



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, {

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 14, 1842.

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### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, a 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 sent until 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 June, 1842.

DAYS.	MOON'S PHASES.
14 Thursday.	45 7 12 D. H. M.
15 Wednesday.	47 7 13
16 Thursday.	47 7 13 Last Quarter, 1 1 33 M.
17 Friday.	47 7 13 New Moon, 8 4 54 M.
18 Saturday.	47 7 12 First Quarter, 15 11 31 M.
19 Sunday.	47 7 13 Full Moon, 22 4 23 M.
20 Monday.	47 7 13

## Alexander Bethune,

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 customers will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leovy Springs' brick building.

A liberal discount made to cash customers. Charlotte, A. R. 12, 1842. 57...r

## MEDICINES, & C.,

LOW FOR CASH. THE subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS, kept by Dr. C. F. FOX, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of SPIRITS AND WINES, for medical purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES, together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for CASH. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop. B. OATES. Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...t

## State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

DELITHA C SPECK } Petition for Divorce.  
VS.  
WILLIAM H SPECK }

IN this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, William H. Speck, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte.

Witness, Jennings B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in February, 1842. Issued the 26th of April 1842. J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c. Printer's fee \$10.

## 'Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...f

## Dr. Finckley C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Dr. Johnson's brick work, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, N. C., May 8, 1842. 43...f

## State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842.

MARY N. TETER } Petition for Divorce.  
VS.  
ELAM J. TETER }

IN this case appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Elam J. Teter, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and "Charlotte Journal," commanding the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for our said County at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the petition heard ex parte.

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## VALUABLE LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to sell a portion 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 Mallard 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 described lands, as respects the abundance of good water, 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. 64...t

## Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of MEDICINES & C., no longer claims any debts incurred 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. 63...t

## Coach Making.

THE Subscribers having entered into 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.

## THE CONCORD Manufacturing Company

IS now in full operation, and the Company are prepared to supply all orders with Cotton Yarn, Domestic Shirtings, and Drillings of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms as can be had in any Southern Market. N. B. Also a large quantity of Nails, at the low rate of seven cents per lb for cash. ROBT. ALLISON, Clerk. For Concord Manufacturing Co. Concord, N. C., April 5th, 1842. 57...3m

## 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. 43...f Jan. 4, 1842.

## Daniel Dennis.

THIS celebrated Jack will stand every other week at the stables of the subscribers, (commencing at Lewis Dinkins,) and will be let to mares at the following rates, viz: Three Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service; Five Dollars the Season, and Seven Dollars to insure a mare to be with colt. Trading the mare in every instance, forfeits the insurance. He is young and thought to be equal if not superior to any Jack that has ever stood in this country. Season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of July. JOHN M. POTTS, LEWIS DINKINS. 50...TF. March 5, 1842.

## 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

## Salisbury Convention.

LETTERS received by the Committee of Invitation for the Democratic State Convention, held at Salisbury the 20th of May, 1842.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th ult., inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury the 20th inst., was received a few days ago. I am under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure it would afford me, to be present on so interesting an occasion. But although I cannot be present at the Convention, I concur cordially in the motives in which it originated, and the objects, which, I suppose it was designed to accomplish.

In the political contest heretofore waged, our adversaries enjoyed an advantage, which they can enjoy no longer. They were enabled to fight in ambush, as it were. While they assailed the administration they were striving to overthrow, with unparalleled rancor, and bitterness, marked by a recurrence to means, as injurious to morals, as degrading to the national character, they were enabled to keep their own measures, and principles out of view. Such is no longer the case. During, and since the Extra Session of Congress, their principles, and policy, have been sufficiently developed, to enable the country to judge of their character, and tendency. They have redeemed their pledges of reform, made before the election which brought them into power, by turning out the Democrats, and filling their offices with their own partisans—in some instances, of the most abandoned and profligate character. They resumed their pledges of retrenchment, by voting to discontinue a few pages, and clerks, belonging to the House of Representatives, and afterwards agreeing to retain them. And their pledges of economy, have been signally fulfilled, by enlarging the public expenditures, from about twenty-two and a fourth millions, exclusive of payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, to about twenty-six and a fourth millions; and including payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., to upwards of thirty-two millions. As a further illustration, as well of their love of economy, as of their repugnance to a National Debt, they have voted away the proceeds of the public lands, and authorized a public debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, to the five and a half millions of treasury notes, outstanding, when they took charge of the Government. And as the natural fruit, and no doubt, a grand design of the measures I have mentioned, they increased the duties on imports, at the last Session of Congress, to twenty per cent. on all articles, free of duty, or paying less duty than twenty per cent; except tea, coffee, specie, bullion, and a list of articles, chiefly for the use of the manufacturers; and during the present Session, they will give us, in all probability, by way of their promised relief to the people, one of the most oppressive tariffs we have ever had. And had it not been for the consistency, and firmness of the President, they would have fastened upon the country, notwithstanding their anti bank avowals, when struggling for power, a National Bank, as a sort of *Primum Mobile*, or main-spring, of the paper system; rendering its expansive and contractive effects, more extensive, and more disastrous.

