's opinions, by pronouncing him a Bank man, who are they who now "pervert and misrepresent" his opinions?

In an address to the people of North Carolina, by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, it was declared to be untrue that Gen. Harrison was in favor of a National Bank.

In the Savannah Republican, of September 15, 1840, an organ of the Whigs in that section of the country, we find the following:

"We inadvertently suffered the communication of 'A Van Buren Man, of 1836,' to pass yesterday without comment. The fact is, we scarcely noticed the point and pith of the last paragraph, wherein our friend considers the two candidates the champions of Bank and Anti-Bank—Mr. Van Buren against and General Harrison in favor. He is entirely mistaken. General Harrison is a consistent opponent of the United States Bank, and so voted on all occasions, so far as we know. The Harrison party here has as large a number opposed to a Government Bank as their opponents."

In the New York Whig, a paper published early in the contest, we find the following paragraph:

"But we warn the Whigs against encumbering themselves with false issues. Let them not take up the gauntlet which their opponents offer. Above all, let them not take counsel of their adversaries. We have nothing to do with a National Bank. The Whigs, if in power, would not charter one. We want no discussion about a Bank. That question is settled."

In the Albany Evening Journal, the leading organ of the Whigs in the Empire State, the following may be found:

"Whenever the Federal Administration finds it convenient to commit some new atrocity to meet its extravagant expenditures or cover up its profligacy, the Argus invariably strives to divert public attention from it by some state tirade about a 'National Bank.' Thus we find it this morning announcing in two lines the passage of the Treasury Note Bill, and following up it with a brief disclosure of the irredeemable condition of the Government with nearly a whole column of obligatory comment upon a 'Mammoth Incorporation; that the Whigs have no design or desire to create.'"

The Whig Governor of North Carolina, in his message to the Legislature of the State, in November, 1840, took ground directly and explicitly against a National Bank.

The Senate of the State of Georgia, in November, 1840, which, if we are not greatly mistaken, had a Whig majority, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"3d. Resolved, That the power to charter a Bank or any other Corporation is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument."

In the speech of the Hon. Mr. Barnard, of N. Y., delivered in the House of Representatives, June, 1840, that distinguished Whig said:

"Banking is an unfit employment for the Government—it is a dangerous employment in whatever hands it may be, while, in dishonest and corrupt hands, it cannot fail to prove an engine of oppression, calamity, and ruin."

Sir, the influence which banks may be made to wield in the political affairs of this country, if once they can be enlisted on the side of Government, will be found to be irresistible and overwhelming. I believe, if this influence is not sought, it will be obtained by the Sub-treasury bill, and used with certain, steady, and tremendous effect. I think that banks, innocent as they are in general of all interference in politics, and harmless as they usually are and must be, when undisturbed in their action, except by wise and salutary regulations, and by the ordinary laws of money and trade, and left to a just competition among themselves, yet I think that banks are capable of being controlled by the Government, and erected into instruments and engines, before which a vast amount of public and popular opinion on political matters may be made to bow down in abjectness and subservience to Executive dictation.

Sir, nobody knows better than the President of the United States the influence which banks may be made to wield in politics. Nothing is better understood than the use that was made of this bank influence, for a series of years, in the State from which he and I come, for the benefit of a party there.

The President, indeed, and his friends, are prone to represent this influence as always opposed to Government. The last year, I think he complained, in his annual message, that this influence had been brought to bear against him in the elections—unjustly, complained, as I think, and without foundation. The same evil influence, as we all know, has been attributed, in unsparring terms, to the late Bank of the United States. And in his late message the President talks of "the number and power of the persons connected with the banks," of their "fearful weight," of their "ability to perpetrate their authority," and of their "controlling the Government in peace and in war."

Well, sir, if such influence really belongs to banks, and if that influence may be brought to bear in hostility to Government—a point about which the People have no occasion of alarm—what hinders that this same influence should not be secured in favor of Government?

Now, we ask any candid reader if, on looking over these confirmations of the general truth we have stated, that the question of a National Bank was not the issue before the People in 1840, he can maintain the charge of perfidy against Mr. Tyler for adhering to his principles. On the contrary, if the charge of perfidy is applicable to any body, is it not to be applied to those who maintained one set of principles before the People, and another and an opposite set after having achieved the victory? We make no recriminations. But those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The following is a condensed view of the provisions of the General Bankrupt Law, passed by the late First Congress:

The first section establishes a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, and provides that all persons owing debts, who shall be petition, setting forth a list of their creditors, the amount due each, with an inventory of their property of any kind, verified by oath, apply to the proper court, shall be deemed Bankrupt. All persons being merchants, or retailers, all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing

not less than \$2000, shall be liable to become bankrupts, and may, on petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe not less than \$500, be so declared in the following cases to wit: in case of departure from the State with an intent to defraud; of having procured himself to be arrested, or his goods taken on execution, or having removed goods for concealment, or having fraudulently assigned. Any such person, however, may have a trial by jury to ascertain the facts.

