



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.

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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 February, 1842.

Table with columns for DAYS, SUN RISE, SUN SET, MOON'S PHASES, and D. H. M. listing dates from Tuesday to Monday with corresponding times and moon phases.

MISCELLANY.

From the Oxford Mercury. EXPERIENCE OF A MECHANIC.

Two young men, both of them mechanics, were married about the same time, and entered life with apparently equal prospects, except that one was rather given to extravagance and fashion, while the other was more prudent and frugal.

Before long, he was sued for his debt. Then his wife was in panics! She knew that this misfortune was chargeable to her folly; although he never reproached her, nor cast any unkind reflections.

This was enough for her. She had been the beginning and ending of this common folly, and she was satisfied. From that time he had no trouble to persuade her to be frugal and prudent.

"I'll bet a sheep," said old Tom Walker to his better half, "that our boy Ellic is going crazy—for he is grinning at the plough, and he is grinning at the corncrib, and he is grinning at the table, and he is grinning to himself wherever he goes."

The celebrated Dr. Hunter, whom Abernethy, in one of his arid veins, termed "the English Blood Hunter," when starting in life gave lectures. His first lecture was attended only by the porter.

Living without Brains.—As the late Professor H. was walking near Edinburgh, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," says the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?"

AN ANSWER WANTED.

If kisses were a penny each, And words a groat a score, A kiss for every twenty words, And twenty in an hour, Visit the fair one twice a week, And stay from eight to one, 'T would take how long at such a rate, To spend a hundred pound?

Philat. Times.

A little boy one day, looking up into his mother's face with an air of deep reflection, asked her why she, instead of marrying his father, had not waited until he grew up, and then married him?

"I don't see as any thing is the matter with this plumb-pudding," said a fellow at a thanks-giving dinner. "Well, who said there was?" growled out his neighbor. "Why" said the first "I concluded there was; you all seemed to be running it down."

A Singular Will.—A tavern keeper, in Andover, Vt., died a few days since, leaving property to the amount of about four thousand dollars. During his last sickness, when aware that his end was near, he made his will, distributing his property in the following order:—To four of his children he gave one dollar each; to his wife one half the remainder of his wealth, and to his youngest son, who is foolish, the other half. The four boys to come into possession of their dollar each in one year after his death.

The widow and youngest son, who were to possess the bulk of his property, were to have the use of it during their lives, and after their decease, the remainder was to be put at interest for one hundred years, then to be expended in building a school house in Brattleborough in that State. The man is stated to have been in his right mind.

ABOLITION.

REMARKS OF MR. WISE, OF VIRGINIA, Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 26, 1842, In favor of Mr. MARSHALL'S Preamble and Resolutions to censure JOHN QUINCY ADAMS for offering a petition to dissolve the Union.

Having commenced his remarks on the previous day, and the subject again coming up;

Mr. Wise resumed his remarks, and observed that when the House adjourned on the previous day he had been examining the evidences, and they were many and strong, which went to show that English influence abroad was in league with the same English influence at home to dissolve this Union; that there was foreign conspiracy, aided by home agents, to effect a union between Abolitionists and dissolutionists in this country.

Mr. W. said he now proposed to show to the House, and that on the highest authority, which would not be questioned, that an American citizen had gone to England, and had there asked not merely British countenance and British prayers, but for British money also, to aid in destroying the happy union of these States. The Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, a gentleman generally known and respected for his extensive learning, his high and unblemished integrity as a man, and his devoted piety as a Christian, both at home and abroad, had lately returned from a visit to England, which he had made as an accredited agent of that society, and had published to the world a report of that agency and of what he had witnessed both in England and Scotland.

That work, Mr. Gurley presented to his readers some specimens of the style of remark indulged in by American citizens in what was called the World's Anti-Slavery Convention, and at other recent meetings in Great Britain, with a view to show the temper of mind which distinguished those individuals. Mr. W. would read some extracts, in order to furnish an additional proof of the existence of that English influence of which he had yesterday spoken; and, in connection with the extracts, he might refer to a note accompanying one of them to which the name of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts was signed.

