

vested in, and... that magis... agents, and... the powers of... the people when... their happiness... stronger or more... sovereign peo... Well, sir, what... as soon as... of the Union... Province effec... because there... und them to r... meeting out t... such wrong as... proper to mete... prescribe to... much liberty... upon to sustain... John Tyler is... England would... by force of... an appeal to a... ish authority?... to call in the... authority, the... exist. Such... Canada; but, in... Union, the sup... The Presid... and, that it... if it becomes... to this usur... in exist... in martial... order to sustain... object of the... let him try... a man. He... but an officer... President rests... it possesses a... Let the... y into Rhode... people at the... done a deed... of which... gh he threat... do to it, I... ace, that the... him to do it... holding up a... st flash of i... an angry peo... notice of the... of a storm... principle, sus... lie man who... liberty in... discomfort... I have... and glo... can assure... great body of... mpings of a... ay that they... was one man... hether inva... the sense... hole system... at has been... notism—no... body of... ed upon the... President... have stood... would have... been protec... He had... for a long... transcend... ense of de... om the ne... main him... just in the... another... ns, as fol... people of... a constitu... and it... divided its... e Federal... the peop... ing; but... Federal... ate, such... en so es... de Island... ring the... will be... gton with... adopted... ad, at ev... e, (to be... take the... Charter... mental... authori... to other... move... week to... where... charged... ed; but... n, espe... in... is, that... tended... and into... the ut... blood... become... not... satisfied... a mea... party... threat... tion—... to have... Charter... ention... ple de... cour... of the... onec... ish all... the new... State... he de... ; but... sion... and in... d true... without... se, left

the State. Finding themselves deserted by their leader, the Suffrage troops dispersed, with the exception of about fifty resolute men, who entrenched themselves, and remained in possession of their arms. By the entreaties of their friends, they, also, then quietly retired to their homes.

We do not believe any formal compromise was made. Promises were, no doubt, liberally used by individuals, and Governor DeWitt doubtless believed they would be kept. But we see no other evidence of any treaty, compromise, or understanding, between the leaders of the two parties, except what is to be gathered from the Federal prints, saying that the demand of the suffrage party would be conceded.

If, however, it shall turn out that the expectation of obtaining free and equal suffrage—the essence of a Republican Government—is defeated, we must look upon this result as brought about by the unconstitutional, if not wicked, interference of the General Government. The suffrage party had proceeded peacefully to form a constitution, peacefully to adopt it by a large majority of the people, and were peacefully proceeding to put it in operation. Suddenly the landholders start up, denounce them as usurpers, threaten them with the fate of traitors if they do not desist, and call on the President to sustain them with the army of the United States. That, functionary replies, that no case exists which will justify his ordering the army to slay the people; but nevertheless, he proceeds to decide what will be a case when it is made out, and promises his assistance when it should occur. Thus he gratuitously decided a point before it was presented for his consideration; threw the weight of the General Government into the scale of the minority; and to give it the more effect, put some hundreds of soldiers in motion towards Rhode Island, a part of whom entered the State and were supplied with ball cartridges in sight of the people. On being informed that the officers of the new Government were peacefully installed into office, he still avowed his purpose to sustain, by the military power of the Union, as the Government of the State, the Government abolished by the people; and even denounced as "insurgents" the men who had thus peacefully effected a change in the form of their Government.

Thus, by threatening the people of a State with military coercion, has the Administration of the General Government subverted and repudiated the very first, the most precious principle embraced in the Declaration of Independence—a right inalienable, and if not eternal, as lasting as the race of man.—we mean the right of the people (always meaning the majority of the people) to change their form of Government in any way, and at any time they may think proper, with or without the authority or consent of the men in power, whose the majority have not previously agreed upon a mode of effecting the change. We sympathize with the patriots of Rhode Island, and advise them to be of good cheer. Not a hair of their heads will their adversaries dare to hurt. They will get all they have demanded; and as to the principle, it still exists, if necessary, will be reasserted under better auspices. Borne down to-day, it will prevail to-morrow.

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again; The eternal days of God are hers."

We hope the American people will be once more warned of the danger of a standing army by this occurrence. The freemen of each State may, in turn, be awed into a relinquishment of their rights by threats of military coercion from a weak or wicked administration; or, if they dare assert them in defiance of usurpation and threats, be shot down in their own fields and at their own firesides.