Such are some of the measures, and such, the policy of the party now in power. A policy, well adapted to advance the interest of the manufacturers, and capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and brokers; but highly injurious to the other classes, and greatly unequal in reference to the different sections of the Union. A Protective Tariff, not only makes one portion of the Union tributary to another, but actually taxes all other classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers: While the paper system, in the loose, and unrestrained condition, in which it has existed, with a National Bank to wield it, by the opportunities it affords for profitable investments, and the harvests for speculation, stockjobbing, and brokerage, occasioned by its expansion and contraction, is well suited to promote the interests of the capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers, and brokers; but is most pernicious in its effects, upon the laboring and producing classes.

But although the system of our adversaries is calculated to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, it renders those few, by the means of influencing others, which the system itself affords, a formidable corps. The manufacturers draw to its support, thousands, and tens of thousands, in the numerous operatives, that crowd their extensive establishments; while the stockholders, directors, and bank officers, numerous in themselves, and generally in the ranks of our opponents, enlist in its behalf, hundreds of thousands, who are dependent upon Bank facilities. The very nature of their avocations too, gives them great advantages, in propagating the plausible, and spacious arguments, by which their system is maintained. They throng the cities, towns, and villages—frequent the public hotels, and taverns—crowd the steamboats, and railroad cars, seldom foregoing an opportunity to operate upon public opinion and by their patronage of the press, secure to their cause more than a just share of the newspapers of the country.

That such a system, thus supported, should find advocates in many—very many, whose interest is opposed to it, is not to be wondered at. But as in Great Britain, a similar system, having contributed to make missionaries, of the privileged and favoured few, but squalid, and wretched paupers, of millions of the people, by the progress of free, and liberal principles, is about to be greatly relaxed in its restrictions, for the benefit of the many; so here, as the restrictive system, coupled with its bank enormities, public debt, and high taxes, is closely examined, and attentively considered, it must yield to a system, predicated upon the assumption, that the great, and ultimate end of Government, is not to confer privileges, and bounties upon the few, at the expense of the many; but to secure to all, the fruits of their acquisitions, with the least possible burdens, and therefore, opposed to a national debt, and to high taxes, and in favor of the utmost freedom of trade with all the world, which the expenditures of the Government, economically administered, after the application of the proceeds of the public lands, will allow.

The system, which it is the object of our opponents to fasten upon the country, not only comprehends in substance the pernicious measures of the misnamed American system, (*Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements, substantially involved in the distribution policy*), of the blighting effects of which, the country, and particularly the South, has had such bitter experience; but is aggravated by some features, which I have not mentioned, and to which, the limits of a letter will scarcely permit me to refer. I will only allude to the provision in the apportionment bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, taking from the States, the liberty of prescribing the mode of electing their representatives to Congress; the Resolution, among other things, for inquiring into the expediency of issuing, on the part of the General Government, one hundred millions of the three per cent stock, for distribution among the States, introduced in the House, by a conspicuous member of the Whig party; and the Resolution introduced in the Senate, by their leader himself, in effect, to strike the Veto power from the Constitution; to say nothing of the dangerous principle, involved in the distribution policy of exerting the taxing power of the Federal Government, for all purposes of State policy; virtually rendering its powers unlimited. I can truly say, that my limited acquaintance with the political history of the country, furnishes me with no act of the old Federal party, even in their reign of terror, more more consolidating in its character, and more alarming in its tendency, than the measures to which I have alluded.