Mr. W. first read from the speech of John G. Birney, Esq., delivered in the "World's Anti-Slavery Convention," held in London in June, 1841; and then from another delivered by the Rev. John Keep of Ohio, in which that reverend gentleman spoke of his own land as a "slave-cursed country," and in which he expressed his hope of the aid of British countenance and prayers, and, if need were, of British money also, in prosecuting their designs.

The sentiments expressed in these speeches had been fully backed by speeches in the same body from a Mr. Stanton, a Mr. Phillips, a Mr. Bradburn, and others, specimens of whose effusions were also given in Mr. Gurley's book. Mr. W. then proceeded to observe that he had yesterday spoken of certain emissaries of Great Britain to the United States; to-day he had to speak of American emissaries to England, going there to beg for British influence, British prayers, and, if need should be, of British gold. Mr. W. said he dreaded this ominous alliance between the dissolutionists of this country and the Abolitionists of England.

Mr. W. would appeal for our defence against this British Abolitionist-dissolutionist party to the Democracy of the House, and would call upon them to maintain their great principle of equality. He appealed to those who were often and well denominated the "bone and sinew" of the State, to maintain this equality among white men, and he would invoke them to beware lest in the destruction of that distinction which the hand of Nature herself had established between the black man and the white, they should at the same time destroy

the equality which she had made between white man and white man.

Mr. W. went on to say, that it had been already seen that a member upon the floor of that House was an agent for the home operations as well as of the foreign operations of this anti-slavery combination. Now, he invited them to look at some of the effects that had been produced. In response to the closing appeal in the circular letter of that Joseph Sturge of whom he had yesterday had occasion to speak as an English emissary to the abolitionists of America, which advised them to direct their eyes and their efforts to the coming Presidential election, (and he wondered how many gentlemen there were here present whose seats could not be affected by that election,) they saw this English influence already unfurling the banner of the abolition and dissolution party, and nominating candidates for President and Vice President to succeed the present incumbent; that very Mr. Birney, to whose speech he had already alluded, had been set up by the British societies to be their candidate for President of the United States, and a certain Thomas Morris, of Ohio, for Vice President. This Mr. Birney—of Pennsylvania, [several voices, "no, no," of Massachusetts; then, cries of "no,"] a cosmopolitan, then, I hear some gentlemen say—and this Mr. Morris were set up in prompt response to the advice of this foreign agent; and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself complained, in a note quoted in Mr. Gurley's book, that the abolitionists were becoming troublesome political candidates from their submission to test pledges, and weakening the influence of others in consequence.

Now Mr. W. insisted that this alliance between the dissolution and the abolition parties, between a party abroad and a party in our own bosom, was dangerous, and most especially dangerous at this particular time, above all others. He considered the present as a most critical juncture, in consequence of our existing relations with Great Britain; for the direct influence of this alliance was upon questions of peace or war. We were told that we dare not vindicate our right against that haughty power, because a black army was ready to march upon us from Canada, and the treaty making power of our own Government would immediately interpose.

What, he asked, were the questions now open between Great Britain and the United States on which this influence had a bearing? They were—1. The question of the Northeastern boundary of Maine. Maine, he said, was the region of the "fierce Democracy" of the North. Maine had never supported the House of Brintree, (for there was a place called Brintree as well as "a place called Accomac.") The House of Brintree had a hereditary feud against the State of Maine; and he would now say to the Democracy of the North, as well as to that of the South, that it was not their property alone which the Abolitionist and Dissolutionist party would be ready to surrender.

They would be quite as ready to yield up to Great Britain a little bit of terra firma. England would be told, he presumed, by a representative of the house of Brintree, that the treaty making power would be thrown into the breach to prevent the necessity of a war, to establish the rights whether of the North to their territory or of the South to their slaves.

