



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 2, §

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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 March, 1842.

| DAYS. | SUN RISE. | SUN SET. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|--------------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|
| 15 Tuesday | 6 6 | 5 54 | |
| 16 Wednesday | 6 5 | 5 55 | D. H. M. |
| 17 Thursday | 6 4 | 5 56 | Last Quarter, 3 7 50 E. |
| 18 Friday | 6 3 | 5 57 | New Moon, 12 12 58 M. |
| 19 Saturday | 6 1 | 5 59 | First Quarter, 19 5 13 E. |
| 20 Sunday | 6 0 | 6 0 | Full Moon, 26 8 50 M. |
| 21 Monday | 5 59 | 6 1 | |

Dr. Puchney 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. 48...f

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Hoppoldt

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. Jan. 4, 1842. 48...f

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincoln-ton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business. BALIS M. EDNEY. 48...f January 29, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District, (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge POTTER to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER. Atto. at Law. 50...f Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842.

The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Coach Making.

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

CHARLES OVERMAN, JOSHUA TROTTER. 12m Charlotte, June 15, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds. Printed on good paper, and for sale at this Office

DR. C. J. FOX
Has just received a large and general assortment of
MEDICINES,
Drugs, Paints, Oils,
Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for cash. Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 50...f

COTTON,
AND
Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury), is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State. EDWARD BURAGE.

N.B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about
FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,
(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound. EDWARD BURAGE. 39...f December 7, 1841.

New Concern.
FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Sandry & Gundry inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving and opening for sale, at their Store nearly opposite the "Charlotte Hotel," a very heavy and superior stock of the various articles embraced in their line of business;—among which will be found the following:

French Brandy and Holland Gin of the very best quality; and various domestic liquors.

Cordials, Rum Shrub, London Porter, and Perfect Love.

Oysters, Pickled Scotch Herrings and smoked Spanish do, Sardines (from Venice), Codfish, Coffee, loaf and brown Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Cheese, butter Crackers, Arabian Dates, Candies, (a great variety, including French Kisses), Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Pepper, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, fine Soap, Starch, sperm and Tallow Candles.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES,
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY;

And numerous other articles, comprising the largest and most desirable stock of Groceries ever offered in this market—all of which will be sold on very mod rate terms for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. They solicit a share of public patronage. Charlotte, March 1, 1842.

WILLIAM SANDRY
GIVES Notice, that, as the firm of *Norman & Sandry* was dissolved on the first of last January,—all persons indebted to the same, in any way, must make early settlements, as the affairs of said firm must be closed without delay.

W. S. would also give notice, that all accounts made at the Shop formerly owned by John O'Farrell, next door above the Charlotte Hotel, between February, 1841, and January, 1842, are due him, and must be closed immediately by cash or note. Those not complying with this notice must not complain if they are called upon before long by an officer. March 1, 1842. 51...f

SPLENDID STOCK OF GROCERIES!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,
Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORN-DIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge. JOHN O'FARRELL. Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, and for the last time, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost. JOHN O'FARRELL. 47...f February 1, 1842.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection. LEROY SPRINGS. 42...f December 28, 1841.

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

THE WAR-WORN PATRIOT.

We have heretofore mentioned, that the New York Legislature had passed Resolutions instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to have a bill passed refunding to Gen. JACKSON the fine of \$1,000 so unrighteously imposed upon him for declaring martial law while defending New Orleans in 1815. Major DAVEZAC, who proposed these Resolutions in the New York Legislature, was aid to Gen. JACKSON at New Orleans, and has published the following extract of a letter on the subject from the war-worn veteran:

"My health is much impaired; and I am for the most part of my time confined to my room, seldom able to visit my friends, and write with difficulty. I am trying to put my house in order to meet that call, which must soon come, to that other and better world from which no traveller returns. In doing this, I pass in review often my whole official life; in which I find but little to regret and much to remember with satisfaction; and particularly all my acts and doings in the successful defence of New Orleans, my conscience fully approves. Still, no one has ever brought to the view of Congress the iniquity and injustice of the \$1,000 fine with costs imposed upon me by a vindictive judge, who deprived me of my constitutional right of being heard in my own defence, and this for an act justified by the necessity of the case, and the only means by which the city of New Orleans, with all its 'booty and beauty,' could have been successfully defended. All now must acknowledge and do acknowledge this—that only by my order declaring martial law, could this city have been saved. Without this we might have gallantly sacrificed our lives, but lost our country, and the city must have yielded to the brutality of an infuriated invading soldiery. It was for this act, and for enforcing it until the country was secure, that this unjust fine was imposed, the record of which still remains an imputation on my memory.

