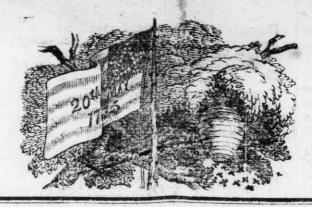
Mecklenburg



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., FEBRUARY 22, 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

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 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 sont 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 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 Febuary, 1842.

| DAYS. | SUN | SUN | MOON'S PHASES. |
|--------------|------|------|--|
| 2 Tuesday, | 6 30 | 5 30 | D. H. M. Last Quarter, 2 4 51 M. New Moon 10 6 20 M. First Quarter, 18 6 6 M. Full Moon, 24 10 41 E. |
| 2 Wednesday, | 6 29 | 5 30 | |
| 24 Thursday, | 6 27 | 5 31 | |
| 25 Friday, | 6 26 | 5 33 | |
| 26 Saturday, | 6 25 | 5 34 | |
| 27 Sunday, | 6 24 | 5 35 | |
| 28 Monday. | 6 23 | 5 36 | |

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842.

Dr. Thomas Harris



TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this Village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE as

may always be found at his Shop, opposite Colonel Alexander's Hotel. All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by cash or note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections,

should they have to settle with an officer. Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842.

IF REMOVAL.



Dr. J. M. Happoldt HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless

professionally engaged. A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cases be REASONABLE.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves In the above business, under the firm of GRA-HAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general A liberal discount made to cash customers.

A. GRAHAM, D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842.

A few Good Things Yet,



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 be 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. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841.





JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Nob-Brinting

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received. Jessersonian Office. Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

" Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."...John Quincy Adams presenting a petition for a dissolution of the Union... Marshall proposing resolutions of censure, and Wise supporting them.

The Democratic Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq., the nomince of the recent Democratic State Convention assembled at Raleigh, and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomi-

RALEIGH. January 11, 1842.

Louis D. Henry, Esq., DEAR SIR: We have been appointed a Committee, by the Democratic Convention now sitting in this place, to enclose to you a copy of its proceedings, and to ask your particular attention to the Resolution nominating you as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the ensuing election. It affords us sincere pleasure to be the organ through whom this communication is made, and to accompany it with the assurance, that the nomination was unanimous and enthusiastic, and we hope it will suit your convenience, at an early day, to make known to us your acceptance of a trust which the Democrats of North Carolina have committed to you, with perfect confidence in your eminent abilities to discharge it.

With great respect we are your fellow-citizens, HENRY FITTS, SR. JOSEPH ALLISON,

WILLIAM G. JONES, EDWARD McCALLUM, THOMAS J. HICKS, JOSIAH O. WATSON, THOMAS W. GRAVES, GIDEON GLENN, WYATT MOYE.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 21, 1842. GENTLEMEN: Your communication announcing to me, on schalf of the Convention assembled in the city of Raleigh on the 10th instant, that I had been unanimously nominated by that Convention as the candidate of the Democratic Party "for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina," has been received; and I regret that a temporary indisposition has prevented me from giving it an earlier reply. So strong a manifestation of the confidence of my fellow-citizens from every part of the State, fills my bosom with the deepest emotions of gratitude, and places me under obligations to them, which, I fear, I never shall be able to repay.

The exalted motives of patriotism that called together, at this inclement season of the year, at so great a distance from and industry. their homes, such a large Convention of Planters, Farmers and Mechanics-truly representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the People in their primary me etings prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party-that Convention too, in its action, influenced by no leaders, or aspiring politicians, but proceeding under the dictates of their own udgement, and zealously resolved upon the good of their suffering country-all these considerations, united with my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles, and the deep impression that our common formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He of my party, and to bear it with my best ability, incompatible as I know it is, with my feeble health, and the retired haour cause, and to the zealous co-operation o every Democrat, scourge and perplexity of nations. who loves his principles for the sake of his country.

er men's opinions, knowing that there are honorable men in both parties. My position dictates it the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that no concealment should be practiced upon the people. It was by a contrary course that the whig leaders got into power; had their hand been openly shewn to the people, it would have excluded them from the public confidence.