There was another question involved; and that was, the territorial occupation of Oregon. In reference to that subject, Mr. W. knew, and with satisfaction bore witness, that the Representative from Massachusetts, [Mr. Cushing,] from whose seat he was, through his courtesy, now addressing the House, had done all that, as an American citizen, statesman, and patriot, he was bound to do.

We needed on the coast of the Pacific some commercial depot and some depot of arms; but the British lion was crouching there. That was one bone of contention between the two Governments. And what was the nation told by the English American party to that subject? Mr. W. would call on Nantucket to aid him in strengthening the naval arm of the United States, by the establishment of a naval depot for the whale fishery of New England, not as an aid in the convey of slave traders, (as had been most unreasonably said in relation to the home squadron on the Atlantic waters,) but to aid in giving security to the whale trade. But when it was proposed to establish depots not merely at the mouth of the Columbia river, but a great way south of that, in the Gulf of California, what, he again asked, would be said by this English party? We should be told that this was a mere scheme to aid the infamous slave trade, by extending our dominion in the Southwest; and they had rather submit to have the British lion repose in undisturbed security upon the territory of these States until he should gain a right of possession by mere prescription and the lapse of time. The same influence would be exerted here against securing the whale fishery in the Western sea, which amounted to not less than ten millions in value, that had been made by the gentleman from Massachusetts against the establishment of a home squadron.

Mr. Adams. A home squadron in the Pacific Ocean? No: he said no such thing. But it had been asserted by that gentleman that the home squadron on the Atlantic coast was proposed mainly with a view to furnish convoy to the vessels of slave traders; and it might just as well be asserted that the establishment of depots for the protection of American commerce in the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California was to aid the slave traders, by extending our territory in the southwest. The occupation of Oregon might as well be said to be against Northern influence and Northern rights on the Pacific, as the establishment of a home squadron was said to be aimed against them on the Atlantic. Neither charge was true. The object, in both cases, was the advantage and safety of American commerce.

this English-American party would be ready to yield on this point also? Would they not submit to have our vessels searched by the armed naval power of Great Britain? And if they did, what would be the consequence? The admission of the right of search would connect itself with the right of impressment; the right of impressment would involve the right of a suspicion; and the right of suspicion would be followed by the right to manacle our seamen, and drag them away, in irons, to Dartmoor prison.

Another question between the two Governments was that which respected the confiscation of American property by the colonial courts of Great Britain. The infamous minions of a subordinate British authority were to be allowed to invade the deck of an American ship, to confiscate and set free the slaves on board of her, those slaves being the property of an American citizen. Not content with politically enslaving her own white subjects in Jamaica for the sake of emancipating their slaves, and thus palpably violating the far-famed and much lauded British Constitution by depriving free born British subjects of their property without any representative voice to sanction the deed, the British Government must undertake also to emancipate our slaves wherever she might happen to find them! Was this to be tamely borne?

Another question with England had reference to the shielding of fugitive criminals against the search of law.

Another was the question involved in the Chinese controversy, on the ends and aims of Great Britain in controlling the tea trade. This was a matter which came home to New England. The question was whether, after having, by military violence, forced the poison raised in her enslaved dominions in India upon the quiet Chinese, she should assume to become mistress of the seas there also, and control the ports of that ancient empire against the rest of the world? whether she was to enjoy a monopoly not only of the opium trade, but of the tea trade also?

There was a seventh question, and one of a most dangerous character; and that had respect to our relations with Mexico and Texas. Were these relations also to be regulated by Great Britain? Was she to interpose and support military aggression upon offending American citizens? Were two sons of Kentucky to be shot in cold blood, because they were weary upon their march as prisoners? Were the bans to be forbidden between Texas and the United States by this same English party, lest the slaveholding portion of our territory should be extended beyond the Sabine? The foreign Abolitionist interest had poured into that House petition upon petition against the admission of Texas into the Union on that avowed ground, while at the same time the non-slaveholding section of the Union might push their vast boundaries beyond the Rocky Mountains? Must the slaveholding States be hemmed in by the banks of the Sabine, and see immense preponderance of territory and population thrown into the hands of the Northern States, and thus have a foreign Abolitionist British American influence perpetuated against them forever? Herefore the South had had a guarantee against this; and it still had.