Let there be no further increase of the army or navy. We see now to what uses they may be applied. It was rumored, a few days ago, that the steamer Missouri was destined for Rhode Island, to aid the United States land forces. When asked to increase the army or navy, except in time of war, or in the most imminent danger of war, every true patriot should REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND. And when any of those who have aided in, or approved of, this outrage upon the inalienable rights of the people, shall ask for the renewal or the bestowment of political power, let the language of indignant freemen be—REMEMBER RHODE ISLAND!—Washington Globe.

SECRETS OF THE PRISON HOUSE.

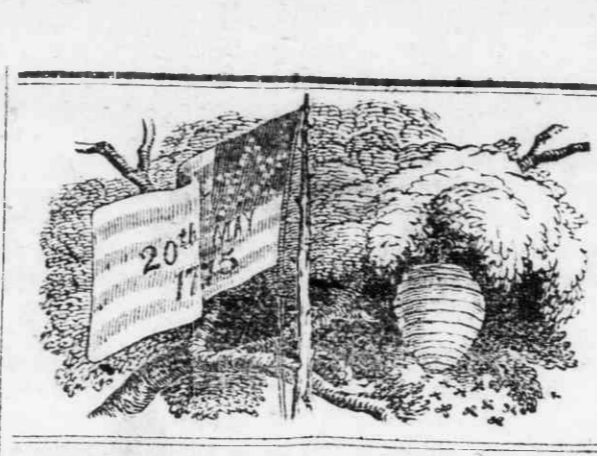
If our friends desire to avail themselves of some choice delineations of the character of the Bank Whig reformers now in control of Congress, we advise them to read the subjoined extracts from a recent speech of Mr. Proffit, in that body. Mr. Proffit was one of the most zealous and violent orators in 1840. What specimens of corrupt bargaining, intrigues, caucus tyranny, and depravity in general, he has revealed! The passage referring to John Bell's official report of alleged frauds in the Indian Department, is entitled to particular notice. It shows how recklessly unprincipled politicians sometimes propagate calumny, for mere party effect. The people will all find out who the real rascals are in a very short time. Just pay attention to Mr. Proffit's language.

"But I have been led, sir, from the course of remarks I had intended to make by these interruptions and interrogations. I will proceed to show that to the legislation of the extra session, which we have so loudly lauded, is to be attributed very many of our present difficulties.—Most of the measures passed at that session were effected by bargain and caucus dictation. The Bank bills, out of which nearly all the difficulties in the whig ranks have arisen, never did meet the approbation of a title of its members.

Most ardently do I wish, sir, that the people of the country—the honest people of all parties, could have witnessed the drama then enacted in this Capitol; the open party drill; the secret whispered watchword; the maneuverings of the day; the stealthy councils of the night; the noisy profession of fairness on the floor; grinning and snarling in the lobby; the plotting for power; the planning for place; the imperiousness of the leader; the subservience of the led. And oh, sir, could the honest and unsuspecting people cast one glance behind the curtain which conceals the controlling spirits of this scene, not even the tawdry tinsel of assumed patriotism in which they stand enrobed, nor the gaudy gauzes of affected purity which bedeck their deformity, could for one moment save them from the withering, blighting, blasting gaze of that indignant and betrayed constituency.

You wished to pass the distribution bill, and in order to do so, you found it necessary to enter into bargains and secret understandings with the advocates of the bankrupt bill. And even then you could not secure its passage through the other branch of Congress, without adding your evasive and deceptive compromise clause, that if the duties on imports exceeded twenty per cent. the distribution should cease to operate.

For political purposes, and seemingly under the pretence of amending or repealing the bankrupt bill, you provided that it should not go into effect until the first day of February, and what was the consequence? No sooner had Congress met, than many members who had voted for that bill under a secret promise that it should be amended or modified



### JEFFERSONIAN: CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nominations:  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
**Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.**  
STATE LEGISLATURE.  
For the Senate—**JOHN WALKER.**  
Commons—**JOHN KIRK,**  
**DR. JOS. W. ROSS,**  
**CALEB ERWIN.**  
For Sheriff—**THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.**  
Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

PARAPHRASED FROM THE REGISTER.  
The candidates now before the people for Governor are, **LOUIS D. HENRY**, a Democratic Republican, and **JOHN M. MOREHEAD**, a Federal Whig. A Democratic Republican means one who goes for equal rights, the liberty of the People, and the Rights and Union of the States. A Federal Whig means one who is on the out side, for the people and on the inside, for himself. Or, who is for the People before the election, and for himself afterwards. Which will the People choose?

We hate apologies, above all things;—but we are compelled to apologize for the appearance of our paper this week. Our health is such as utterly to forbid our discharging the duties of an Editor; and we may have to take leave of our readers for a few weeks, in order to regain strength enough to endure the heat of the summer campaign. If so, we shall leave a substitute of more ability than the principal.

