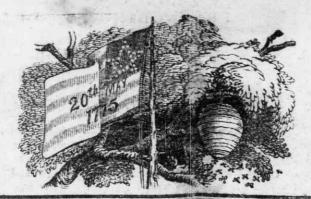
Mecklenburg



Ieffersonian.

"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 25, 1842.

NUMBER 46.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, a The 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 a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Pollar 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

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire 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		MOON'S PHASES.
26 27 28 29 30	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saurday, Sunday, Monday.	6 56 6 55 6 54 6 53	5 5 5	D. H. M. Last Quarter, 3 4 42 E. New Moon 11 10 46 M First Quarter, 19 3 28 M Full Moon, 26 12 15 F

YORKVILLE

Female Seminary, (Yorkville, S. C.)

TEXTE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE L SEMINARY, having engaged the services of

Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened on Monday, the 22nd in 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 dle and Souther States with a Circus, in connection

tone that pervades the community. The course of any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, tempered with kindness; and the aim of the In tructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session	116.
In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	\$ 8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geo- graphy, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Na- tural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astrono-	
my, Geology, Bolany, Natural History Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic,	
Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Ma-	
thematics, and the Latin and Greek	20 00

French Language, Music on the Piano, Use of Piano. Drawing and Painting, Theorem and Mezzolinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work,

INSTRUCTORS:

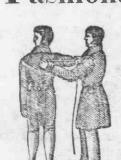
Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal. Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, Assistants. Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.

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

WILLIAM MOGRE, JOHN S. MOORE, A. S. HUTCHISON, JOHN A. ALSTON, W. P. THOMASSON, I. 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.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.



THE Subscribers respect fully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841-28

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. BETHUNE & JOHNSON. Charlotte, April 20, 1840.

Private Boarding Wanted.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842.



POETRY.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA INDEX.

THE VOICE OF OTHER DAYS. The melody of other years! Oh! sing it yet again, And still once more, nor deem my tears

The messengers of pain; For now my spirit weeps with joy As scenes of youth arise;

The mountains which I lov'd, a boy, Vale, stream, and sunny skies!

Methinks the friends of early days The happy and the fair, Retrace with me the rocky ways, Brave men would fear to dare; And lo! the flashing waterfall, And lo! the glitt'ring lake; And hark glad Echo's silv'ry call,

To bid her sisters wake!

I've wandered from my home afar The sea and savage shore, But first affections constant are, And holy evermore; Thus, when thy magic music tone Gave back my youth to me,

I felt I was not all alone, And wept with eestacy! I thank thee minstrel, for thy song, So eloquent and true, That bade the hours I sigh'd for, throng With scenes my spring-time knew

And Music, gentle spirit! thou Shalt be forever blest,-Thy voice can cheer the gloomy brow, And soothe the soul distress'd! St. Louis, Missouri, December, 1841.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y Sunday Mercury.

BARNABY DIDDLEDUM In 1337, I travelled through several of the Midwith Mr. A. Turner, father of N. B. and V. Turner, the two celebrated equestrians. He was an original genius; he was a good judge of human might be derived. He was withal a practical jok er, and never let an opportunity pass unimproved for having a bit of fun. He has by his untiring industry, amassed a large fortune, and he is not a little proud to inform the world that he commenced life without a shilling. Frequently have I heard him say, "every man who has good health and common sense, is capable of making a fortune if he only resolves to do so. As a proof of it, look at me. Who am I? I don't know who I am, nor where I came from. I never had father nor mother that I know of; at all events I may have started from the lowest depths of degradation. I never had education; I commenced life as a shoe-maker. What little I can read, I picked up myself after I was 18 years of age, and as for writing, I could only make my mark, but being a poor devil, I had accasion to give my note so often that I finally learned to write my name, and so I have got along by degrees. You see what I am now. I have become so by industry, perseverance, and economy; and any man will become rich who will determine to do so. There is not such a word as "cannot' in the English language. Never say you can't do a thing—and never cry "broke" till you are dead."

