



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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TERMS:

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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 May, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Tuesday,	4 56	6 59	D. H. M.
25 Wednesday,	4 53	6 58	2 7 28 M.
26 Thursday,	4 50	6 56	Last Quarter, 10 6 21 M.
27 Friday,	4 54	7 1	New Moon, 10 6 21 M.
28 Saturday,	4 54	7 2	First Quarter, 17 6 53 M.
29 Sunday,	4 53	7 3	Full Moon, 24 4 22 M.
30 Monday,	4 52	7 4	

Alexander Bethune,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant good fits on all occasions. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

A liberal discount made to cash customers. Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...f

Wool Carding.

HAVING thoroughly repaired his Machinery, the subscriber is now ready to execute all orders for CARDING WOOL in a very superior style, and at short notice.

JACOB STIREWALT. Mill Hill, Cabarrus Co., May 2, 1842. 60...

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite May, 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. 43...f

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, early, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply, and 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. Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...f

The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

Dr. Puckney 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

EXHIBITION CHAIR FACTORY

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of Job-printing in a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1842.

SPEECH OF MR. COLQUITT,

OF GEORGIA;

Delivered in the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, March 28, 1842, in reply to Hon. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, on the Loan Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The extraordinary course that has been pursued by gentlemen in this debate prompts me to deviate from my original purpose, of confining my remarks strictly to the subject, that I may rebuke their conduct and repeal their abuse. The gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. RAYNER,) as well as the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. LANE,) encouraged by the favor of a majority on this floor, instead of attempting to strengthen public credit, already too weak, and of offering arguments to win public confidence, already too much shaken, have adopted the successful mode, of effecting their entire overthrow. How strange that men, boasting so loudly of their patriotism, while deliberating and devising means for procuring funds to carry on the Government and prevent a violation of public faith, should select the time as affording a proper occasion to dishonor the Government—by heaping unmeasured abuse upon its public functionaries, proclaiming to the world that the President and his Cabinet are base, treacherous, and designing. I had no agency in placing the present Administration in power; but for the honor of the country, it should be known that this quarrel among the Whigs is unreasonable, and has been gotten up to screen themselves from the just indignation of a duped and injured people—for the violation of promises they never expected, and well knew, they should never be enabled to fulfil. What let me enquire, What has the Chief Magistrate done, which has drawn down upon him the wrathful fulminations of those who cheer and lauded him with so much zeal and enthusiasm in 1840? He is charged with betraying his party; he is denounced as a traitor, and condemned by the majority of this House for preventing that majority from rendering the country valuable service. Are these accusations true? Do not gentlemen know that facts, well understood by the people of this country, falsify these charges? In what measure, at the extra session of Congress, except the propositions for a Bank, did he fail or refuse to act with those who placed him in office? I know of none! He gave his sanction to the Bankrupt law, the loan bill, the distribution bill, and to every other, save the chartering of a Bank. The charge of treachery and treason, so often and so loudly made, in fact, must be based exclusively upon his refusal to sanction that bill only. If this be all, the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. RAYNER,) and his co-peers, in this wicked attempt to blast private character, and by so doing impair public confidence and honor, richly deserve the reprobation of every honest heart in the land. That the much abused John Tyler, selected by the Whig party as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, had stood, from his youth, in opposition to this measure, was just as well known as any other fact connected with his history in public life. If he had been permitted to have spoken upon this subject, when nominated at Harrisburg, he would have proclaimed it to the Convention that gave him a nomination. But if he had dared to rise for that purpose, an hundred hands would have been thrown in his face at once, while a soft whisper would have fallen on his ears from every mouth, "hush, hush, we know it—ours is the word!"

The Federalists were out of power, had been repudiated and condemned, by the repeated voice of the American people. They were willing to form any connections, make any arrangements, and use any means, that might serve to constitute them once more the administrators of the General Government.—They felt it as necessary to their success to place John Tyler upon their ticket, with a full knowledge of his publicly avowed doctrines, and knowing them to be the very reverse of those maintained by a majority of the Convention. No exactions were to be made of either candidates or voters; no political creed was to be published; "no new issues to be formed for the public eye." As a party, they were to have no faith; but, without regard to differences, moral, political, or religious, they were to unite in the struggle for office, and for power. Upon the subject of politics, there seemed to be a tacit or expressed agreement to disagree, without a rupture.