The regular monthly meeting of the "Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County," will take place on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. We are requested to invite all who feel an interest in the cause to attend.

We published in our last paper a letter copied from the Raleigh Standard, dated at Asheville in Buncombe county, and purporting to give an account of a public discussion near that village by certain persons therein named. It turns out that the letter was a hoax—that the persons named as speakers, are negroes belonging to gentlemen at Asheville. We wonder the very intelligent Editor of the Standard would suffer himself thus to be imposed upon by an anonymous scribbler. We supposed, of course, the piece was published on good authority, or it would not have been copied into our columns.

We have devoted considerable space this week to particulars of the difficulties in Rhode Island, and the reader is referred to our extracts in another column. Though the contest was considered adjusted, by the fair promises of an amicable compromise on the part of the aristocracy, or King Charles's party, upon which the suffrage party agreed to lay down their arms and disperse, yet since it seems these promises were only made to deceive, the suffragers will doubtless rally again.—Large meetings have been held in New York, Boston, Portland, and other cities, proffering men and means to defend the constitutional party against the interference of the U. S. Troops, sent by Tyler to put down the freemen of Rhode Island in their struggle for liberty.

We regret that the proceedings of the Salisbury Convention did not come to hand in time for publication this week. The Carolinian of Friday containing them, was not received by us until yesterday morning, when our columns were filled for the week. The proceedings, with the letters from invited guests, will be given in our next.

Ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri, was recently shot by an assassin, while sitting in his house after night. Several shot took effect in the neck and back part of the head, and death was thought to be inevitable at our latest dates.

The Fayetteville Observer publishes a list of one hundred and forty-three persons in this State who have been cleared of their debts under the Bankrupt Law.

According to late Washington papers, there will be no fight between Wise and Stantley—the difficulty having been amicably adjusted by mutual friends.

The Whigs of Mobile had an "enthusiastic meeting" in which they nominated Henry Clay a candidate for the Presidency, and formed a "Clay Club." They furthermore resolve that they unfurl the "Clay Banner," and their motto shall be "Justice to Harry of the West." This will be a very equivocal sort of motto. We would recommend that they place on the flag as emblematic, a pack of Cards, and that the Club enact as the leading article of their Constitution, that the chief business at its meetings be to play Poker.

The following comparative view of the prices of some of the necessaries of life in England, and the Western United States is made up from the prices current of Liverpool and Cincinnati, on the first of April.

|                      | Liverpool, Cincinnati. |        |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Flour, per lb.       | \$8 40                 | \$1 25 |
| Wheat, per 60 lbs.   | 1 85                   | 75     |
| Indian corn, do      | 72                     | 25     |
| Oats per 45 lbs.     | 18                     | 60     |
| Pork, mess, per bbl. | 24 50                  | 8 00   |
| Beef, mess, do       | 10 80                  | 3 05   |
| Bacon, per 112 lbs.  | 12 00                  | 4 45   |
| Hams, do             | 12 36                  | 5 04   |
| Lard, do             | 12 36                  | 5 04   |

If John Bull would only allow us a little "free trade," how we would feed him!—N. Y. Express.