Many a severe joke has Turner played upon get. We arrived there late on Saturday evening. perpetrated. We had been doing a very profitable business, which made us feel pretty rich; that night I stepped into the "Bug" Tailoring Establishment on Fayetteville Street, and bought me a splendid suit of black clothes. We were all strangers in that City, never having been there before. On Sunday morning, feeling proud of my sable suit, I dressed myself and started to take a stroll about the city. I passed thro' the bar room of the hotel; some twenty persons were there, among whom was Turner. who had by that time made their acquaintance. After I had passed out, Turner, pointing in the direction I had taken, remarked to the company, "I think it's very singular you permit that rascal to march your streets in open day. It would'nt be al lowed in Massachusetts, and I suppose that is the reason the black-coated scoundrel has come down

"Why, who is he?" ejaculated half a dozen at

"Don't you know? Why, that is the Rev. E. K. Avery, the murderer of Miss Cornell!" answer-

"Is it possible!" they exclaimed, all starting for the door eager to get a look at me, and several swearing vengeance against the hypocritical priest.

took a seat, while every person in the bar-room man, could be guilty of committing an act of such tend against the other party unaided (except secretstarted in pursuit of me. I had turned a corner of rantankerous and unexampled discretion. the street and was very innocently, though rather pompously, strutting down the side walk, when I was overtaken by some twenty persons, whose num-minds candidly and impartially, and give us such a ber increased every moment. I observed, as they passed me, each person looked back and stared at me with apparent wonder. I believe I must have been uncommonly proud of that new suit of clothes. for I was vain enough to believe that my new suit was what attracted such special attention. I was, however, soon awoke from the happy illusion. The mob passed me some five or ten rods, and waited till I came up to them. As I passed, I heard several observations like the following: "The lecherous old hypocrite"—"the sanctified murderer" him"-"lynch the scoundrel," &c. &c. I passed very hard working men, according to the Tran- ed the confidence and support of the whig party. neither wealth, place, influence, or perjury, are along totally unconscious that these remarks could script.

possibly have any reference to me. The denouement, however, soon came. The mob, which now numbered at least one hundred overtook me as I passed another corner, and one fellow seized me by the collar, while five or six others approached, bearing a rail between them.

"Come," says the man who collared me, "old chap you can't walk any farther; we know you, and as we always make gentlemen ride in these parts, you may prepare to straidle that rail !" My surprise may well be imagined. "My

God!" I exclaimed, as they all pressed around me "Gentlemen, what have I done

"O, we know you," exclaimed half a dozen voices: "you need'nt roll your sanctimonious eyes, that game don't take in this country. Come, straddie the rail, and remember the stack yard!" I grew more and more bewildered; it seemed like a dream; I could not imagine what possible offence I was to suffer for, (I had n ver exhibited Joice Heth in North Carolina,) and I continued to exclaim "gentlemen, what have I done? Don't kill me, gentlemen, but tell me what I have done?"

"Come, make him straddle the rail; we'll show him how to hang poor factory girls," shouted some chap from the crowd.

The man who had me by the collar then remarked "Come, Mr. Avery, it's no use, you see we know you, and we'll give you a touch of lynch law, and start you for home again.

My name is not Avery, gendemen, you are mistaken in your man, I exclaimed.

"Come, come, none of your gammon, straddle the rail, Ephraim," said the man who had me by the collar. The rail was brought to such a level as to allow me to be "straddled" on it without difficulty, and I was about to be placed according to orders, as the truth flashed upon me.

"Gentlemen," I exclaimed, "I am not Avery I despise the villain as much as you can; but my name is Barnaby Diddledum; I belong to the Circus which arrived here last night, and I am sure Old Turner, my partner, has hoaxed you with discharged on the 27th ultimo,) and the truth shall this ridiculous story

"If he has, we'll lynch him," said one of the

"Well, he has, I'll assure you," I replied; so just walk to the hotel with me and I'll convince you

This arrangement they reluctantly assented to walked up main street on which the new State House is situated, the mob ther received a reinforcement of some fifty or sixty, and I was marched like a malefactor up to the hotel. Old Turner concluded it must be Avery."

ed for me: the majority of the people roared with I was exceedingly vexed, and when the mob had dispersed, I asked Old Turner what on earth could induce him to play such an outrageous mean trick

our good; remember all we need to insure success is notoriety; you will see this will be noised about Managers upon the other, and our Pavillion will be crammed to-morrow night.

