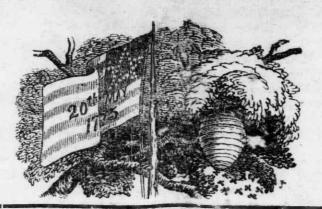
Mecklenburg



Ieffersonian.

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., NOVEMBER 23, 1841.

NUMBER 37.

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 paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Pollar per square for the first insertion, and Twees. ty-fice 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-

Letters to the Editor, unless containing moncy 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 November, 1841

DAYS.	SUN	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Tuesday, 24 Wednesday, 25 Thursday, 26 Friday, 27 Saturday, 28 Sunday, 29 Monday.	2 7 3 7 4 7 5 7 6 7	4 58 4 57 4 56 4 55 4 55 4 54 4 54	D. H. M. Last Quarter, 5 10 58 E. New Moon 13 0 14 M First Quarter, 21 0 55 M Full Moon, 28 1 22 E





New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A



Splendid Assortment of New Goods, In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one

of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an ex-clusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on tic. Charlotte, November 2, 1841.

THE CHARLOTTE

Female Academy



WILL be re-opened on ject.
the 1st day of October next. Pupils can be accommodated with board, either in respectable families in the village, or in the Academy with the Teachers, at \$9 per month.

Terms of Tuition per Session.

THIRD CLASS. Reading, Spelling, with the Elements \$ \$ 50

of Geography and Arithmetic, SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Emerson's second part Arithmetic and \$10 50 Olney's Geography, FIRST CLASS.

Including the studies of the second, with larger systems of Arithmetic and Geo

graphy, Algebra, Composition, Botany, History-Natural, Moral and Men- \$16 50 tal Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, &c., &c.

EXTRA BRANCHES. Instruction in Music on the Piano, per Session. \$25 The French Language per session, 10 Drawing and painting in water colors, per sess. 10 Oriental Teinting, per course,

Wax Fruit or Flowers, do. . . Embroidery in Silk and Chenille, Worsted 2 5 Lamp Mats, Ottomans, &c. &c. French Sachets, Screens, and Work Baskets,

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON. Principal.

Charlotte, Sept. 14, 1841. Clock and Watch

REPAIRING.

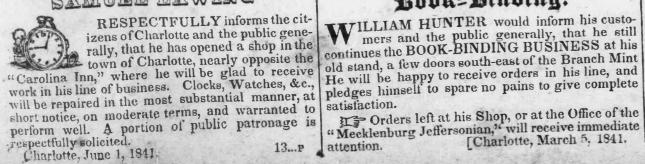
Themas Trotter

TILL continues to repair Clocks and Watches in the very best manner, if requested by the owner to do so. He is well a woplied with all kinds on 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 carroest do sive to do work Hotel." It will be his earnest de sh'e to do work faithfully, so as to merit encouragement.

His price shall be as moderate as possible [Charlotte, July 6, 1841...4w

Clock & Watch Repairing.

SAMUBL LAWING



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF

Valuable Property!

S Administrator on the estate of the late Wil-A liam Cook, deceased, the subscriber will expose at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on Friday, the 10th day of December next, the following property, to wit:

Five or six valuable

NEGROES,

(Among them a very likely young Blacksmith;) A SET OF Blacksmith's Tools;

Horses, Cattle,

A quantity of Seed Cotton; Corn, Hay and Fodder,

With numerous other articles not here named. ALSO,

Will be offered for sale at the above time and place,

A valuable Plantation, CONTAINING

170 Acres of Land,

Or thereabouts. Said Plentation lies immediately on the Camden road, eight miles below Charlotte, and adjoins the lands of Col. Augustus Alexander, what the Hoosier wanted, that he might at once sup-Charles G. Alexander, Esq., and others. There are ply him, and return to perusing James' last novel. BUILDINGS on it, and a Spring of excellent water. Persons desirous of purchasing the Plantation, are invited to go on it and examine for themselves. Terms of the Sale-Six months credit, purchasers

giving bond with approved security.
BENJ. MORROW, Admr. Mecklenburg county, Nov. 16, 1841.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate come forward and make payments. If this call is a clearing on your chin? (the clerk were an imperinot complied with in a short time, debtors will have al.) Out west, we never leave a stump standing to settle with an officer "to a dead certainty."— that we don't cut down. Those holding claims on the estate are also once more requested to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or their payment will be barred.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of Alexander & Brothers, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This s positively the last notice we shall give on this sub-ADAM ALEXANDER,

One of the Surviving Partners of the firm of Alexander & Brothers.