Comparison of Speed—A French scientific journal states that the ordinary rate is, per second—  
Of a man walking, - - - - - 4 feet,  
Of a good horse in harness, - - - - - 12 "  
Of a reindeer in a sledge, on ice, - - - - - 26 "  
Of an English race horse, - - - - - 43 "  
Of a hare, - - - - - 68 "  
Of a good sailing ship, - - - - - 81 "  
Of the wind, - - - - - 1030 "  
Of sound, - - - - - 1030 "  
Of a 24 pound cannon ball, - - - - - 1300 "  
In this statement a woman's tongue and a streak of lightning appear to be entirely overlooked.—Boston Bee.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.  
Without previous notice, a respectable portion of the Democratic party, assembled in the Court House in Statesville on the 17th of May. Wm. F. COWAN, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Thompson requested to act as Secretary. The following resolutions were submitted by John F. A. Mellon, Esq., on motion, were unanimously adopted, viz:  
Resolved, That we do most cordially approve of the nomination of Lewis D. Henry for next Governor of the State, because he is of the Jeffersonian school, and an unyielding advocate of the rights of the States and of the people.  
Resolved, That we do most uncompromisingly oppose the present incumbent, John M. Morehead, because he is of the old Federal John Adams school, and further, because he preaches, demagogue like, one doctrine, and practices another.  
Resolved, That we will use all laudable and honorable means to elevate Louis D. Henry to the gubernatorial chair of the State.  
Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Delegates to attend the Convention in Salisbury, on the 20th of May, viz: Capt. Montgomery, Wm. McRay, Esq., Wm. Bass, Robert Hobbins, Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., Daniel Hollislaw, Jacob Parker, John Curry, Otto Gillespie, David Walver, Hosea Redman, John T. Redman, Alfred Guy, Ethelred Edwards, Osborne Day, Wm. Day, John B. Green, David Setser, Benj. Cowan, John M. Walker, Henry Lents, Peter F. Freece, Charles Jones, Wm. Morton, Jas. McCurdy, Isaac McCurdy, Wm. C. Liney, Henry M. Smith, Reuben Morrison, Wm. Mears, John Alexander, David Alexander, Christopher Kerr, James Clark, Wm. McEwen, Christopher Barringer, Daniel Barringer, John S. Lacker, Joseph Byers, Thomas Byers, Jas. Byers, Smith Byers, John Bell, Moses Bartley, Bennett Robeson, James Coleman, Capt. McCauley, Neel McCauley, Wm. W. Wier, Thomas Smith, John F. A. Mellon, Wm. L. Davidson, Jas. I. Turner, Esq., Doctor Norton, Alexander Norton, Jos. W. Murdock, Jas. Thompson, George Thompson, Jas. G. Fleming, Ross McClelland, George T. McClelland, John Crawford, Wm. Moura, Ross Stevenson, James Stevenson, Wm. R. McClelland, and Eliza Perkins.  
Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Carolinian, North Carolina Standard and Mecklenburg Jeffersonian be requested to give the above proceedings one insertion.

On motion,  
The meeting then adjourned.  
W. M. F. COWAN, CHM.  
JAMES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTICES.  
Retrenchment—Economy.—The progress of these operations under the present Administration of our Government, is well shown in the discussions which have occurred upon the bill for making appropriation for the naval service of 1842. FACTS.  
It was stated by Mr. Merivether, in debate, that the appropriation of 1841, for pay of commissioned, warrant, and petty officers and seamen for 1841, was \$2,333,000, whereas the amount required for 1842 is \$3,195,432 23; being an increase of \$860,432 23 in this single item. CAUSE.  
Mr. Everett made the following statement, viz: "According to the statement of the Secretary, of the appointments made from the 4th of March 1841, to the 8th of April last, the whole number of midshipmen appointed had been 158, of which 31 were from Virginia, 20 from the District of Columbia, and 10 from Maryland; and of 85 other appointments, 18 had been from Virginia, 9 from the District of Columbia, and 4 from Maryland—giving to Virginia 49, to the District of Columbia 29, and to Maryland 23; making 101 out of 253 appointments."

Mr. Morgan made the following statement, viz: "It appeared from document 173, that, according to the last census, the number of midshipmen to which Virginia was entitled was 114, while 15 were appointed from that State.  
"New York was entitled to 21, and only 17 were appointed. There were 32 appointments of midshipmen, at large. Of this number, 15 were from Virginia, 8 from Maryland, and 4 from the District of Columbia; making 27 out of 32, from Virginia and Maryland, including the District.  
"Of 9 assistant surgeons, 4 were from Virginia, 2 from Maryland, and only 1 from the free States. Of 11 pursers, 3 were from Virginia and 5 from the free States. Of 12 chaplains, 2 were from Virginia, and 8 from the free States. Of 168 midshipmen, 35 were from Virginia, 16 from Maryland, and 15 from New York; 54 were from the free States.  
Mr. Fillmore said: "It will appear from a careful investigation of this document, (President's message and documents,) that we had fifteen more vessels in commission this year than last. The manner in which these vessels were distributed, would appear from a communication from the Navy Department, contained in the report of the committee of Ways and Means accompanying this bill, which showed the changes of the force employed on foreign stations from 1841 to 1842, with the increased cost thereof, from which Mr. F. read a statement of the increase in the number of vessels, and the increased cost thereof, amounting to \$413,815.