"Change! change!! Change!!! Things can't be worse," was the cry of Mr. Webster and the ing, fraudulent, and ruinous, had been its manage. States and corporations to visionary schemes of in- 1830, '31 and '32, when it was dispensing favors most unscrupulous, against Mr. Van Buren's ad- introduced into Congress to repeal the charter, in ministration-by unholy appeals to the passions of 1819, which was supported by Gen. Harrison. the people, and by deceitful promises of reform, the These facts may be seen at length in the proceedsulted, might have been foreseen from the wicked During that 18 months it had made large loans in by the baleful influence of this ruling power, have been compressed into the fatal—the ever memora-

travagance where they promised economy--imposed taxes and a public debt, where they promised relief-proscribed democrats for opinion's sake, paper-making, corrupting U. S. Bank, when they promised a sound currency—have produced hard times and low prices, when they promised good times and high prices-in fine, who having quarrelled and separated into two parties, from an avowed distrust of each others' honesty and sinceriy (shamelessly bruited to the world) have sunk the credit of the Government in the dust. The Secretary of the Treasury announces to Congress the Federal Government—the country has lost all ment, and the States overwhelmed with a debt of between two and thee hundred millions; in a time of peace, their credit dishonored, and not able to borrow a dollar to meet the pressing exigencies of the country. How appalling would be the crisis were the country suddenly plunged into a war with Eugland! when the alternative would seem to be, to starve under the heavy hand of taxation, to die by the sword, or yield up ignominiously the liberties

To trace these effects to their true causes, has now become a duty which must not be pretermitted.

tem-the secondary and more immediate causes, market, and there sold at a loss to the owner. in the corrupt confederacy between the great leaders of the Whig party and the United States Bank, with the affiliated local Banks, to effect a recharter of the former, and to tear down the Administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Bu-

I avow myself opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution. I think the Federal Government ought never to assume a doubtful power; and where a power may be wanted, to rely upon the people to give it, after the manner provided in the Constitution itself.

Herein consisted the fatal error of the Federal party, which having failed in the Convention of 1789 to model the Government to suit its own notions, sought by the subtleties of construction to derive powers to it, which the people had not granted. Thus, instead of strengthening the administration of the Government, by attaching to it the confidence of the people, it weakened it by exciting their dis- period, to members of Congress—bought up Editors trust and opposition. Through this dangerous and Presses, to advocate its recharter—got the peobreach have entered the greatest ills that ever afflicted this country, and whose bitter fruits we are now tasting. The riper experience, reflection, and of exchange. Thus, as if by magic, sprung up sudcloser observation of my manhood, under the nu- denly a state of brilliant prosperity! But all was merous lights, sifting discussions, and practical tests false and hollow! The people were steeped in afforded by the age, have brought my mind to these conclusions—nor can I doubt, that should the prin- rope, as will appear by the great excess of imports ciples of liberty which sustain this GLORIOUS over exports, in the years 1831 and '32. It was UNION, ever be dangerously assailed, their refuge during this state of deceitful prosperity, whilst all will be found within the ramparts of the States, where their altar-fires are ever kept burning in the hearts of the people, by the love for them which ed it; for too many of is members were accommothe duties of self-government.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The great and good men who framed the Federal Constitution, had been taught by sad experience the evils of a paper currency. Its course for nearly a century before, both in Europe and America, had been attended with the same disasters to trade

Instructed by the will of a people whose wisdom and virtue had been purified by the fires of the Revolution, they ordained in the Federal Constitution that coin, and hard money, should be the federal currency, and only standard of value. The experience of all men, in all ages, and the regulations of Providence in the affairs of men, have given us no other stable measure of value, by which balances can be settled between nations, States, and communities, and confidence given to trade, without which it will languish, or periodically break forth into ruinous expansions and contractions. That execrable paper-making machine, the United

power dangerous to the freedom, and to the mor- jority in its favor. als of the country, and that the Government can be ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE: administered without it.

The late Bank of the United States went into wards, July, 1818, it was on the eve of bankruptted States and Europe were ruinously high.