It turned out as he conjectured :-- the joke was in every person's mouth. The Legislature was in which, in the enthusiasm of party excitement, and session, and we soon become acquainted with everybody, and had immense audiences during our stay there. This however, did not induce me to forgive me, which I have always hoped that I should be Old Turner, for I knew full well that self-interest able to repay with interest, but have never been was an after consideration in this case, the joke beable fully to do so. A trick he played me in the Ci- ing prompted solely by a desire to see some fun, ty of Raleigh, North-Carolina, I never shall for- without the least regard at whose expense it was

a Western paper

sustained a high depredation in society, a man you dress a wrong, or do a good and justifiable action. all on you suspect and esteem for his many good | Independent of any evidence, let us apply the or-

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intollerant body of our feller citizens, remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of to-

The hardest labor in the world is the labor of doing nothing .- Bos. Trans.

The Election Frauds of 1838-9. I slave, as thousands can attest, in the organization of

From the New York Evening Post.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of my addressing you at this time, is not for the purpose of justifying myself for the participation which I have had in that the duties were ably and faithfully discharged; the frauds on the elective franchise, in the State of New York in the years 1838 and 1839, which pro- the term for which I had been appointed. Was duced so much excitement after their disclosure, and which were so widely, justly, and severely com- was that cause? If I was guilty of the frauds mented upon in the public prints, not only in this country but in England. That I did participate in these transactions, I admit, and can only, so far as I from office, and thus add the persecution of my own am concerned, frankly acknowledge my error.— The evil is done, and I sincerely regret that I ever, in any way, allowed myself to participate with others in a transaction for which I have been compelled by circumstances to be the only sufferer. In justice to my country—in justice to my family—in justice to my country—in justice to my family—in ustice to my friends—in justice to myself—I am determined now, be the effect on myself what it may, to present to the public a full, candid, true and impartial account of those frauds, in which I shali

"Nothing extenuate, Nor set down aught in malice."

I am well aware that duty required me to adopt this course long since, but, through force of circuinstances, my hands have been tied and my lips closed; and while my name has been branded from one extent of the country to the other, I have been compelled to be silent, and tamely bear the whole odium attached to those transactions. I was in the power of men equally guilty with myself, and both threats and promises were resorted to to obtain the "mercy of my silence." An indictment was pending over me for participating in these frauds, and until that was removed, my personal liberty required me to keep secret that which justice demanded should be known. That necessity is now removed. I am released from that indictment, (it having been now be laid before the people, and the guilty be compelled to bear their just proportion of that, which heretofore, I have singly and alone, been forced to