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January





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.

COACH MAKING.



THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr.
Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.
All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

To Undertakers.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Wardens of the Poor for Mecklenburg County, until the 20th of December next, for a STEWARD to take charge of the Poor House for the term of one year from the 1st of January, 1842. Persons desirous of the situation, will address their bids to the subscriber through the Charlotte Post-Office, endorsed, "Proposals for Steward of the Poor House." On the 20th December the Board will meet and

BENJ. MORROW, Chairman. Charlotte, Nov. 16, 1841. Charlotte Journal will copy.

Book=Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his

"Mecklenburg Jeffersonian 13...P attention.



POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT. Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingum of Heaven."

How calm are thy slumbers, then sweet little stranger, Unmindful of sorrow-regardless of danger! Thy mild spirit left thee as pure as it found thee, Ere the cold cares of life spread their darkness around thee!

Thy spirit owned not this world of confusion, Its joys deign'd no relish for "fancy's illusion;" Thine eye clos'd upon them, thy pilgrimage ended, Thy soul mounted upward, by angels attended.

Sleep on, levely cherub! No more shalt thou waken, Thy body lies tenantless, cold and forsaken. No more shall the arms of a parent enfold thee, No more shall the eye of affection behold thee.

Though now the frail body in death is reclining, Thy bright, spotless spirit with angels is shining : For our Savior to us an assurance has given, That "of such" as thou art "is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Variety.

A Hoosier Customer .- The Piczyune gives a queer account of an uncouth looking Hoosier who went into an ironmonger's store in Chatres street, whistling, on somewhat a low key, "Yankee Doodle," and seeming as independent as an eagle in his eye.

lines of a training day, and then addressed the clerk, who, with well combed hair, stood impatient to know "Stranger, you go it rayther extensive here in the

saw, hatchet, and etectera business." "Rather." said the clerk, assuming a bland tone, but wishing the hoosier on board his flat boat; "do

any thing for you, sir ? " sy as if you eat nothing but bar meat, you raccoonlooking crittur you. Why on airth don't you make
looking crittur you. Why on airth don't you make
the ferocious savage, who had spared neither sex
policy, but simply "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

"Sir" said the clerk, peevishly, "do you wish to "Haint you got locks?" said the Hoosier, perfect-"Yes," said the clerk, "we have locks of every

description, padlocks, spring locks, patent locks, and double shooting locks. "Yes, stranger," said the Hoosier, "but I do all my shooting with a rifle. I don't want none of them locks. I want a lockjaw, for I've tried every means militia! Yes, a citizen militia converted into an to stop my old woman's tongue, and I believe noth- army voluntarily to destroy their own liberties, and

ing else will silence her." returning to read the "Ancient Regime." "And, darn you, couldn't you say so at first," re

plied the Hoosier, "you half-feathered, half-starved looking prairie chicken."

Living Testimony .- We should hate to be counsel in a case like the following. A member of the Society of Friends was called to give testimony in a

Counsel: You were present during the affray, and have heard the preceding witness' account?