He knew that up to this period, as the non-slave holding population and territory extended, so had the slaveholding population and territory extended pari passu with it. But now, while the Gulf of Mexico forbade their advance beyond the peninsula of Florida, the non-slaveholding States of the North had a boundless stretch of mountain and plain, and woods and streams, and towering rocks and far-spreading prairies, which extended in interminable succession to the very shores of the Pacific Ocean—a vast and boundless field in which to multiply their numbers and establish and extend their influence without let or impediment. Although at present the two interests stood in the Senate twenty-six to twenty-six, to-morrow that equilibrium might be destroyed. True, if Iowa were added on the one side, Florida would be added on the other; but there the equation must stop. Let one more Northern State be admitted and the equilibrium was gone—not for a few years, but forever. The balance of interests was gone; the safeguard of American property, of the American Constitution, of the American Union, vanished into thin air. This must be the inevitable result, unless, by a treaty with Mexico, the South could add more weight to her end of the lever. Let the South stop at the Sabine, while the North might spread unchecked beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the Southern scale must kick the beam. On this subject there was an accusation against the House of Brintree, of the truth of which he was not able to speak with certainty. It had been asserted, however, that long ago—as long ago as the negotiation of the treaty between the United States and Spain—Texas, which then pertained to Louisiana, had been surrendered in exchange for the sandy and swampy peninsula of Florida.

Whether the curtailing of Southern power had been even then an object in certain quarters, Mr. W. could not say. One fact, however, had been brought out to view, (whether on good authority or not he did not pretend to know,) that although there had been so much florid declamation in a certain section of this Union against Texas for refusing to abolish slavery within her borders, yet it now appeared that when Mexico emancipated her slaves, it was charged by a certain Secretary of State then in office as being an act unfriendly to the United States. Mr. W. gave the name of the individual (but the Reporter could not catch it) on whose testimony this was said to have been lately discovered. In a pamphlet recently put forth by that person, he had declared that, having had personal access to the archives of Mexico, he there saw despatches from the American Secretary of State protesting against that act of emancipation as an act unfriendly to the United States. Mr. W. added something here about the negotiations of the treaty of Ghent, which was too imperfectly heard to be reported without hazard. The allusion was understood to be to courting Southern votes for the Presidency, but of this the Reporter is not sure.

He next adverted to another open question with a foreign power other than Great Britain. While Texas was no favorite with the Anglo-American Abolition Dissolution party, there was another State which enjoyed the warmest beams of their favora-

ble regard; he alluded to our black sister Republic of Hayti; and it was a great object with them to get her independence recognised by this Government, for the purpose, he supposed, of seeing the Quashipompo caricature, which had once created so much merriment in the Hall, actually realized. Yes, Quashipompo was himself to be here, with his woolly head and his black skin, dressed out in all the negro finery of his diplomatic costume, as one of the foreign Ministers, and to attend the President's levees in solemn state. He would next walk into this hall, and be introduced to Southern gentlemen here as their equal, if not a little more; and the next step would be that he must be received at our entertainments, and, as a high foreign functionary, be most of course give entertainments in return. This was the sort of amalgamation so earnestly sought to be introduced by a certain class of Zealots among us. This was what Mr. W. called social amalgamation with a vengeance; amalgamation introduced, not into the country merely, but into the Court. And he did not doubt, if Monsieur Quashipompo should enter here with his crooked negro shins and his splay feet shining and glittering in negro splendor, and was to make his negro congee, there would instantly be some thirty or forty gentlemen of that House who would be forward in showing him every mark of affectionate welcome and personal respect and reverence. Was this to be tolerated? Was it to be endured that an English influence was to be aided and abetted in introducing here these practical tests of universal emancipation?