Sir, that John Tyler permitted himself, used by such men for carrying out their selfish and ambitious purposes, has subjected him to the alternative of renouncing the cherished principles of his life, or of being abandoned and insulted by those who claim the credit of his promotion. It is not my intention, however, to taunt, but rather to show that notwithstanding the vile denunciations of the President, by the majority-party, not only that they knew his opinions upon the subject of a Bank, but that they practised a foul fraud upon the freemen of this country, by claiming any creed, or none at all, as was deemed most likely to conciliate the friendship of those with whom they chanced to associate. In communities where the Bank was popular, the Whigs were avowedly Bank men, while they denounced the Bank, and were enabled to prove, beyond controversy, that General Harrison himself was opposed to such an institution, wherever they were called to address anti-bank assemblies. Will the Whigs of Virginia join the outcry of treason and treachery against John Tyler, because he refused to sanction a Bank charter? If so, they should blush with shame, for attempting to impose and practice a fraud upon the republicans of the "Old Dominion."

Virginia had been long established in a well known uncompromising opposition to a Bank, and the influence of her opinions was felt far beyond the confines of her own territory. There in 1840 the Whigs held a Convention, and proclaimed the fact (which they felt important to establish in that State) that General Harrison was opposed to a Bank, thereby desiring it understood and believed that so would be his Administration.

The present Executive, John Tyler, whose opinions upon that subject were better known—running with Harrison on the same ticket, living in the State in which the Convention was held—was thought a sufficient confirmation of the truth of this declaration. Was this publication true or false? If the Whigs of that Convention believed it to be true, ought they not to rejoice, that the action of the President verifies the assertion? Does not the