Counsel: You perceive the contradictory statement of the affair, as testified by those who have already been examined, both as regards the manner of the assault, and the marner in which the plaintiff's coat was torn. One says it was torn horizontally, another perpendicularly; others, again, transversely, and diagonally, and some give it incisions twelve million loan. The notes allowed all the and contusions. You will, therefore, have the good- middling classes to participate, while the loan beneness to represent to the Court and Jury, the precise fits only banks and nabob capitalists; and the notes, manner in which the assault was made, and the coat torn. My client relies mainly on your testimony for

brief and explicit." (Placing his hands on the law-"Step this way," said the witness, "and I will be yer's collar.) The manner was thus: Friend Pat- ever able, under former laws. (Loud cheers.) rick seized the coat of friend Andrew in this way, and, according to my apprehension, being in a mind not savoring of peace. After various words of va-nity spoken by Patrick, which it would be unseemly larger in former years only under large expenses in to repeat, he shook him after this manner. And as to the coat, (suiting the action to the word,) he rent it grievously!—Pennsylvania paper.

Quille tells a good story of a Newburyport Deacon, who, upon returning from preaching one Sunday, perceived that his boys had been making "egg nogg." After lecturing them on the impropriety of

"Say, uncle Ben, what sort o' animals are them ere punkins that are all over black, a'most blue, and a little redish?" "Them, Jonathan, are called egg plants—wegetable eggs." "Eggs! well, I swan, I should like to see one of 'em hatched, to see what sort o' crittur a wegetable am."

siness, with a Deacon who was in the habit of making his own port wine, from whom he often had orders to "go up stairs and grind some logwood, as the port wine was most out." One Sunday the Deacon was hard at work over a large cask with a pole in his hand, stirring up the home-made port wine, when a member of the same church entered unobserved. After looking with astonishment for some minutes, he exclaimed, "Halloo! Deacon, what are you doing?" The Deacon jumped round in great confusion, and, after a little hesitation, replied, "Why, I was afraid I might get off in a boat some of these times, and I was learning how to scull!"

"Cuffy, go to the meadow and catch my horse, High Olympus." "Yes, sar—don't know so much bout de hio, but he's limpus nuff, dat's sartin."

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," as the hog said to [Charlotte, March 5, 1841. | the butcher when he escaped.—N. O. Crescent,

Politics of the Day.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF The Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Delivered at the Democratic Meeting at Fanicul Hall, Boston, October 19, 1841.

Speaking of the last Presidential Election, Mr. WOODEURY said: The scenes of degradation and demoralization

which preceded that election, were not of American growth; there were basely foreign in character. They must have been imported by our opponents from countries where the lower ranks are ignorant and inexperienced, and accustomed to debauchery, and where votes are bought and sold like sheep in the shambles. Their influence must be short-lived, where intelligence and virtue among the electors are not utterly exterminated. Never can results thus produced, or results attempted to be perpetuated by means such as those proposed at the late extra session, triumph long here. Indeed, it is a part of the providence of God every where, that with shame, desertion, and defeat, their heedless auunlawful means can no more be used with safety thors. or durable success, than unlawful ends. Hence they have, in this instance, already proved the seeds of overthrow to those who used them. The profiigate engineers have been blown sky high by their own shells. The revulsion is not only begun, but advanced. The people are not merely awaking, but awakened. And overwhelming ruin is written on the walls of the political palaces of our opponents, in warning as legible and deep as ever lismayed tyrants in days of miraculous interposition. [Applause.]

Let us devote a few moments to a consideration of some of their means and measures, as a memento for our children to shun, and as an excitement for He threw his eye down along the well arranged us and all who value virtue or liberty, to punish

signal reprobation. Look first at some of the reckless charges they trumped against their predecessors. In the front rank was a host of Ogle fabrications; and what was worse, after being proved on the floor of Congress, by one of his own political friends-even by one of your own Ex-Governors and present collector, to be full of exaggeration and hypocrisy, thou-"Well, I guess you can, young feller," said the sands, calling themselves honorable men, aided in nor infancy, and had for years covered an exposed frontier with conflagration and butchery. But what is worse, the very territorial Governor who addressing whig conventions -and has, by a whig administration, been re-appointed to the office from which the abused democratic one removed him -(Many cheers.) Next came the really laughable charge of usurpation intended by a standing army! A standing army, composed only of citizen that on a most dangerous plan, it was pretended-Don't deal in the article," said the clerk gruffly, but which had its origin in principle under Washington, and had been particularly recommended by Harrison himself (Applause.) Shame, shame on such hypocrisy. But perhaps enough of this scru-The Hoosier left the store whistling Hail Colum-oia! (Cries of no, go on, go on.) Next then, came the charge of a forty million debt! Reiterated over the whole Union, and yet now admitted not to exceed twelve; and half that twelve manifestly caused by themselves. This was done by them in one half a year, and near sixteen more was attempted to be created for a National Bank, while their predecessors were twenty-four half years in forming as much as five or six million; and in the mean time saved and deposited with the States near thirty millions, though their successors have not deposited a dollar with them, and will not without the aid of increased taxation. Next came the complaint against the use of treasury notes, which saved from two to three per cent., on the average, compared with their however derided, did not, on the 4th of March last, equal six millions, while our opponents have since authorized loans equalling more than twenty-five