"Congress is the only body whose action could wipe this stain from my memory, by a joint resolution, ordering the fine, with costs and interest, to be returned, it having been so unjustly, so unrighteously imposed, and without my being heard in my own defence, from which you remember I was temporarily debarred. This is the only imputation that has not been by Congress expunged from the record; and going out of life, when I reflect how much I labored in the defence of Louisiana, my life, my health, and what was dearer than all, my name should be permitted to pass down to posterity.

"But be it so. I go hence with a clean conscience that I did my duty faithfully; and although this act of justice has been withheld, still my continued prayers will be for my country's safety and prosperity; and that, if war should again come, from this precedent, which, starting the commanding officer in the face, may not prevent him from assuming the responsibility by which alone it may be secured. For you must well know and remember that it was martial law alone by which we were able successfully to defend the city; and that Judge Hall, who afterwards imposed the fine upon me, when the order was first read, exclaimed, with uplifted hands, 'that by this the city might be saved; without it, it was lost.'

"To you, my friend, for the first time, have I unfolded my feelings; determined, if my country would not voluntarily do me this justice, that I would pass to my grave in silence and without a murmur. But as this is perhaps the last letter I may write you, I could not refrain from expressing to you my feelings on a review of our privations and dangers together before New Orleans."

A dissipated British Captain lately enticed a young girl from a boarding-school in New York, married her secretly, and immediately sailed with her for England. The girl is a niece of Col. Croghan of the Army, and is thus spoken of by a Pittsburgh paper:

"Miss Croghan is the grand daughter of the late Gen. James O'Hara, and the richest heiress in the United States, or probably in the world, her estate being differently estimated from two to three millions, in her own right. She was about 15 years of age."

More debt—more taxes.—The other day, Mr. Clay introduced his string of Resolutions to raise the Tariff on imports, to such a degree as will produce a net annual revenue of twenty-six millions. When the election for President was going on, the Federal party told the people that they would, if elected, carry on the government with Fifteen millions per year. Behold the humbug! Now, they want nearly double that sum. Mr. Pope, another Federalist and friend of Mr. Clay, has offered Resolutions in the House of Representatives:

First: To fund a debt of one hundred millions; the stock to carry interest.

Second: To create an additional funded debt of millions, to purchase the privilege for the United States to use all Rail Roads, Steam Boats, and other privileges in various corporations.

Third: A United States Bank, with the smallest sum for its capital to be Forty Millions.

This is going ahead pretty fast. It will not be long, at this rate, if Federalism has the swing, before we shall have a National Debt, equal to that of Great Britain, whose policy and practices the whig, gery seem determined to adopt, "monarchy and all." How long, oh, "whigs!" will you abuse the patience of the people?—*Raleigh Standard.*

Political Mutations.—It is stated that Mr. King, of Alabama, and Mr. Benton, of Missouri, are the oldest members of the U. S. Senate, the first having represented Alabama, and the second Missouri, from the introduction of their respective States into the Union. Only four members of the present Senate were in that body in the year 1823, when the vote was taken to re-charter the late Bank of the U. S. viz: Messrs. Prentiss, Benton, King and Maugam

—and fourteen of those who voted on that occasion have gone to their final account.—*Ral. Register.*

Disappointment.—The Ice House built upon our Governor's Palace is still a matter of consideration. We have asked the Register to get the facts from the Accounts of the Literary Board, or some of the other Boards, and let us know what fund paid for it? We insist upon knowing; for we are curious to know the cost and all about it. What a pity it does not freeze so as to give me ice to fill it in time for the 4th of April Convention! Poor whiggery—every thing works against it about here, and according to the best information we can gather, it is not much better any where.—*Ral. Standard.*

There have been several heavy failures in Louisville, Kentucky, and the account says "many more are cracked as though they had been wind-shaken."

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson and lady, left this city, on Saturday last, on a visit, as we understand, to Col. Singleton.—*Charleston Courier of Feb. 1st.*

When fishermen sing, what part do they prefer? They take the Bass.

Why do fishermen drive a profitable business? Because their net gain is equal to their gross receipts.