A CHANGE of policy takes place in the management of the Bank, from this time to the time where they promised toleration—are planning a General Jackson is about to be made our President. Mark it well as you go along! Orders issued from Philadelphia to all the southern Branches, not to issue their notes when exchange was against them, and to replenish their vaults by draughts of specie from the State Banks, which was shipped to the North; thus depriving the South of its own notes, which had been promised as a currency, crippling our own Banks, and raising the exchange ral years indulgence to the Banks and merchants, against the citizens of the State, when they could and under Mr. Woodbury's skilful management of the astounding fact, that the Treasury is bankrupt, least bear it. This pressure of the United States the Treasury, some of the local Banks resulting fact, that the Treasury is bankrupt, least bear it. and that he cannot borrow money upon the faith of Bank upon our local Banks, continued for nearly med payment, but the United States Bank, which ten years, until, finally, in the years 1827-28 and was the last to resume, put off resumption until confidence in the honesty and ability of these men 29, every Bank in the State was broken down. Had August, 1838. Resumption created a temporary to conduct its affairs! Whoever beheld such a the U. S. Bank furnished the currency and exstate of things before? The Federeal Govern-change it promised when chartered, our sufferings —but it was now too late to wield this rotten mass would have been greatly alleviated; on the contra- of overgrown credit. The people were all in debt, ry, however, it deprived us of the best we had, and refused to furnish a substitute. Twelve years of its Europe for the excessive importations of former ry, however, it deprived us of the best we had, and charter had now rolled out, and the paper exchang- years—the Banks, Internal Improvement corporaes during all that time, between North Carolina tions, and the States, were indebted two hundred and the North, averaged 5 a 6 per cent; this as a millions more. In October, 1839, the U. S. Bank tax upon the consumer, amount in that period to led off with another suspension,-all the State many millions. The years 1827-28, '29, spread a Banks followed, and in a few short months, this deep gloom over the State. The Banks ruined- mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty their notes discredited out of the State-exchanges, crash upon the people, under the weight of which scarcely to be had, and when so, very high-prices they have been groaning, and will continue to

ANOTHER CHANGE takes place. General Jackson was made President in 1829; the charter of the Bank was to expire in a few years, unless Congress should renew it. The President felt it to be his solemn duty, in his first Message, to call the attention of Congress to the past course of this Bank, preparatory to its application for a renewal of its charter. This, Nicholas Biddle viewed as great presumption; that a republican, President should dare to question, in the course of his sworn dnty, the immaculate purity and wisdom of the Bank. The Bank had now become rich with the specie spoils derived from the State Banks; it had grown strong by a long course of severe contraction, and resolved, in the insolence of its power, to crush the President. Its policy was to make favor with the people; accordingly it commenced a course of rapid expansion of its notes and discounts-made loans to the amount of nearly \$2,000,000 in a short ple every where in debt to it, and by issuing largely its branch checks at the South, reduced the price debt to the Bank, and the country in debt to Euappeared favorable, that the Bank pressed upon Congress its suit for a recharter. Congress grantis inspired by the daily and familiar dischargeof dated by the Bank with immence loans; but General Jackson was the man of the people-he was true to their interest-he voted the bill, and in the fall of that year was triumphantly re-elected by the

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE The Bank having failed to accomplish its purpose by golden favors, now resolved to effect it by operating through the fears and distresses of the Pcople. It therefore, in the years 1833 and '34, commenced a sudden and violent contraction of its issues and loans-spreading desolation and ruin with a bold hand, every where-the country trembled under the shock as of an earthquake-Congress was in session—the wailings of the people arose upon the air, like the cries of the Innocents under the persecution of Herod-the Bank orators in Congress set up the panic cry, and the whig newspapers re-echoed it, that General Jackson must be crucified, and the Bank rechartered. This was the memorable panic session of 1833 and '34.