To arrest the progress of such policy, and check its rapid tendency to consolidation, is demanded of the great body of the American people, by every consideration which animates freemen—by patriotism—by their own interest—with which to my mind, the policy itself, is so much in conflict. In most of the States of the Union, the people have given indications, that they understand its true character; and have fixed upon it, the seal of their condemnation. In State after State, has Whiggery, worse than ancient Federalism, been triumphantly defeated; and almost without effort on the part of the Democracy. It is believed, that at this time, Whiggery is in the ascendancy, in no State, except Massachusetts, Vermont, and Kentucky, and perhaps Delaware; unless the old NORTH STATE, the land of the pure, and venerated MAJON, should in the next elections, take her stand by the side of Massachusetts, the nursery of Federalism; and in opposition to her Republican sister States. Whether she will so far forget her profession of Republicanism, as to follow in the wake of Massachusetts; or animated by the spirit which impelled her sons, on the twentieth of May, 1775, to vow eternal hostility, to the pretensions of the British crown, will evince her fidelity to principles, more insidious and scarcely less alarming, remains to be seen. That such will be her determination, after a calm, and deliberate consideration, of the pernicious principles, involved in the measures, and policy of our adversaries, there is much reason to hope. And let it be borne in mind by the Democracy, that in consequence of the important matters which will devolve upon the next Legislature, in electing a United States Senator, and arranging the senatorial and Congressional Districts, and county representation, the result of the next elections, may influence the political character of the State for years to come, that their efforts, may be proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, involved in the contest.

Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant. J. R. DANIEL. Messrs. John L. Henderson, James C. McConaughy, and others.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10th, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation, to meet my Democratic friends at Salisbury, on the 20th of this month, to consult together on the measures proper to be adopted, to sustain the principles of the Constitution—in protect popular rights—and I regret most sincerely, that my legislative duties will deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with them on so important, and interesting an occasion. The system of measures which have characterized the Whig party since it came into power, as well calculated to alarm all the friends of State rights, calls loudly upon every advocate of a strict construction of the Constitution, and an economical administration of the Government, to exert themselves to arrest a course of policy, which, if persevered in, cannot fail to be destructive of the sovereignty of the States, and greatly burdensome to the people.

As a North Carolinian by birth, and education, I trust I shall be pardoned for saying, that I have felt deep mortification, at seeing my native State array herself on the side of those who would fasten upon the country, a heavy funded debt—a National Bank—a Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—and a consequent high Tariff of duties. I trust in God your efforts may prove successful—and that the virtuous old State of my birth, convinced of the evils which Whig rule is likely to bring upon the country, will be found in future, with her sister States of the South, marching under the Republican Banner. For the flattering terms in which you gentlemen have been pleased to make known the wishes of those you represent, accept my heart felt thanks. With the highest respect, I am your obedient servant, WILLIAM R. KING. J. L. Henderson, James C. McConaughy, and others.

## Correspondence.

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## Editorial.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 10, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 18th ult., inviting me to be present at the Democratic Convention, to be held in Salisbury the 20th inst., was received a few days ago. I am under the necessity of denying myself the pleasure it would afford me, to be present on so interesting an occasion. But although I cannot be present at the Convention, I concur cordially in the motives in which it originated, and the objects, which, I suppose it was designed to accomplish. In the political contest heretofore waged, our adversaries enjoyed an advantage, which they can enjoy no longer. They were enabled to fight in ambush, as it were. While they assailed the administration they were striving to overthrow, with unparalleled rancor, and bitterness, marked by a recurrence to means, as injurious to morals, as degrading to the national character, they were enabled to keep their own measures, and principles out of view. Such is no longer the case. During, and since the Extra Session of Congress, their principles, and policy, have been sufficiently developed, to enable the country to judge of their character, and tendency. They have redeemed their pledges of reform, made before the election which brought them into power, by turning out the Democrats, and filling their offices with their own partisans—in some instances, of the most abandoned and profligate character. They resumed their pledges of retrenchment, by voting to discontinue a few pages, and clerks, belonging to the House of Representatives, and afterwards agreeing to retain them. And their pledges of economy, have been signally fulfilled, by enlarging the public expenditures, from about twenty-two and a fourth millions, exclusive of payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., the last year of Mr. Van Buren's administration, to about twenty-six and a fourth millions; and including payments for trust funds, treasury notes, &c., to upwards of thirty-two millions. As a further illustration, as well of their love of economy, as of their repugnance to a National Debt, they have voted away the proceeds of the public lands, and authorized a public debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, to the five and a half millions of treasury notes, outstanding, when they took charge of the Government. And as the natural fruit, and no doubt, a grand design of the measures I have mentioned, they increased the duties on imports, at the last Session of Congress, to twenty per cent. on all articles, free of duty, or paying less duty than twenty per cent; except tea, coffee, specie, bullion, and a list of articles, chiefly for the use of the manufacturers; and during the present Session, they will give us, in all probability, by way of their promised relief to the people, one of the most oppressive tariffs we have ever had. And had it not been for the consistency, and firmness of the President, they would have fastened upon the country, notwithstanding their anti bank avowals, when struggling for power, a National Bank, as a sort of *Primum Mobile*, or main-spring, of the paper system; rendering its expansive and contractive effects, more extensive, and more disastrous.