charge of treachery, made by Virginia Whigs, brand them with duplicity and fraud? If they knew this publication to be false, and intended by it to win anti-Bank votes, for what they knew would be a Bank administration, then was the publication a foul fraud upon the suffrages of an honest, confiding people. In almost every Southern State, the same thing was published and reiterated, in forms so solemn, and by men of such distinction, that to doubt its truth was incurring an incredulous responsibility. Early in the canvass for the Presidency, the Delegation from Georgia divided in their preference of candidates. The Bank and Tariff questions I thought well understood, and that the party of which we were members had given repeated evidence of their hostility to chartering a National Bank.—Nor did a member of the delegation doubt for a moment the position of the party upon that point. Believing, as I did, that although the Whig party refused to avow any financial measure, that a large majority of them were in favor of a Bank—I thought it my duty to notify the people of Georgia what were my convictions upon the subject. I charged that General Harrison was the candidate of the Bank party, and if elected would sanction a Bank. Those colleagues who differed with me in the choice of candidates well knowing what had ever been the feelings of the party of which we were members, did not doubt that if this charge was believed, it would destroy General Harrison's prospects in Georgia. They therefore published a circular denying the charge, and very triumphantly furnished the proof that their candidate was opposed to a Bank. This famous circular exonerating the Whigs from any such vile purpose, entitled them to the distinguished cognomen, "Faithful Six." This denial was kept up by them during the whole Presidential canvass—likewise by most of their presses and public speakers. During the last winter, an editor of a leading Whig Journal, which is published at the seat of Government, declared, in a minority report to the Legislature then sitting, that the Bank question had always been with them an open question. Yes sir, such was the character of Whig politics during 1840. So satisfactory was the proof upon this point, that the electoral ticket in my State was composed of both Bank and anti-Bank men. After all this, will the Whigs still insist that their chief object was to organize a Bank? This is a day of wonders: for, strange to tell, and yet no less strange than true, that "the faithful six" from Georgia, notwithstanding their circular, notwithstanding the professions of some of their leading presses, and notwithstanding the mixed character of their electoral ticket, voted at the extra session to charter a Bank; and still more strange, some of them openly declared upon this floor, that they considered the question settled in favor of a Bank, and that they felt instructed by the election to support it. Was there a secret understanding among the Whig politicians to charter a Bank, if they were placed in power? Why were they so careful to deny the policy, until they were trusted by the people, and then so quick to claim it a triumph of Bank principles, when they were put into power? Truly, they are secret, obedient and "faithful" adherents to party, but recklessly recreant to the principles of the Government, and to the consulted wishes of the people. Can the gentleman from North Carolina point to any other act of the President, that has given rise to his oft repeated charge of treachery and treason? Does he deny the fact; that in and out of Congress, during the late political struggle, that they frequently pronounced the Bank dead; and that they charge, that the Whigs intended to revive it, was a more loofoco trick? Does he not know, that they often said they were willing to give the Sub-treasury a fair trial, but that they wished honest men to administer it? These facts he cannot deny, and they are facts which condemn, in unequivocal terms, his wanton and unjust abuse of the President. But the gentlemen may have some secret oracle that he consults, whose voice he esteems the voice of the Whig party. That there is to be no mind, no will but his. That the Whig who dares to differ in opinion is a traitor, and that any disobedience to his will is treason. But so it is; some do dare to differ, and hence the gentleman is called to shed tears of unavailing regret over the mournful and sad condition of the great Whig party. What a pity that John Tyler will take the trouble to think for himself. It would save him vast labor, and a great deal of abuse, if the gentleman from North Carolina could be permitted to take the responsibility and give the directions: but the President is such a perverse, willful fellow, that the honorable gentleman is denied this opportunity of serving the country, and cries out, in the anguish of disappointment, "that it seems to him that the curse of Heaven has fallen on the Whig party." Happily, however, he found some relief from a half remembered, misapplied quotation from the Bible, which very opportunely flattered across his fevered brain, and he exclaims—"but whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth." It would be well for the gentleman, when in his party, and still better for the country, if the rod of chastisement should bring them to a timely repentance. His very quotation gives me encouragement. Since he looks to the Bible for consolation, in this his hour of distress—acknowledges the chastisement of the Lord for their many and grievous transgressions—I am encouraged to hope for the reformation of even these old offenders. But take heed; that same book, which is so full of comfort to the penitent, gives this fearful threatening—"he that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." I do not think that any one who heard, or shall read the remarks of the gentleman, or those of his friend from Indiana, (Mr. Lane,) will dare doubt their invincible courage.—They both volunteered themselves for martyrdom in defence of the glorious principles that brought the Whigs into power. They desire once more to unfurl their banners, and boldly march into the thickest of the battle field; and if they fall, to fall there, and be borne off on their shields.—What rashness!—"unfurl their banners!"—The banners unfurled by the Whigs in 1840! to inscribe on them their glorious principles in glowing capitals!! Ah, sir! we remember those banners—they had neither "stripes nor stars." We remember, too, the glowing inscriptions, which the gentleman call glorious principles, that they bore. Truly it will require a man of genuine pluck, to

unfurl those banners, and march under them in the year A. D. 1842.

Those inscriptions of which they speak, called by the high sounding name of "glorious principles," were written in capitals so glaring, "that he who ran might read." They were short, if not sweet; "HARRISON AND HARD CIDER"—all told. How intelligent, how forcible, and irresistible the thrilling principles written and displayed on these banners, to the mind of rational, thinking man. "Tip and Tye," they roused the cry. I am disposed to bestow on this Tippecanoe logic which succeeded so well, Rochester's compliment to reason and cry out—

Hail banner! thou ignis fatuus of the mind, Which leaves the light of nature—sense, behind,

I would beg these vaunting champions not to unfurl again these invincible banners, nor spread again such bewitching principles to the world. But if, after my earnest dissuasions they will rush again into the field of danger and of glory; as they anticipate, they should fall, they shall be borne off shrouded in their honors, upon a well tanned coon skin shield.