Congress adjourned in the summer of 1834, with-States Bank, was the primal sin against the Con- out rechartering the Bank. Its golden showers and ting the welfare of the people, they concentrated stitution, and like the sin of Cain, the Bank has panic distresses had failed of their effect, and the all their energies in the most powerful efforts to bits of my life, trusting under Providence, to the justice of sunk under the doom of perpetual infamy, as the Bank, desperately crippled with debt, in fact render- clog the wheels of Government, and embarrass the ed bankrupt by its own wicked policy, fell back up affairs of the Nation. Thus hoping by confusion The history of this Institution will be useful at on the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter, and distraction, to triumph as a party, by laving What I have to say to you, gentlemen, and this time, as shewing that such an institution, or for the purpose of keeping its capital together, and the Government palsied and disgraced at their feet. through you to my fellow-citizens, shall be said any like Government Bank, can never furnish a preparing for another onset. The charter was pro- On this Whig party, through its leaders, and the freely and boldly, but with perfect respect for oth | uniform currency of permanent value, nor regulate | cured by sheer bribery, practised upon a sufficient | Banking System, then, must rest the responsibility the exchanges; and that it can always wield a number of the members of the Senate to turn a ma. of the distresses and embarrassments that have fall-

The Bank, with enlarged powers under its new charter, having since the summer of 1832 contractes the propositions I set out to prove: 1st, That it operation in the year 1817, and in 18 months after- ted immense debts in Eurupe, to repair its losses, never did furnish a uniform currency of fixed valnow plays the part of a desperate gambler. It got ue. 2d, That it never did regulate the exchanges; cy, with but a few thousand dollars on hand, and up a spirit of wild speculation in the public lands on the contrary that it deranged both, during the many millions of notes in circulation. So disgust- in the cotton, beef and flour markets-stimulated the twenty years of its charter, save about the years Whig leaders, in the year 1840. By charges the ment, within that short period, that a resolution was ternal improvement, by granting them facilities in to purchase a recharter. The country then had obtaining money, thus getting the States and corpo- just come out of a ten years' siege of Bank contracrations in debt, for the purpose of procuring their tion, and like thirsty ground, absorbed freely the bonds. It entered largely as a speculator in the first rain; true however to the instincts of the pa-Government of the country was changed, and that ings of Congress in 1819 and 1820, and in the cotton and stock markets. With the State Bonds, per system, the Bank showered too copiously, and party put into power. How that change has re- report of its President, Mr. Cheves, in 1822-'23. public stocks and cotton, it kept up its credit, and finally drowned the crop of apparent prosperity obtained new loans in Europe, to aid which, it es- which had sprung up under its influence .- 3d, means contrived to effect it. What it is, the wrongs Europe, which ultimately raised the price of ex tablished the Jaudon Agency in England, under That the Federal Treasury may be managed withand distresses of the country every where make change against this country. Instead of checking the insolent pretence of protecting American inter- out a Bank, as was proved during the administramanifest. Things have grown worse beyond all gradually, by a prudent course of discounts, the est and credit. It issued, fraudulently, the defunct tion of Mr. Van Buren, when the Secretary of the comparison! The disasters and ruin of centuries, tendency of the local Banks to excessive issues of notes of its original charter, called resurrection Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, conducted its affairs skilpaper money, like a bold leader, it headed the notes-the State Banks discounted upon these as fully, through a period of the greatest embarrassphalanx of State Banks, and plunged the country upon specie, thus piling paper upon paper-specu- ment, at a time the Banks had suspended, and were ble year—the Whig year, 1841! when the Whig into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance lation raged like the wild fires of the prairie, and leaders, infatuated with power—faithless to their and luxury. The natural consequence followed, men iost their senses in the day dreams of getting money.—4th, That such a Bank is a dangerous solemn pledges and promises, proposed no good, and in the spring of 1819, the bubble burst in the rich by millions. As a natural consequence of engine of political power. but contrived every mischievous measure that South; all the Banks suspended payment, and the making money too plenty, the imports swelled to could aggravate the sufferings, and mock the ca- people woke up as from a dream, and beheld all an unprecedented amount, shewing our increasing from the standard of a sound metallic currency. lamities of a people they had most cruelly deceived. around them distress and ruin. Property sunk 50 indebtedness to Eurupe. The bubble of paper cred-They have brought the affairs of the country to per cent. or more, in value, and in the cities of it again burst in the spring of 1837. The U.S. a dangerous crisis-too serious for them now to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was es- Bank was the first to suspend, and the State Banks dare to deride the public sufferings by midnight timated that fifty thousand laboring men and women followed its example. Failures took place in one debaucheries and drunken processions; when the were wandering about the streets in search of food week to the amount of 20 millions-down went the people must take the affairs of the country into and work. The notes of our North Carolina price of lands, labor and produce, and up went the their own hands, by dismissing from their service, Banks were quoted in Baltimore at a discount of price of exchange. The Banks held at this time, these unprofitable servants, who have practised ex- 25 per cent., and the exchanges between the Uni- about 30 millions of the public money, which they refused to pay-thereby embarrassed the Federal Treasury and humbled the Government at their feet. The President in this dreadful emergency, called Congress together in September, 1837, and recommended the Sub-Treasury, or a separation of the affairs of Bank and State. This measure failed, however, because Bank influence had disaffected a few unsound members of the Democratic party, who formed a separate party under the name of