Here, then, Mr. W. said, were eight distinct and delicate questions in the foreign intercourse of this Government, all having a direct bearing on this fearful subject. They were not mere speculations; they were practical questions—not distant questions, which might or might not arise at some future day; they were upon the docket now for trial in the great court and chancery of nations. Here he again recapitulated them. He again insisted that they were questions of present interest, whose effects were developing themselves daily. What was their tendency? what was their political operation? What was the natural effect of this union of a great English party with an Anglo-American party among ourselves? The gentleman from Massachusetts had disclosed what it was to be one of their first movements, and what was it? At this critical juncture, when we should be acting on the old and wise maxim, "in peace prepare for war," that gentleman had declared we must have no home squadron. Yes; the national defences were to be opposed, under an erroneous (he would not say a false) imputation on the present Secretary of the Navy that he had recommended that measure as a convoy to slave traders. Could it be necessary to defend that officer from an imputation like this? That gentleman had not, it was true, been long known to the country generally, though long known and esteemed in his own State; but, for the time he had been in office, he had won for himself a reputation high enough to meet and satisfy any man's ambition. The report on which this had been charged was, thank God, no obscure paper. It was a public official document, and pronounced by competent judges to be one of the ablest which had proceeded from that Department for the last twenty years. One of the most distinguished scholars in the country had told Mr. W. that he was so delighted with it as a State paper that he had read it twice, from beginning to end, before rising from his seat. It had been read and approved by all, nor had he heard a single objection urged against it till now. He challenged any gentleman to lay his finger on a paragraph or sentence of that report which went to corroborate the statement so perversely made by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The squadron was intended for any thing but the convoy of slave traders. He hoped the American navy, in every branch of it, was intended for the defence of the national property, in whatsoever it might consist, and of the national rights and honor; and that, wherever the American flag floated. There were objects of a domestic character connected with this home squadron very different from the convoy of slave traders; it was for the training of our seamen, officers, and sailors; it was for the sounding of our coast and the survey and draughting of our harbors, and to keep those who were disposed to be drones in the naval service hard at work. But this great and important interest, our national defence, was to be arrested and prostrated by this English party, this foreign influence. Mr. W. hesitated not to say that whoever could strike at this interest desired to see our country left defenceless in case of a war. We were to have no home squadron—no armed steamers; oh, no—they might prevent the landing of these Jamaica troops, and the pouring of them out upon our Southern plantations. Emancipation, emancipation by the aid of a foreign maritime power, was an object too dearly cherished, at home and abroad, to be given up by putting the country in a state of defence. This was the true meaning of the movement against a home squadron. And he warned gentlemen (here Mr. W.'s voice suddenly suffered a syncope, and the sentence was irrecoverably lost to the Reporter's ear.)

He went on to say that at this very moment there was a proposition before the country, not only for a home squadron, but a proposition by the merchants of the country to imitate the policy pursued by England, and set afloat vessels on the lakes, the Mediterranean, on the Atlantic, on every sea, as far as the people would allow the Government to go—vessels capable of being armed, though not strictly vessels of war, and which should, when war should arrive, be ready to meet the marine of England as we met that marine in the last war. When our population had been but three millions we had proved ourselves able to achieve our Independence. When it was seven millions we carried to a successful issue a second war for free trade and sailor's rights; and he was determined, so far as his efforts could go, that we should not be conquered now when our population had reached seventeen millions. But those defences which British cannon had failed to break down, were now to be broken down by a British party influence; Go on, cried Mr. W., you shall have your reward. Go on with this your moral treason, and carry it so far as to come within Chief Justice Marshall's decision in Burr's case, and you shall get your help! England had one naval depot at Halifax and she was making another in Bermuda. Such was the rumor. She was