Next extravagance of expenditure-being, the last year, but twenty-three millions, when they con-Indian wars and uncalled for appropriations for other purposes made by Congress, to the extent of thirty or forty millions. The average in Van Buren's administration did not exceed twenty-seven millions, instead of thirty-seven, as pretended often, and his last year, reduced to twenty-three millions, was leading the way to only twenty in this year, that doing such things at any time, and particularly on "Sabba' days," he whispered to the eldest—"Is there any left, John?"—Boston Post. on your time. (More-more.)

Look at the losses by Receivers, Collectors, &c. so falsely presented and exaggerated. A list of the whole from the foundation of the government, dur-Learning how to Scull.—The Boston Post tells ing half a century, has been circulated and placarding the following good story: "One of the Washingtonian teetotallers served his time at the grocery business with a December was in the belief the server in the foundation of the government, during half a century, has been circulated and placarded by these honest politicians on every post and corner as the amount lost during only the twelve past ner as the amount lost during only the twelve past years of democratic rule. Much of it has also sand dollars; when all the losses by collectors and unwhigged—before the scorn of many of their own receivers under General Jackson were not as much party, and the sneers of the world.—(Cheers.) as in various former administrations, with a United States Bank, or as the losses yet unsettled to the fidious, in several other respects. Thus, on the ding Swartwout himself-recommended to office at his second term by whigs—voted for by whigs—doings have been chiefly undoings. The deposite act, as to the pet banks, which they had insisted on Ltieth of the amount lost by the public and its sotck. haste, before any system had become a law in its

holders through the United States Bank alone. Even now, after all the tirades against the last administration on account of Swartwout's default, we are told by the very last whig papers themselves that all the vituperation has been groundless, the defalcation trifling, and the whole well secured. In fine, without being too tedious, the past administrations were falsely charged with ruin-ruin-general RUIN—every year since General Jackson's election, as well as since Mr. Van Buren's. Ruin, from imputed harshness to the Indians in Georgia, where civilization and Christianity were only then attempted to be extended—ruin, from the veto of the bank in 1832, which veto their own President has repeated in 1841-ruin, from the removal of the deposites, which the law expressly authorized, and from an institution that has since failed, and been prenounced even by some of the Whig parti-

sans a public nuisance. But enough of charges so groundless and absurd. Well calculated to be sure to mislead for a time, but yet, after detection, and full exposure, calculated also to recoil and overwhelm, as they are now doing,

Look next a moment at the reprobate character of the other practices and principles under which they sought and procured power. Their course, as a party, was to promise nothing, but abuse every thing. At the same time, fragments of the party in particular places promised every thing, and in others resisted every thing. In one place the fragments were United States Bank, in another antibank-in one high tariff, in another anti-tariff-in one abolition, in another anti-abolition-in one pledging all offices to old incumbents, in another all to new ones.

But as a party, and a whole party, when asked for their joint common principles for administering the government, they referred you to nothing, but He threw his eye down along the well arranged as and the such outrages on them at the polls, by the most their philosphical and argumentative, coonskins and hard cider. If you inquired for their plans of re form, you were answered only by log cabins or gold spoons. In fine, the loftiest among them admitted that their resolution was to oppose every thing and propose nothing.