No one but myself knows what I have suffered I have, since the first disclosures were made, seen and after friend desert me, and out of all that nukeeping, however, a close hold upon me. As we merous host with which I was on terms of intimacy, but few remain that call themselves my friends. Considerations of honor (whether true or false) towards my confederates influenced my conduct at the time of my arrest, and a long time subsequent thereto. Because I was involved in trouble, I did not I appealed to him for God's sake to explain this matter and let me be aberated. He continued to been no gratification or relief. I presumed they laugh, but finally told them he believed there was felt, as I did, deep regret for their unlawful acts, and some mistake about it; "the fact is, says he, my that they would, at least so far as in their power, refriend Barnaby has got a new suit of clothes on, lieve me from my difficulty. I expected them to and it makes him look so much like a Priest, I act honorably towards me; and it was not until I discovered, upon several occasions, an evi-The mob saw the joke, some were for jerking dent design (notwithstanding repeated assurances to my coat off and rolling me in the mud, while oth- the contrary) to sacrifice and destroy me, to load me ers swore that Old Turner deserved the fate intend with ignominy, and "whistle me down the world, a ed for me; the majority of the people roared with laughter, and declared it was a good joke, and that in which I was placed. They appeared to considing which I was placed. I must look sharp and pay my partner off for it.— er it necessary to so far ruin my reputation that aught I could say in relation to them would be of no avail. They acted as if they considered their safety dependent upon their success in affixing infamy and odium upon my character. How far they "My dear Barnaby," says he, "it was all for have succeeded depends upon a verdict of the people. They will pass upon it after they shall have perused the statement and the evidences I shall lay the City as a trick played by one of the Circus before them. Sensible of having committed a great moral wrong, I can only now appeal to a forgiving and generous people; and if they can find any extenuation, in consequence of my ardent temperament, party strategy, led me into excesses, my object so far as regards myself, will be accomplished. With politics I have done-I have no hopes or expections from party. The disclosures I shall make will be made free from any bias, and on mature deliberation, after having carefully collected the facts and memoranda upon which to base it. I know that fearful odds are against me-I am almost friendless and alone. Opposed to me, I have wealth Western Eloquence.—The following appears in character, influence, public and private station and trust. Fearful odds! But, believing in the max-Gentlemen of the Jury: Can you for an instant im, that "truth is mighty, and will prevail," I enter suppose, that my client here, a man what has allers the lists, considering that it is never too late to re-

quantities; yes gentlemen, a man what never drinks dinary rules of logic to the transactions in relation more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, to these frauds, and see whether they are for or for an instant suppose that this ere man would be against the truth of my statement. If the statement guilty of hooking a box of percushum caps! Rat- which I made to Mr. J. D. Stevenson in relation to tlesnakes and coonskins forbid! Pieter to your these frauds was not true, (and it has always been selves, a feller fast to sleep in his Log Cabin, with denied by the leaders of the whig party,) why was his innocent wife and orphan children by his side, I removed from office? It was admitted that I had all natur hushed in deep repose, and nought to be faithfully and ably performed the duties of the staheard but the muttering of the silent thunder and tion I held, and if the charges against me were false, the hollering of bull frogs; then imagine to your- then I was a persecuted man; and as they admitted selves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despi. I was competent, and had rendered es ntial service cable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the to the party, was it not their duty to sustain me? I peaceful and happy family, and in the most menda- had their written acknowledgement of my services, cious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box not in measured terms, but in terms of unqualified of percushum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot approbation. Let us look also at the other side of dwell upon the montrosity of such a scene! My the question. If the charges were true, and known feelings turn from such a picture of moral turpen- to Governor Seward and the prominent leaders of tine, like a big woodchuck would turn from my the whig party, (which I solemnly aver they did dog Rose? I cannot for an instant harbor the idea know,) were they not bound to sustain me, instead Turner had set the ball in motion, so he quietly that any man in these diggins, much less this ere of attempting to degrade me, and leaving me to conly) and alone? It is well known that the whig leaders would neither openly carry me through my difficulties, nor permit the whig party to rally around me. If I alone was guilty—if they had no and those who deserve the censure cannot now, by participation in the frauds—if they were ignorant of the transactions-if I accused and charged upon the innocent a gross violation of the laws of the land ---then I deeply injured them. I merited their severest censure. Why, then, did they secretly aid and assist me, but publicly calumniate me Such and the ignomony which they strove to fix on me their slanders had so far blasted my reputation that stations, and have more friends, more wealth, and their victim might be sacrificed without danger to more influence to sustain them, than myself; and

Unless I was guilty of the charges against me During a period of nine years, I labored the a safe guarantees against the exposure of guilt.