Such are some of the measures, and such, the policy of the party now in power. A policy, well adapted to advance the interest of the manufacturers, and capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers and brokers; but highly injurious to the other classes, and greatly unequal in reference to the different sections of the Union. A Protective Tariff, not only makes one portion of the Union tributary to another, but actually taxes all other classes, for the benefit of the manufacturers: While the paper system, in the loose, and unrestrained condition, in which it has existed, with a National Bank to wield it, by the opportunities it affords for profitable investments, and the harvests for speculation, stockjobbing, and brokerage, occasioned by its expansion and contraction, is well suited to promote the interests of the capitalists, speculators, stockjobbers, and brokers; but is most pernicious in its effects, upon the laboring and producing classes.

But although the system of our adversaries is calculated to promote the interest of the few, at the expense of the many, it renders those few, by the means of influencing others, which the system itself affords, a formidable corps. The manufacturers draw to its support, thousands, and tens of thousands, in the numerous operatives, that crowd their extensive establishments; while the stockholders, directors, and bank officers, numerous in themselves, and generally in the ranks of our opponents, enlist in its behalf, hundreds of thousands, who are dependent upon Bank facilities. The very nature of their avocations too, gives them great advantages, in propagating the plausible, and spacious arguments, by which their system is maintained. They throng the cities, towns, and villages—frequent the public hotels, and taverns—crowd the steamboats, and railroad cars, seldom foregoing an opportunity to operate upon public opinion and by their patronage of the press, secure to their cause more than a just share of the newspapers of the country.

That such a system, thus supported, should find advocates in many—very many, whose interest is opposed to it, is not to be wondered at. But as in Great Britain, a similar system, having contributed to make missionaries, of the privileged and favoured few, but squalid, and wretched paupers, of millions of the people, by the progress of free, and liberal principles, is about to be greatly relaxed in its restrictions, for the benefit of the many; so here, as the restrictive system, coupled with its bank enormities, public debt, and high taxes, is closely examined, and attentively considered, it must yield to a system, predicated upon the assumption, that the great, and ultimate end of Government, is not to confer privileges, and bounties upon the few, at the expense of the many; but to secure to all, the fruits of their acquisitions, with the least possible burdens, and therefore, opposed to a national debt, and to high taxes, and in favor of the utmost freedom of trade with all the world, which the expenditures of the Government, economically administered, after the application of the proceeds of the public lands, will allow.

The system, which it is the object of our opponents to fasten upon the country, not only comprehends in substance the pernicious measures of the misnamed American system, (*Bank, Protective Tariff, and Internal Improvements, substantially involved in the distribution policy*), of the blighting effects of which, the country, and particularly the South, has had such bitter experience; but is aggravated by some features, which I have not mentioned, and to which, the limits of a letter will scarcely permit me to refer. I will only allude to the provision in the apportionment bill, as it passed the House of Representatives, taking from the States, the liberty of prescribing the mode of electing their representatives to Congress; the Resolution, among other things, for inquiring into the expediency of issuing, on the part of the General Government, one hundred millions of the three per cent stock, for distribution among the States, introduced in the House, by a conspicuous member of the Whig party; and the Resolution introduced in the Senate, by their leader himself, in effect, to strike the Veto power from the Constitution; to say nothing of the dangerous principle, involved in the distribution policy of exerting the taxing power of the Federal Government, for all purposes of State policy; virtually rendering its powers unlimited. I can truly say, that my limited acquaintance with the political history of the country, furnishes me with no act of the old Federal party, even in their reign of terror, more more consolidating in its character, and more alarming in its tendency, than the measures to which I have alluded.

To arrest the progress of such policy, and check its rapid tendency to consolidation, is demanded of the great body of the American people, by every consideration which animates freemen—by patriotism—by their own interest—with which to