Congress passed a law, however, granting seve-The primary and remote causes, I believe, will were known, of couldn being purchased in Fayette- false clampr against Mr. Van Buren's administral sion on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degra.

be found in the vicious action of the Banking sys- ville, at 6 cents a pound, shipped to Europe for a tion as the cause of this ruin-made lavish promises of reform-maddened the public mind by angry appeals to the passions and imaginations of the people, and by means most foul expelled the Democrats from power in 1840.

But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed-their President diedthe abhorrent measures of the extra session, for the first time brought forth, rent them in twam-the President's house was surrounded by a mob-the Cabinet dissolved under the avowed plea, that there was not honesty and good faith enough in the Government to conduct its affairs—and the year closed by the disclosures of the conscience stricken Glentworth! Surely! surely!! this was none other than the hand of Providence!!

A Bank of the United States renders the paper money system a dangerous engine to the liberties of the country. With its large capital, it can always make the local Banks subservient to it, because it can cripple or crush them at its pleasure. As a great leader or head, it can organise the Banks into a regular army, garrisoned every where through the United States, and ready to act as one body, wherever there is a necessity; combining with these all that numerous class of men in our Towns and Cities, who depend upon the Banks for their business and daily bread. This vast money power drilled and disciplined for years, concocting its plans in secret conclaves-making money plenty or scarce-prices high or low-the value of all property uncertain-united with a large political party-the whole stimulated and defended by a well paid corps of Editors and Orators, must be attended with danger, and must fill with apprehension the heart of the patriot. It will be recollected that the Whigs have generally had the direction of the Banks, during the whole period of our monetary embarrassments-that they have used and abused them to suit their party purposes—that the U.S. Bank was used as the especial engine of that party to influence the elections, the press and legislative bodies-that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster and the leading Whig orators and presses throughout the country, have for the last ten years, been recommending, encouraging and defending this Bank, and above all, stimulating its ruthless attacks upon the Democratic administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, because of their opposition to its recharter. It will be also recollected, that the course of the Whig party during those administrations, was opposition to every measure, right or wrong. Condemning every thing and proposing nothing. Instead of employing their talents like patriots, to aid the Government in promoen upon the Federal Government, the States and

This history of the United States Bank establishwithholding about 30 millions of the Government

The first and greatest error was in departing the people, by the Federal Constitution, entrusted that to Congress-but Congress in an evil hour gave all power to the Bank. The Constitution said it should be gold and silver—the Bank said it should be paper. The Federal Government may coin money-but the Banks drive it out of the country by issuing their paper, and when it is gone, the paper is worthless.

Ours is a hard money Government; so said Mr. Jefferson, so said the venerable Mr. Macon, and so said the great Federal Whig oracle, Mr. Webster, in his speeches in Congress in the year 1816. I here quote from them:

"No Nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on the subject were hard money men. They had felt and duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States of a debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin; this was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no folly. Gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could in the present condition of the world, be no other currency."

Again, speaking of the character of the paper currency, he says:

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none is so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. It is the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilizing the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies. and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded, for our instruction of produce and lobor thurst down-property could groan for years to come. The Whig leaders took enough, and more than enough, of the demoraliz, only be sold at the greatest sacrifice, and instances advantage of this state of public distress, raised a ing tendency, the injustice and intolerable oppres