"One cause of the increase of the pay of officers arose from the number of promotions that had been made within a short time. It appeared to him that the appointments had been more numerous within the past year than during any previous year for some years. He believed that there was no limitation on the appointing power with reference to the number of officers, or the grade given them, so far as fixed by law. Of course, there was very little responsibility on this department. It was pretty much at large. The Committee had felt bound to report an appropriation for the pay of those officers and seamen actually in the service."  
Again: "The committee had found that every year appropriations had been made under the heads of increase of armaments, ordnance, equipment, and wear and tear of vessels; which appropriations for several years past had averaged \$1,385,000, and the estimate for this year was \$3,165,000."  
Again: "The committee had recommended a reduction from the estimates of \$1,356,100. They had been most diligently employed, and had carefully revised this bill for the purpose of reducing the appropriations to the lowest possible point of safety to the public service. The amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill was \$6,556,000, and the amount heretofore for several years appropriated had been about five and a half millions. When they considered the increased number of officers, and grades, and vessels, they would see that every item had been reduced as much as possible."  
And again: "The gentlemen would perceive, on

examination of the detailed estimate he had referred to, that the amount now asked was sufficient only to pay the officers in command, and midshipmen, who would be arranged as passed midshipmen during the year, and the seamen actually employed."  
This is the account the Whigs themselves give of their "retrenchment" in this branch of the public service since the 4th of March, 1841. They have INCREASED the number of officers and seamen, so that over \$800,000 a year, beyond the amount expended under Mr. Van Buren's administration, is required to pay them; while, for the naval service generally, about \$8,000,000 is asked for; being \$2,700,000 more than was expended under Mr. Van Buren, and over \$6,500,000 is proposed to be included!

Nor does this include \$250,000 appropriated to build an iron war-steamer or the payment of 1,000 men proposed to be added to the marine corps, or the expense of a proposed reorganization of the navy, and sundry other items!

The Louisville Sun says:—The crops in Kentucky of Tobacco, Hemp, Corn and Grain, were never more promising. The corn has been in some places destroyed by the army worm, but the second plant has already sprung from the hills. All we want now is a good season, timely rains, and the kind smile of Heaven, to bring us a plentiful harvest and Relief from all pecuniary embarrassments.—Lynchburg Republican.

Barbecue to Mr. Clay.—A barbecue has been tendered to Mr. Clay by the citizens of Lexington, Ky. He has accepted the invitation and it is to take place on the 9th day of June. Extensive arrangements are in progress for the occasion.—Id.

A relative of young Semmes has paid into the court at Charlottesville \$25,000, the amount of bail forfeited by his non-appearance to answer the charge of having murdered Professor Davis.—Id.

Died,  
In this County, on the 25th instant, of dropsy, William Berryhill, Esq., aged about 73 years. Mr. B. was well known in our County, and universally esteemed as an honest man.  
In this County, on the 21st instant, Mr. John M. Wilson, aged about 27 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their bereavement.  
In Cabarrus County, on the 27th instant, Mr. John Alder, aged about 35 years.  
In Cumberland County, Va., on the 18th of February last, the Rev. John Kirkpatrick. Mr. Kirkpatrick was a native of this county and was at this time a brother and other relations residing here.

The final Examination of the Senior Class in Davidson College, will be held on Friday the first day of July next, May 31, 1842.

VALUABLE LAND  
AT PRIVATE SALE.  
THE Subscriber wishing to sell a part of his lands, now offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land, with good improvements,  
CONTAINING 425 ACRES,  
of which there is 150 acres in cultivation, of which there is 50 acres in Cotton, and the balance timbered land. Also, is on the lands a new GRIST MILL and COTTON-GIN propelled by water power. The above land is situated in Mecklenburg County, on Malard Creek, 7 miles Northeast of Charlotte, and inferior to none in this section of the country, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. As to the location of the above land, health, and fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the country. As I am determined to sell, I would respectfully invite those who wish to make a purchase of such as is above described, to call and view the land and judge for themselves. Terms of payment made easy.  
M. S. ALEXANDER.

TRAVELLERS,  
TAKE NOTICE.  
TIMOTHY R. HUGHES  
HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.  
His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.  
His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.  
His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.  
N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.  
Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64...6m

FOR RENT.  
THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Dr. P. C. Caldwell, now in possession of Col. J. H. WHEELER. For terms apply to the EDITOR, or ADAM ALEXANDER. 64...4w

Last Notice.  
THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of MEDICINES & Co., now informs all those indebted to him, either by note or Book account, that the same must be closed at or before the July Court;—longer indulgence cannot be given. Those indebted by Book account will be expected at least, to close their accounts by note. And as this is positively the last notice, all accounts not settled by that time, will be placed in other hands for collection.  
C. J. FOX.  
May 17, 1842. 63...1f

\$10 Reward.  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 5th inst., a negro boy, named GARLAND, about 21 or 22 years of age, and weighing about 160 pounds. He was purchased a short time since of A. GRAHAM, Charlotte, N. C., and probably aims to get back into that neighborhood. The above Reward will be given for his arrest and imprisonment, so that I get him.  
JOHN W. LEAK.  
Charlotte, S. C., May 9, 1842. 62...4w