The second section declares all future payment made in contemplation of bankruptcy, or to prefer any creditor, fraudulent and void, and the person making them shall receive no discharge. So in case of a voluntary bankruptcy—If he secures any preference to one creditor over another, in contemplation of the passage of this law, he shall not receive a discharge, unless a majority of creditors consent to it.

By section third, all property of every description, of every person declared a bankrupt, as hereinafter provided, shall be ipso facto divested out of the bankrupt, and the same shall be vested in such assignee as shall be appointed by the court—suits pending by the bankrupt shall be continued by the assignee, no suit by or against an assignee shall abate by death of said assignee, except such necessary household and kitchen furniture of the bankrupt, as the assignee shall designate having reference to the amount to the family and condition of the bankrupt, but in no case to exceed in value \$300, and also the necessary wearing apparel—on exception being taken to the determination of the assignee, the matter to be decided by the court.

The fourth section provides that every bankrupt who faithfully complies with the provisions of the act, shall be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, and a certificate of that effect granted him; not, however, within 90 days of the decree being granted, nor till 70 days notice shall have been given to all creditors to appear and show cause why the certificate should not be granted. Such bankrupts shall at all times be subject to examination orally, or upon written interrogatories, before such court, on oath, all matters relating to such bankruptcy, which are necessary for the purposes of justice. If any case of bankruptcy, a majority in number, and value, of the creditors who shall have proved their debts, shall at the time of hearing of the petition for discharge and certificate, object to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing a discharge shall not be decreed to him he may demand a trial by jury, upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or he may appeal by that decision to the Circuit Court. And if upon a full hearing, it shall be found by the court or the jury that the bankrupt has, in all things, complied with the requisitions of this act, the court shall decree his discharge.

Section fifth provides that creditors coming in and proving their claims shall be paid pro rata, and no preference shall be given except for debts due the United States, and laborers in the service of the bankrupt, when those of the latter shall not exceed \$25. Debts not due till a future day shall have their value ascertained and allowed.

The sixth section gives the District Court jurisdiction in all matters arising under this act. The Court to regulate the forms of proceeding and the fees.

The seventh section provides that all proceedings shall take place in the district where the bankrupt resides.

By section eight the Circuit Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court of suits brought by the assignee against persons claiming an adverse interest or by such persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such persons against the assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt transferable to, or vested in the assignee; all such suits barred after two years from the date of the bankruptcy.

Section ninth provides that all sales by the assignee shall be made as ordered by the Court, and all assets paid into Court within 60 days of the time of their receipt, and the assignee shall give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section tenth requires the collections or assets, to be made as speedily as the interests of the creditors will allow, and a distribution of them to be made every six months, and all proceedings shall be closed if practicable in two years.

Section eleventh gives the assignee authority to redeem and discharge any mortgage, lien, &c. upon any property, and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof, and also to compound debts, under the order or direction of the court, and creditors shall have notice, and be allowed to show cause, why such order or direction should not be passed.

Section twelfth establishes the fees to be charged by the officers, and makes all the proceedings matters of record.

Section thirteen provides for cases in which two or more persons who were partners in trade, become insolvent, and directs the assignee to distribute the proceeds of property, joint and separate, among their joint and separate creditors according to equitable rules—in all respects, except as relates to the manner of disposing of the proceeds of the property of such partners, the proceeds against them shall be the same as if had against one person alone.

The remaining sections prescribe the forms of deeds to be given by the assignee, and the time when the act shall take effect and the period of its duration.

The Kentucky Yeoman has the following strictures on the bill, to every word of which, we cordially subscribe: "It is a bill to enable bold and dashing speculators to make fortunes at a single dash; or, if they should fail, to be relieved from all responsibilities growing out of their reckless adventures, when they will be left free to try the same course again." The operations of this law, will be for the benefit of large dealers only. The man who is in debt less than \$2,000, the humble dealer, mechanic and operative will derive no advantages from it, while, if a number such should be creditors to some high blood to the aggregate of two or three thousand dollars, he can pay off his debts to them by taking advantages of this law, at the same time they must struggle on in debt, if they have not credit enough or inclination to get in debt \$2,000. One provision of the bill is compulsory,

enabling creditors to have the effects of the debtor placed in the hands of trustees or commissioners for their benefit. From the operations of this part of the law—the only equitable and beneficial feature in it—banks and other corporations who may be swindling the community on a large scale, are exempt. This is partial and unjust, but in strict accordance with whig ethics."

From the Baltimore Republican.

Down she goes—Give us the names—We have repeatedly called for the names of those who are indebted to the late monster; particularly such as have had waat, "Mahogany stock" Web would call fair "business transactions" with the concern, that the widows and orphans and others who have been robbed, might know the authors of their distress, and also know whether to hold on to the little left to them, or dispose of it at once. But those who could have answered veritas dum abas death; and we now see a daily decline of one dollar per share on the stock. We say again "give us the names"—let us see "who has done this."