Sam came up from the river with a fish pole on his shoulder. "Hallo," says Jo, "what have you caught?" "Nothing," says Sam. "Yes you have," says Jo, "you have brought home a perch." "A perch!" "Yes, you have a rod and isn't a rod a perch?" "Give it up."

From Catlin's Letters.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

AN EXPOSED INDIAN.

"My attention was directed by Major Sanford, the Indian Agent, to one of the most miserable and helpless looking objects that I ever had seen in my life—a very aged emaciated man of the tribe, who told me he was to be exposed.

"The tribe were going where hunger and dire necessity compelled them to go; and this pitiable object, who had once been a chief and a man of distinction in his tribe, who was now too old to travel, being reduced to a mere skin and bones, was to be left to starve, and meet with such death as might fall to his lot. I lingered around this poor old forsaken patriarch for hours before we started; to indulge the tears of sympathy which were flowing for the sake of this poor, benighted, and decrepit old man, whose worn-out limbs were no longer able to support him; their kind and faithful offices have long since been performed, and his body and his mind doomed to linger into the winter agony of decay, and gradual solitary death. I wept, and it was a pleasure to weep, for the painful looks and dreary prospects of this old veteran, whose eyes were dimmed, whose venerable, locks were whitened by an hundred years—whose limbs were almost aaked—and trembling, as he sat by a small fire which his friends had left him, with a few sticks of wood within his reach; and a buffalo's skin stretched upon some crutches over his head. Such was to be his only dwelling and such the chances for his life, with only a few half picked bones that were laid within his reach; and a dish of water, without weapons or means of any kind to replenish them, or strength to move his body from its fatal locality. In this sad plight I mournfully contemplated this miserable remnant of existence, who had unluckily outlived the fates and accidents of war to die alone, at death's leisure. His friends and his children had all left him, and were preparing in a little time to be on the march. He had told them to leave him; 'he was too old,' he said, 'and too feeble to march. My children,' said he, 'our nation is poor; and it is necessary that you should all go to the country where you can get meat; my eyes are dimmed, and my strength is no more; my days are nearly all numbered, and I am a burden to my children. I cannot go, and I wish to die. Keep your hearts stout, and think not of me; I am no longer good for any thing.' In this way he had finished the ceremony of exposing him, and taken their final leave of him. I advanced to the old man and was undoubtedly the last human being that held converse with him. I sat by the side of him; and though he could not distinctly see me, he shook me heartily by the hand and smiled, evidently aware that I was a white man, and that I sympathized with his inevitable misfortune. I shook hands again with him, turning my course towards the steamer, which was a mile or more from me, and ready to resume her voyage up the Missouri.

"This cruel custom of exposing their aged people belongs, I think, to all the tribes who roam about the prairies, making severe marches, when such decrepit persons are totally unable to go, unable to ride or walk, when they have no means of carrying them. It often becomes absolutely necessary in such cases that they should be left; and they uniformly insist upon it.

"When passing by the site of the Puncak village a few months after this, in my canoe, I went ashore with my men, and found the poles and the buffalo skin, standing as they were left over the old man's head. The firebrands were lying nearly as I had left them; and I found at a few yards distant the skull, and others of his bones, which had been picked and cleaned by the wolves; which is probably all that any human being can ever know of his final and melancholy fate."

POPPING THE QUESTION.
This important science in the economy of matrimony, is sensibly and philosophically handled by an old Bachelor in Frazer's Magazine:

"Though it is impossible to say any thing very much to the purpose about refusals generally, a little tact and observation will tell you whether the girl who refused you would have been worth having, had she accepted. I am speaking of verbal communications only; as nobody ever writes who can speak. It is usual, in all cases of refusal, for the lady to say she is deeply grateful for the honor you have done her, but, feeling only friendship for you, she regrets that she cannot accept your proposal, &c., &c. I have heard the words so often that I know them by heart. The words, however,

varied, signify little; it is the tone and manner in which they are pronounced that must guide you in forming your estimate of the cruel one. If they are pronounced with evident marks of sorrow instead of triumph, showing unfeigned regret for having caused pain which she could not alleviate, if her voice is soft, broken and tremulous, her eye dimmed with a half formed tear, which it requires even an effort to subdue—then, I say, you may share in her sorrow, for you have probably lost a prize worth gaining; but though you grieve you may also hope, if you are a man of any pretension, for there is evidently good feeling to build upon.—Do not, therefore, fly out and make an idiot of yourself, on receiving your refusal, submit with good grace; solicit a continuance of friendship, to support you under the heart-crushing affliction you have sustained. Take her hand at parting; kiss it frequently, but quietly; no other conduct of any kind, just a little at the expense of your own failure, without, however, attempting to deprive her of her victory. Rise in her estimation by the manner in which you receive your sentence; let her sorrow be mingled with admiration, and there is no knowing how soon things will change. These instructions, you will perceive, are not intended for every one, as they require skill, tact, quickness and feeling, in order to be appreciated and acted upon. If you want these qualities, just make love purse in hand; it is a safe mode of proceeding, and will answer admirably with all ranks, from Almack's to the Borough. There is only one class with whom it will not answer, and that is the very class worth having.