I would now ask the gentleman from North Carolina in all seriousness, what were the principles of the Whig party in 1840? When were they published? In what Gazette? Where can a record of them be found? You call them "glorious principles" will you tell us now what they are? I know that you promised "relief and reform;" but these are not principles: they can be no more at any time than the results of good principles. Still I press the enquiry, what were the principles by which you proposed to produce these happy results? You were lavish in your promises if successful, but refused to tell how, or in what manner these promises were to be fulfilled. You promised "relief and reform" but no entreaty could induce you to tell the measures by which the good has to be accomplished. You had the audacity to assert, in the face of a nation of freemen, that the people must risk you with something akin to "generous confidence." You relied upon the times—upon the indebtedness of the country—upon the distress of the people—promised relief; and then left every man to form his own plan, in conformity with his own peculiar notions of propriety and prospect of success. In reviewing the means employed to bring you into power, a thinking man would conclude that Whig doctrines were based upon the belief, "that political virtue is the mere coquetry of political prostitution—that every patriot has his price—that Government can be carried on only by means of corruption—and that the country is given up as a prey to statesmen." The present calamities of the dominant party, over which the gentleman from North Carolina makes his moan, have arisen from the promises they made, and from the fact that they held no principle in common, agreeing in but one thing, their hatred to Van Buren. On him they united and directed the force of their batteries.—With gross ignorance or gross dishonesty, they charged the President as the cause of all the distress of the country. To turn the Democrats out of office, and put the Whigs in, was to be the certain cure of all the evils suffered by the nation. The battle was fought, the Whigs triumphed; and amid the shouts of victory, the hollow truce formed by men whose political tenets were at war, was suddenly dissolved. Does not the gentleman recognize the picture? Can he not perceive the true cause of the shame, discord, and ruin that he laments? No line of policy could satisfy all portions of such a party. There were not offices enough to find places for a tenth part of the presidents and orators of Tippecanoe clubs, travelling agents, "Buck-eye blacksmiths," and "Rosin-the-bow" songsters, who thought they had high claims to consideration and favor. Amid the cries of office seekers, claiming their rewards, the people who had taken your promises as you asked them to do, something akin to "generous confidence" were looking out for promised relief. You made the public mind drunk with calumny, with songs, and with declamation—you raised expectations that no party on earth could satisfy—you taught the people, upon your success, to look for a political millennium. Inflamed with hatred and cupidity, despairing of success by the honest and ordinary mode of political warfare, regardless of consequences, you put a whirlwind in motion and must be ruined by its fury.

Here, sir, are some of the causes of your discomfiture and dismay. Among yourselves you have no just cause of quarrel: the country already understands the fraud that has been practised, and tears will not save you from a just retribution. Thousands of honest, plain dealing men, were wrought up to a feverish illusion, and like Ichabod Crain's horse, Gun powder, dreamed of towering corn cribs, pumpkins, and sweet-scented hay, but doomed to wake up in a dirty stall, with a dry trough and an empty rack. Shall I pursue the gentleman farther; and, through him, afford instruction to his party? He charges the President with thwarting all their projects to relieve the people, with delaying public business, and of hanging like a mill-stone around their necks.

'Tis said by Jauius, that "we owe it to the bounty of Providence that the completest depravity of the heart is strangely united with a confusion of the mind, that counteracts its most favorite principles, and makes the same man treacherous without art, and a hypocrite without deceiving." In these several charges made against John Tyler, this strange confusion of mind is apparent, and in the same hypocritical designs, without the ability to deceive. The President can pass no law, and yet he is charged with delaying the business of legislation. The majority of this House, the Whig party, alone are responsible for all the delay and confusions of its public business. They have a majority on every committee in both branches of Congress—the Democrats can neither originate nor bring forward any measure. If, by mere courtesy, a member is permitted to introduce even a private bill, it never reaches the order of deliberation. The whole business of this House is reported through its committees, or introduced alone by the consent of the majority. And before they are permitted to shuffle off the responsibility of bad legislation, they must show the bills they have passed, that have been vetoed by the President, or destroyed by the Democrats. The Whigs are very anxious they say, to afford re-

lief to the people; they speak with truth, and very eloquently of public distress; this they would remove, they say, according to their promises, but alas! alas! the President hangs like a mill-stone round their necks, and they are prevented from performing their "labor of love." What measures have they proposed that have been defeated? Was it the Bankrupt law, which has given birth to an army of silk-stocking paupers, increasing the distress of the poverty-stricken mechanic? If so, they should not complain, for the President gave it his sanction. Was it the Loan bill of the extra session, by which the way was opened to constitute a funded debt for the Government? If so, they should not murmur, for the President gave his approval. Was it the bill giving away the proceeds of the public land, by which public credit has been impaired, and public faith violated? If so, they should not grumble, for it had the President's recommendation. What mighty plan of relief has been thwarted? Surely they do not dare to assert that a Bank was all they meant, when they were holding out to the people dreary prospects of wealth, happiness and ease! If so, thousands of others besides "the faithful six" from Georgia, believed, without having evidence of things unseen, or more than the shadow of "things hoped for."