In New York on Friday, the stock of this fraudulent concern, went down as low as 8 1/2; and the notes were at 31 discount! The "money article," of the Philadelphia Ledger, of the same date, contains the following remarks:

United States Bank stock sold as low as \$925 per share, currency, and closed very heavy at that. The impression is daily strengthening that the present price is much more than will ever be realized by holders when the affairs of the Bank are entirely wound up. We have as yet seen nothing that has induced us to waver in the truth of the statement which we published of the condition of the Bank shortly after the last suspension. In our estimation, the assets of the Bank, and the expenses attendant upon their collection, were, as it appeared to us, wholly insufficient to pay the debts for which their own exhibit showed them to be liable. There is that daily occurring which makes its truth more glaringly apparent.

Of the amount of assets placed in the hands of trustees to cover the amount of balances due from the Bank of the United States to the other city banks, (amounting, in the aggregate, to about four and a half millions of dollars,) but one hundred thousand dollars have as yet been collected, and this, it is presumed, is of the better part of the debt.

It is now between two and three months since these assets, amounting to some seven millions of dollars, if we remember rightly, were placed in the hands of trustees; and if, within that time, but one hundred thousand dollars have been realized from them, it will require a nicer arithmetician than we profess to be, to cipher out the precise day when the remaining six million nine hundred thousand dollars will be forthcoming. All our banks, more or less, feel the effects of their insincere attempts to uphold the United States Bank, by becoming liable for her debts. It is seen by all in the fall of their stocks, as the fate of the Bank of the United States becomes more plainly visible. The two or three—among them the Girard Bank—that cut loose from the "regulator," and attended to their own interests, are seen to be gradually improving in price, and may possibly come out of the ordeal unscathed.

The Land Distribution Bill.—We are glad to perceive that Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, in consequence of the refusal of the Senate to make this bill conform to the wishes of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will be relieved from the necessity of voting for this unwise and impolitic measure. Mr. Buchanan, has not only put the true construction upon the words of the instructing resolution, but upon its spirit also, if its spirit can be gathered from the debates which were held upon its passage. The subject was under discussion in our State Senate for a great length of time, and formed the basis of a speech from nearly if not quite all the Whig speaking members of that body, several of whom, Mr. Penrose against the number, occupied several days in discussing it. By all of these gentlemen, if our memory serves us right, the ground was distinctly taken, that the General Government had no right to grant to the new States any larger quantity of the public lands, in proportion to their population, than what should be granted to the old. Much was said about the blood of Pennsylvania being shed to maintain the possession of these lands, and a vast quantity of patriotic declamation expended in asserting the right of Pennsylvania to her just proportion.

The resolution was drawn with great care, and corrected, we think, by the critical gentleman from Allegany, Mr. Williams, who would quarrel for a week about a particular form of expression—it was gravely deliberated upon and debated for weeks; and we think it is a piece of presumption in Mr. Clay, insulting to the Whig Senators of Pennsylvania, to rise in his place, and say, in effect, to Mr. Buchanan, that they did not understand the meaning of their own language. We think that Mr. Penrose, who had the resolution under his particular charge in the Senate, should at once demand an apology from Mr. Clay.—Pennsylvanian.

CONTENTS OF THE FARMER'S REGISTER FOR SEPTEMBER 1841.

Original Communications.—Shell marl under peat in Vermont; Mistakes of the names and characters of grasses; The Board of Agriculture; Wax procured from sugar canes; Liebig's Organic Chemistry; Red clover &c. in France; Disputed questions in agriculture; Notes on the Sandy Point estate, No. 3; "Agricultural statistics" corrected; Rejoinder; A suggestion to agricultural societies; Movement of the people for promoting a banking reform, and the resumption and maintenance of specie payments; Season and crops; A sample of editorial and publication profits; Monthly summary of news.

Solutions.—Address to the Henrico Agricultural Society, concluded; How does climate affect the staple of wool? The curculio; Sheep poisoned by the common red cherry; Cotton and Corn—a dialogue; A substitute suggested for green crops for turning down; On top-dressing; Cows, before and after calving; Carrier pigeons; Baldwin's patent stock mill, or corn and cob crusher; Artesian boring at Paris; Discovery in Virginia of the regular mineral salt formation; Limestone and calcareous earth in the Pee Dee country; Experiments to show the proper state of wheat for reaping; Bone dust; Address to the friends of a national agricultural society; The canker worm; Moisture of the soil. Watering; saving grass seeds; Modes of transmitting wheat to cheat; Experiments on nitrate of soda and saltpetre; More disputes among the sellers of Berkshire hogs; Growth of plants without mould; Experiments and observations on the action of charcoal from wood on vegetation; The bee-moth; The tare culture; Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society; Discourse on the character, properties, and importance to man, of the gramineæ or true grasses; The peach. Important experiment; The alpacas; Blister flies; Tomato maggots; Table of manures. Their properties and mode of applications; Source of the carbon of plants.