Even at Harrisburg, where the magnates of their cause assembled, you could obtain no opinions on the Constitution, the Currency, the Distribution, much less Abolition, or the United States Bank. Hoosier, "you seem to be a right kind of a nice disseminating these falsehoods in every section of MI was concealment, noncommittalism, inglorious man. Why, your hair is jist as greasy and as glost the Union. Next came the convulsive horror at secresy—nething, in short, about any great princi-

policy, but simply " Tippecanoe and Tyler too. It was " Tippecanoe and Tyler too," morning, noon, and night, at taverns, pipe-layings, log-cabins, halls of legislation and if not in churches, at least in aristocratic drawing rooms. It was the least of black spirits and white, of all hues, opinions and creeds, and all not for one single great specified object, except "Tippecance and Tyler too;" and that to be attained through all kinds of misrepresentation and delusion, all kinds of mummery and parade, all kinds of sensual and sordid appeals; indeed all kinds of political debauchery, from treating down to Badgerism and Glentworthism; and all kinds of inconsistency, from running two candidates to establish a Bank of the United States, who had both uniformly opposed it; and two to enable them to seize on all the spoils of office, who had uniformly denounced those spoils, and all removals for opinion's

What could common sense philosophy or cool reflection anticipate to happen, ere long, when the mask was sripped off from such a chaos and profigacy of principles? Nothing less than what experience soon verified. Those who sow the wind must expect to reap the whirlwind. The end in one sense came more quickly than any anticipated in less than one short month.

In less than one short month-ere the baked meats of the inauguration, with all its senseless pageantry and "glorification," were cold, they had falsified most of their pledges against removals, and by importunities and bickerings, not only embittered the life, but hurried to a painful grave the gray hairs of their Chief Magistrate. It is a singular coincidence, that the cold blooded

great emblem of their cause, to be pulled down and rodden in the dust beside his ashes-when these last were being conveyed from the city. What has been the fate also of his colleague-of Tuler too"-before the first half year of his Presidency closed? Burnt and shot in effigy over half the Union-denounced in their conventionsbalckballed by their presses-and in fine proscribed

in Congress itself by all the great leaders of the

persecutors for the spoils of office were allowing

the timbers of the last log cabin in the capitol, the

great Harrisburg piebald coalition. What sudden retribution! What changes beyond the romance of the wildest Arabian tale! What a stupendous coalition sapped by its own bad principles-overthrown, scattered in fragments over the earth in only half a year! It was almost miraculous madness, which led them to persevere, as they began, in such an universal disregard for all ed so extravagant by those who have exceeded it seven or eight millions. (Many cheers.) I ought their solemn pledges against removals for mere to pass over other topics of their groundless charges, lest too great an encroachment should be made every form, and by almost every conspicuous politician. In this matter their wantonness almost exceeds credibility. Did they suppose the whole community had adopted a Paul Clifford rule of conduct and belief? Did they suppose that the people at large had neither memories nor morals? Is breach of faith to be a part of the creed of our opponents? Can they regard hypocrisy as a virtue?—violation of pledges as honorable? Did they expect to rebeen attributed to the sub-treasury system. When tain public confidence by breaking it, and to deserve in truth the losses have not been a single dollar unfuture trust by a profligate abuse of all past trust? der the sub-treasury, and when its whole expenses If they did, it is fortunate that the false disguise has yearly do not appear to have equalled thirty thou- been stripped off so early, and that they now stand

They have been equally unfortunate, if not per-Treasury by the United States Bank alone; and great and absorbing question of the currency, they when all the losses under Mr. Van Buren—(inclu- have accomplished little or nothing, except to get up a malignant family feud. Their magnificent as a candidate for Vice President by whigs)—not as indispensable to prevent a despotic union of the all equal to the losses in the last four years in more purse and the sword, and to control a dangerous than twenty cases of broken banks; nor one-twen- Executive discretion, they have repealed in hot

s from State

directed loyed to their aid, here ap-

the true s now, as

that cere princil r Governill, in the

> f Thomas to the fa-