If, on the other hand, the lady refuses you in a ready-made and well delivered speech, which had evidently been prepared and kept waiting for you, then, make your bow, and thank your stars for your lucky escape. If she admonishes your inconsiderate conduct, bids you calm your excited feelings, and support affliction—if she triumphs, in fact, and is condescendingly polite—then cut a caper for joy, and come down in the attitude of John of Bologne's flying Mercury, for you have ample cause to rejoice. If the lady snaps at you, as much as to say, "You are an impudent fellow"—which may be sometimes true, though it should not exactly be told—then reply with a few stanzas of Miss Landon's song:

"There is in southern climes a breeze,
That sweeps with changeless course the seas,
Fixed on one point—oh faithful gale!
'Thou art not for my wandering sail!"

If she burst out into a loud fit of laughter, as I once knew a lady to do, then join her, by all means, for you may be sure that she is an ill-bred hoyden or a downright idiot. But if, unable to speak, grieved at having caused you pain, make her burst into tears—as a true Swede said, "once you were such a proposal was made to her—then join if you like, for the chances are that you have lost one worth weeping for."

COUSINING.

AN AMUSING STAGE COACH ADVENTURE.

A short time ago, a gentleman went into the coach office at Utica, and booked himself for a residence near Oswego. In the coach office was a beautiful girl. The gentleman thought of all persons in the world, he should like her for a travelling companion. To his great delight, as the coach drove up to the door, he found she was a passenger. Upon being asked where she would like to sit, she said 'by this gentleman, alluding to our hero. He felt much flattered, and thanked heaven that his personal appearance had captivated so charming a female.

Snack went the whip, round went the wheels. The gentleman conversed with the lady, he found her free and easy, and from her agreeable manner, felt as if he had known her all his life. Evening closed in upon them. With evening came twilight, and very shortly afterwards, darkness. On rumpled the coach, jolting and jerking in a most remarkable manner. It was an act of politeness, doubtless, on the part of the gentleman, to encircle the waist of his fair companion with his arm, just to keep her free from the jolting to which she might be otherwise subjected. He did this with some timidity. To his surprise no objection was made to it. Encouraged by the freedom allowed, as darkness had spread its sable veil over that portion of the earth on which the coach was rumbling, he drew her to him and imprinted a kiss on her nectarian lips.

The coach did not travel very quickly, but the enamored youth thought it flew, when he found himself on the following day within a few rods of his uncle's house. He told his fair companion that they must shortly separate, and became quite peculiar upon the occasion. Spoke of "here we meet too soon to part," and made use of many other romantic speeches, expressive of his deep regret at being compelled to sever so soon from one who had been as a bright and glorious sunbeam on his earthly pilgrimage, one whose memory would live forever, and a day after, in his bosom. To his exceeding surprise, the young lady declared he had been so exceedingly kind to her that she couldn't think of parting with him, and that she would go with him to his uncle's house.

He told her he dared not take such a liberty.—That he had been in Europe for some years, and that himself a stranger, comparatively, to his uncle, he could not introduce a lady, who was a stranger to him and his relation.

The lady evinced hysterical symptoms: his arm again encircled her waist and their lips again opened a secret communion. The coach stopped. The gentleman had arrived at the end of his journey.—He bade the lady farewell. It was no go. She insisted upon his protecting her. She got out of the coach with him, and followed him into his uncle's house.

He was in a dreadful state of mind. However pleasant a kiss in the dark was on the previous night, the incumbence of a petticoat on such an occasion, was anything but satisfactory. He walked into the parlor, and with what he conceived to be unblushing impudence, the lady followed.—While he was thinking how he could explain the affair, he was welcomed by his uncle, and the young lady was welcomed too, and kissed by all the family. She was his cousin.

On his entering the coach office at Utica, and booking his name and place of destination, she