This Bank question, to say all for it that they claimed, was but "an open question," and never once entered into the calculation, held out to the public as a measure of relief. Yet this is the only Whig measure that has not been sanctioned by the President; while with unblushing impudence they now seek to throw the just odium of an outraged and insulted people upon John Tyler, and with hypocritical cant excuse themselves, by saying they had a "mill-stone round their necks." No, sir; these political gamblers shuffled and stocked the cards, but were not careful to hold with certainty any thing except the knave, and in playing their hand are trying to renege, rather than have him caught. I had thought that the doctrines, spread out in the Whig manifesto, were condemned and abandoned; but the gentleman from North Carolina and the gentleman from Indiana made them their boast, and called loudly upon any Whig who dissented from any thing that instrument contained, to rise up and show his head, that proper wrath might be visited upon his pate. They paused for a reply. As none dared deny, I am to conclude that they subscribe to its truth. The madness of party zeal was never more manifest than in this attempt to break down the state-guards of public liberty. They cease to quarrel about the conduct or measures of men, and rather than fail to charter a Bank, make war upon the Constitution itself. The Constitution, formed by the statesmen of '76, the boasted palladium of American liberty—that used to be held up for the envy of the world—the proud pattern for politicians—the theme of the eloquent—the meditation of the philosopher, and the consolation of every lover of equal rights; this Constitution is now to be trampled upon and destroyed. The insidious effort to blot from that instrument one of the independent departments of the Government under the pretence of destroying the "one man power," and affecting to place that voice in opposition to the voice of the nation, is an insult offered to its understanding. What gave rise to this odious proposition? The President's veto of the bill for chartering a Bank. But for this no wish would ever be indulged. How came this bill to pass Congress? Will gentlemen remember that a change of one vote in the Senate would have defeated its passage? Will they remember, that two of those Senators gave their wishes of a majority of the people of the States they represented? Do they not know, that even before the vote was taken upon the passage of the bill, that a Senator from South Carolina, whose vote alone could have sealed its destiny, was well apprised that a very large majority of his constituents were hostile to its charter? Do they not know that a Senator from Georgia since the passage of the bill, has received an unequivocal declaration from his State Legislature, that they disapproved the measure?

Here then were two Senators differing in opinion with the people of their respective States upon this subject, either of whom could have defeated its passage. And yet the manifesto of the Federal Whigs attempt to ridicule "one man power," while the "one man knowingly misrepresented the people of his State." Shame upon such a device, to cry out "the voice of one man against the nation," while by "the voice of one man," they sought to fasten a Bank upon the country against its oft-repeated denunciations. Does the gentleman from North Carolina imagine that the people are so ignorant that they cannot see through this flimsy pretext for destroying Constitution? For the sake of brotherly love, I would gladly give him better information, (since he claims once to have been a State-Rights man,) although his conduct proves him to be a miserable backslider. As the gentleman advanced in his speech his wrath kindled, until he so burned with rage, for fear a war might make capital for John Tyler, he would not be driven into a war at all. True, he was very indignant the other day with his brother Giddings, for prematurely agitating the Creole case, and for taking sides with Great Britain. For this he voted for his censures; but now before there has been any negotiation while the question is now pending, he brings again the Creole case into discussion; and though from a slave State, takes Giddings' side of the same question and boasts that he differs with Mr. Webster.

(Mr. Rayner asked permission to state that he was misunderstood by the gentleman; that he censured Mr. Giddings because he justified mutiny and murder; and that for fear of being misrepresented he had last night himself corrected the notes of the reporter.) I was apprised that the gentleman had made some modifications in the report, since they are not published so offensively as they were delivered in the House nor do I regret it. But as he is now reported, I seek in vain to his justification. The whole force of his remarks were directed against John Tyler, the Creole case, and his British arguments in its favor, were not only additional evidence of his determination not to be forced into a war with any power, while John Tyler remains President. The gentleman boasts of his confiding constituents; and when he meets them, he may tell them from me, if they approve his doctrines and sanction his conduct that I stand with an addition to