



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., JANUARY 4, 1842.

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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. 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 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 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.

Weekly Almanac for January, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN. RISE.	MEN. SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 Tuesday	11 7	4 49	
2 Wednesday	10 7	4 50	D. H. M.
3 Thursday	10 7	4 50	Last Quarter, 3 4 42 E.
4 Friday	9 7	4 51	New Moon 11 10 46 M.
5 Saturday	9 7	4 51	First Quarter, 19 3 28 M.
6 Sunday	8 7	4 52	Full Moon, 25 12 15 E.
7 Monday	8 7	4 52	

NOTICE TO

Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners, and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte. WM. WILSON, Chairman. December 7, 1841. 39...tc

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary,

(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened on Monday, the 22nd instant.

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instill into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principles.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

- In Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$ 8 00
- The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 16 00
- The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages, 20 00
- French Language, 20 00
- Music on the Piano, 10 00
- Use of Piano, 2 00
- Drawing and Painting, 8 00
- Theorem and Mezzotint, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each, 6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal. Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, Assistants. Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT.

Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.

BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from \$8 to \$10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
L. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. MCFADDEN,

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

\$50 Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, at his residence on Rocky Bluff Swamp, Sumter District, S. Carolina, on Saturday the 19th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with three white feet, white spots on his back occasioned by the saddle, and a blaze face. Also, a light bay HORSE, with white saddle marks on his back. Both horses ride well.

A Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and any person delivering the horses to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. JAS. R. CHANDLER. December 22, 1841. 42...3*

CHARLOTTE

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND QUARTER of this institution will open on the 15th instant.—Parents and Guardians who propose patronising it, are respectfully requested to enter their pupils as early (after the above date) as may suit their convenience.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Principal.

N. B. Tuition will be charged only from the date of the scholar's entrance; but no deduction will be made for absence, (after entrance), except in cases of protracted indisposition. Charlotte, December 13, 1841. 41...3t

Charlotte Journal, insert three weeks.

SWAIM'S

NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Jurors and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal Process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 octavo pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice") well bound in law binding; and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of \$1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh. BENJAMIN SWAIM, Author and Proprietor. December 8, 1841. 42...3t

Notice.

A SITUATION WANTED—as an English and Classical Teacher, in any good neighborhood in the upper country, by a graduate of the South Carolina College. Applications to be addressed to M. Ebenezer, York District, S. C. December 13, 1841. 41...3t

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

- English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos. \$10
- Entire English Department, 15
- Classical and Mathematical do., 22
- Stenography, to any Student desiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. Ney as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile. Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

A few Good Things Yet, AND More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and see his own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious. F. R. ROUCHE. Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

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.]

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen, I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Bonaparte, the Barber.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.]



POETRY.

From the Alexandria Index.

POLITICAL DEATH AND PERIL OF WHIG PIPE-LAYERS.

A PARODY ON THE BERAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a song was heard, nor a hard cider note,
As off for Salt river they hurried,
No Whig bawled out a farewell shout,
For they looked most confoundedly flurried,
Their halo of victory faded in night,
In spite of their twisting and turning,
For the coon's grease gave a misty light,
In the log hut dimly burning.

Deep sighs there came from the strong Whig's breast,
'Twas office alone that bound him,
But now he lays like a sucker at rest,
With his coon skins strewn around him.

Few and short were the hurried words they said,
As they gazed on each other in sorrow,
But solemnly said, now the big Bank is dead,
Oh! where shall we go for Lorox?

They thought, as they gazed on the pipe-layer's bed,
And tucked up his coon-skin pillow,
That the fumes of hard cider were still in his head,
And round their hats twisted the green willow.

Mourningly they talk of the pipe-layers gone,
For staying at home they upbraid them,
They'll pay them again, if they'll only keep on,
Laying pipe where before they have laid them.

But half of their pipe-laying task was done,
When flooded from the field they're retiring,
And they know by the peal of the thundering gun,
That the Locos are joyously fring.

Loc cabins, they are suddenly pulling them down,
'Tis easy, they're built but one story;
In the fumes of hard cider their troubles they'll drown,
Let us leave them alone in their glory!!!
Conne, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1841.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENT.

ANECDOTES RELATED BY JOHN ADAMS, SEN.