that party; and after the result of the election in 1838, I was solicited to accept office, and declined it. I was satisfied with the business in which I was then engaged; and subsequent events have convinced me, that the most unfortunate era in my life was that in which I accepted office. It was conceded that I merited the office: it was conceded yet I was removed from it before the expiration of there not some cause why I was removed? What charged upon me, was I alone guilty? were they known only to me? If innocent, why remove me party to that of my political opponents? These are questions which I wish the public to solve. If those charged as participators in the election frauds a verdict of a jury of their country, would have made for them party capital, because they would have been looked upon as persecuted men. But the guilty generally reason from false premises—they shunned investigation—they created a disastrous issue for themselves. Instead of endeavoring to screen me, their efforts were directed to removing all suspicion from themselves. Had they reasoned correctly, they would have seen, that had I been convicted of the charge, the public would have known that I could not, unaided, have perpetrated such stupendous frauds. Some saw the question in its true light-some felt the danger of their situation; and it was probably in consequence thereof, that I was indebted for the friendly visits and letters of some of the members of the grand jury, who were empannelled during the term that the first attempt was made to indict me. Had that responsible body been tampered with? and if so, by whom, and for what purpose? Such high-handed acts would not have been perpetrated without strong motives. One thing is certain, I did not tamper with the jury, neither was it done by my request. Did those who have been accused know of the frauds? If so-if I alone was guilty-what motive could others have had to assist me, in the least, during the judicial proceedings against me? By my acts they had been accused-if innocent, how deeply had I wronged them! Who retained, and so heavily feed the counsel employed to defend me, both on the examination and on my trial? Charles O'Conner and David Graham, jr., Esqrs., were emme. My trial came on-the jury did not agre and were discharged. Up to this time, my confede-

ployed and paid by some one, not by myself. James M. Smith, jr., was the only counsel employed by ates, some of them, at least, deemed it essential that I should not be convicted. Up to this time I had been silent as to their participation with me in the frauds for which I was justly suffering. The Grand Jury had failed to indict them; my personal safety was their guarantee for my silence. The indictment was pending, and they knew that a word against them would furnish evidence against nyself.—They also knew that the statute of limitations would soon protect them from any indictment for the part they acted in the frauds for which I was indicted. That time expired the beginning of November, 1841. Three attempts were made by my counsel, James M. Smith, jr., esq., for my tischarge, urging at each time, either a trial or a discharge from the indictment; but it was deferred by the court from term to term, until the statute of imitations would protect the persons implicated,

For some time after the trial, my confederates ceased to hold any communication with me in relaion to the election frauds. But a circumstance occurred which again brought them to ask of me a favor, humbled as I was. Trampled upon as I had been, I had still, as they knew, the power to harm. I had certain papers in my possession which were dangerous to them. I was in possession of ome facts, and they feared that information might possibly leak out that would defeat the confirmation of certain nominations under the general government. Again, therefore, negociations were set on foot, and I confess openly to the public, that, convinced as I had been, by their acts, of their utter turpitude and treachery towards me, I professedly acceded to their offers, and availed myself, by stratagem, of additional evidence to fortify myself against my powerful adversaries. Their foot was on my neck, thousands to one against me; and while thus prostrated, stratagy was my only hope of deliverance. How well my plan succeeded, the public hereafter shall know.

and then my discharge was granted!?!

In the expose which I feel it my duty to make, many will be mentioned whose feelings I would not willingly wound; but it is not my fault if others, less immediately connected and inculpated in these transactions, are pointed out. The act was their own; and as my statement must be a faithful one, I cannot pass them by. The whole transactions shall now be given to the public, with such evidence as I have to substantiate the charges. All I ask is a candid perusal; and I appeal to all who shall read these written, and now complete documents and narratives. to mark the connected, unbroken and lucid chain of evidence they present, of locality, names, dates, persons, incidents, conversations, &c. &c., to say, whether you believe it to be within the compass of possibility, that any human being, however gifted in intellect, base in moral depravity, or madened by despair, could, with the most fertile and ingenious inventive powers, have fabricated such a story, or forged such papers as are presented.

Almost all the original letters and memoranda have come into my possession within a few days; any subterfuge, escape the just and merited reproach which a people, jealous of their rights, will visit upon those who attempt, by fraud, to wrest them from them.

It will be seen, in the sequel, that the reproach was the course they pursued, until they supposed alone, should be shared by others who hold higher though I am aware that their participation will not screen me from the reproach I merit for the part 1 there was no reason why I should not have receiv- have performed, it will, at least, teach them that