The following account of the appointment of General Washington to the supreme command of the continental army, June 16th, 1775, has been placed in our hands by a gentleman who does not therefore doubt the authenticity of the anecdotes he gives. This subject has, of late years, been brought before the public under various versions, and has in every shape attracted attention. The account we now give is an extract from a private journal, narrating a conversation with John Adams, Senior, before that great and good man was called to his final rest. The relation is more in detail than that which has hitherto been made public, but it substantially corroborates the former versions of the causes which led to the appointment of Washington. Let us should in any way affect the anecdote, we give it in the very words of the narrator.—Eds. Post.

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass., under General Ward and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day new applications in behalf of the army arrived. The country were urging that Congress should legalize the raising of the army; for until they had it must be considered and was in law considered, only a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was without order. The great trial now seemed to be in this question, Who should be commander in Chief? It was exceedingly important, and was left to be the hinge on which the contest might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here; what, then, was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war; and went out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. Every qualification seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed that the army could not receive any Commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step.—The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts. The cause was one and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered, and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to his conclusion. The means of developing it were somewhat singular, and nearly as follows: He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said, "What is the topic with you this morning?" "Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge. I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at my election of a Commander-in-Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams. "I like that, cousin John, but on whom have you fixed as this Commander?" "I will tell you—George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this House."

"Oh!" replied Samuel Adams, quickly, "that will never do, never, never." "It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England Commander, with New England perseverance all united, appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only course is, to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over this force; then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be irresistible."

At this, Samuel Adams seemed greatly moved.—They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to spend his motion.

Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption of the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a Commander, vote supplies, and proceed to business. After his speech had been finished, some doubted, some objected and some feared. His warmth increased with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations, he replied,

"Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will adopt it, and she will undertake the struggle alone—yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience, she will front the foe single-handed."

This had the desired effect. They saw New England was neither playing nor to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day,—the day was fixed. It came, Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed.

The next thing was to get a Commander for this army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor and went into a minute delineation of the character of General Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which then belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy, he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into a delineation of the character of a Commander-in-Chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the Colonies at that juncture. And after he had presented the qualification in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nominations he was about to make, he said,—

"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis in this Chief; does any one say they are not to be obtained in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF VIRGINIA."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face, to watch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprung from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room. Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Samuel to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate, and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following:

"Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?"

"No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George the III. could not forge chains long enough and strong enough to reach around these States."

New York.—The public debt of the State of New York is somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars. The interest on this debt is something over a million of dollars. The State has received from the sale of its lands, and other sources, a sum of money which will pay the interest on the whole debt of the State. (says the Albany Daily Advertiser), there is a surplus of over a million of dollars from the canal tolls, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of superintendence, repairs, collections, &c., and to the prosecution of the work of enlargement.—Raleigh Star.

Gov. Cass has declined being a candidate for the Presidency, the nomination to which was tendered him by some persons in Pennsylvania.

The New "Fiscal Agent."

In obedience to a Resolution of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st ultimo, made a Report to that body accompanied by the following plan of a Fiscal Agent—being the plan referred to by the President in his Message at the opening of the Session:

A BILL amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, created and established in the Treasury Department at the seat of the Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years; the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason thereof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, when a new election shall be made; and, in like manner, a new election shall take place afterwards at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as, in the judgement of the Board, the transaction of its business may require—the amount of their respective compensations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty, for such sums, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of—dollars.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies or offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and Territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established; and such officers and agents as may, by the Board of Exchequer, be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer; and the said Board shall have power to fix the amount of the respective compensations of such officers, and to provide regulations for the

government of such agencies, the transaction of their business, and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies as that one of those officers shall be a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability, or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, but it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons therefor, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Board of Exchequer.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, safekeeping, and disbursing the public moneys, and transferring and transmitting the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all public moneys received, from whatever sources, shall, under the same directions, be paid into the said Exchequer or its agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants, drafts, or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold and silver coin: or in Treasury notes.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving subscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him, and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposits gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals, to be held as in other cases of deposit; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposit having been made; which certificates shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be distributed by the Board among its several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerate for the safekeeping the deposits, and in no instance to exceed the one-half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or of certificates of deposit, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns, and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed at said Board, on demand, in gold and silver; and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury, and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be reissued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes, to be used in the transaction of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any officer or department thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly, or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have received, and pay or collect, as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold