



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, 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 21, 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 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 June, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN. RISE.	SUN. SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
21 Tuesday	4:37	7:13	
22 Wednesday	4:47	7:13	D. H. M.
23 Thursday	4:57	7:13	Last Quarter, 1 1 33 M.
24 Friday	5:07	7:13	New Moon 8 4 54 M.
25 Saturday	5:17	7:13	First Quarter, 15 11 31 M.
26 Sunday	5:27	7:13	Full Moon, 22 4 23 M.
28 Monday	5:37	7:13	

### 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

### MEDICINES, & C.,

LOW FOR CASH. THE subscriber having purchased the entire Stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS, kept by Dr. C. J. 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. E. OATES. Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...tf

### 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 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...tf

### 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...1w

### 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, 1841.

### State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842. MARY N. TETER VS. ELAM J. TETER. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it 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.

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.

### State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1842. DELITHA C. SPECK VS. WILLIAM H. SPECK. Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it 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.

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### State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1842. WILLIAM CARSON VS. ABRAM F. ALEXANDER. Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Abram F. Alexander, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg-Jeffersonian," a paper published in Charlotte, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead or reply, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, interests and costs.

Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday in April, 1842 and in the year of our Independence the sixty-sixth C. T. ALEXANDER, Jr., c. m. c. g. Price adv. 5, 90.

### Carolina Inn, CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drivers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price. JENNINGS B. KERR. Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

### 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...tf

### 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 fore finger of 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

### NEW GOODS!



### SELL CHEAPER!! DRY GOODS HARDWARE

### C. E. MOSS & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of Spring and Summer GOODS,

of the latest style and fashion, purchased at REDUCED prices in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for

### CASH ENTIRELY.

For CASH, they will sell their Goods cheaper than any sold in this place. They invite all to call, examine, and judge for themselves. Charlotte, May 10, 1842. 62...tf

### STOCK OF GOODS For Sale.

THE subscribers, administrators on the Estate of William Alexander, deceased, and surviving partners of the firm of Alexander and Brothers, will offer at public sale at the Store at Clear Creek, on Tuesday the 12th of July next, the STOCK OF GOODS belonging to the late firm. The Stock comprises every article usually kept in back country Stores.

Terms,—a credit, to be made known at the Sale. ADAM ALEXANDER, C. T. ALEXANDER, Adms. & Surv. Par's. Charlotte, June 4, 1842. 65...tf

### FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG-STORE, a large stock of

### DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Comprising Calomel, Castor-Oil, Rhuibarb, Composition, Opium, Sweet-Oil, and every other article usually kept in such establishments. The stock is entirely fresh, was selected with care, on cheap terms, and will be sold very low for cash. BRALEY OATES. Charlotte, 7th June, 1842. 65...f

### Last Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

### MEDICINES & C.,

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...tf

### 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

### \$50 Reward.

BROKE the Jail of Lincolnton, N. C., on the night of the 2nd inst, MARY HINKLE, who was at the last term of our Superior Court, convicted of Murder in the first degree. Said Mary is supposed to be between 40 and 45 years of age, is rather a small woman, of a fair complexion, with black hair and eyes. The above reward will be given for her apprehension, and delivery to me. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor. Lincolnton, N. C., June 4, 1842. 65...3w

### 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

### Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent. Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 42...f

### SPEECH OF Mr. Wood of New York,

On the Navy Appropriation Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 20, 1842.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1842—

Mr. Wood rose and addressed it, in substance, as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The committee will remember that, on yesterday, the House resolved, on motion of the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to take this bill out of committee, and close debate thereon, on Monday next at 1 o'clock. The committee will also remember that, though it has been before us longer than a week, and though it contains twenty-nine sections, and proposes an appropriation of nearly eight millions of dollars, we have not as yet closed the debate upon the first section. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the House, but two days remain to discuss the twenty-eight sections not approached. I submit to the gentlemen, whether it is possible to do justice to the examination which these numerous details, not yet reached, required, within so short a period. For myself, I cannot vote understandingly upon them, with the little information now before me. Without reasons more cogent than any thus far offered, my vote shall be found recorded in the negative.—I have listened attentively to the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Wise,) and to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Cushing,) who appears as first lord of the admiralty; and I respectfully deny that either, with all his ability and ingenuity, has adduced arguments sufficient exculpatory of the largeness and extravagance of this appropriation.

Declamation and oratorical flourishes about the glories of the American navy cannot induce me to give support to a profligate expenditure of the public money. I desire reliable facts, figures, and official statements—something tangible, addressed to reason, and not the fancy. Since the establishment of this Government, there never existed a greater necessity for close investigation and care in voting away revenue, than the present; yet we see honorable members ready to vote, without discussion or examination, every dollar asked of them. The haste with which it is sought to close this debate, and in a moment part with an amount which, under preceding Administrations, constituted one-third of the whole annual expenditure, is evidence in behalf of this remark. Have gentlemen reflected upon the responsibility they assume in yielding assent to a demand so unwarranted? Have they looked into the enormous Executive requisitions upon our table, and made comparisons with those from the same source under the late much-vilified regime? I opine not. What do facts tell us? The Secretary of the Navy has, in his annual report, estimated that the necessary outlays of his department for the year 1842 will be—

For the naval service	\$3,213,387 23
marine service	562,292 60
	3,775,680 83

To this add the unexpended balance remaining to the credit of the department

	2,965,594 96
	11,681,174 79

Congress have already voted for an iron steamer

	500,000 00
Various bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, estimated—	500,000 00
	12,681,174 79

To which may be added the home squadron appropriation of last session

	789,000 00
	\$13,470,174 79

Now, now does this amount bear comparison with the sums estimated for, and appropriated by, the Democratic party when in power? I will take the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. The official reports made to Congress show the following sums as estimates and appropriations:

Estimates	Appropriations.
1837, \$5,513,721 00	\$5,679,021 00
1838, 5,185,124 91	4,135,370 00
1839, 4,776,125 64	4,779,125 64
1840, 4,647,820 00	5,762,120 00
Total, 20,122,791 55	20,352,536 64

Here it will be seen that the highest estimate for either of the four years was in 1837—the year in which the exploring expedition was fitted out, at an expense of about \$500,000; and, notwithstanding charge, it amounted to but \$5,513,721—being \$3,201,858 83 less than the estimate for the present year. But, if this large difference exists in the estimates, how much larger will be the difference in the actual appropriations, if the committee and the House pass the bills now presented! The largest appropriation made for any one year of the last Administration was in 1840, and amounted to but \$5,762,120; whereas I have shown that, with the bills already passed, the bill before us, the estimate of the Secretary, and the unexpended balance, there will have been appropriated, this year, \$13,470,174 79—an excess of \$7,708,054 79, and thirteen-twentieths of the Van Buren four years.

The amount demanded is equal to the whole sum expended for both army and navy in any one of the last five years. I cannot vote for it. I cannot give my support, humble and inefficient as it may be, to this rapid progress towards the accumulation of a public debt, from which it will be impossible to recover. I cannot give my support to the rearing, in this home of simple republicanism, a powerful and splendid navy, with all its paraphernalia of pomp and tyranny. I could not return to an honest and truly Democratic constituency, after having aided in a system of profligate squandering; especially when the deficit is to be drawn principally from the earnings of their industry. Hereafter, should it become my province to denounce to denounce (as it will be the duty of every good citizen) the enormous expenditures of the patriots now in power, I cannot give them the privilege of pointing to my vote as having aided in the act.

Sir, if the condition of our foreign relations bore a threatening aspect, and danger of collision was

anticipated from any quarter, no man sooner than myself would prepare and do battle for defence. The unanimous voice of my people would be heard first in behalf of invigorating the maritime arm. The only sentiment which could arise in my breast, if the position of pending negotiations were such as to leave "a hinge to hang a doubt upon" as to the speedy and amicable arrangement of all questions at issue, would be to arm, and "to arms"—"millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

But it is not contended that war is probable. No gentleman has advocated this bill upon that ground. The honorable the Secretary has not proposed the increase predicated upon the slightest fears of difficulty with England has been said in this debate, giving color to the idea that an increase of the navy is necessary in anticipation of any such event. It appears to be generally conceded that this is to be exclusively a permanent peace establishment. Nor are there causes for apprehension of war. Great Britain will not attempt the subjugation of the American progress. It has never been her policy to declare hostilities against the brave, the powerful, and the just, when diplomacy or corruption of honor or gold could reach the negotiating officer and obtain her object. So long as Daniel Webster wields the Department of State, and holds within his grasp the thoughts and the will of the plant Executive, so long will the peace of this country be maintained, if with England is the only contention. Her policy will seek other means of preserving peace and obtaining her desires than by the cannon and the sword. Experience has taught her here are to be found, not imbecile Chianians—not enervated Indians—not tyrant-ridden Europeans—but men in the full growth of intellectual and physical manhood; who, when in embryo and comparatively powerless, stood up in two contests, unshrinkingly and successfully against her overgrown might. She knows we were refractory in childhood, and have never repented the contumacy; on the contrary, when what she conceived to be wholesome chastisement has been attempted, we have turned upon the parental assailant with other than filial mercy. For this we have not been forgiven; nor do we ask forgiveness. It is true, we are a sprout from her trunk; but we have grown a rival tree: we claim with her a common origin; but thank God, we are not linked to a common fate: we will perpetuate her language, and all that is ennobling in her virtues and glorious in her institutions; but trample under our feet her threats, defy her provokes, repudiate her vices, and, if bloody strife ensues, sink into oblivion the last foothold of her trans-Atlantic power.

Mr. Chairman, is now the time to enlarge the navy? The wheels of Government but yesterday stood still, and the machinery of the Executive was stopped, for the want of a small pittance whereunto to proceed. A permanent debt, heretofore unknown to the present generation, has been with in a twelvemonth, fastened upon by the party in office. But yesterday, the public faith was hawked up and down Wall and Chesnut streets, and humble suppliant to British capitalists for favor. Pecuniary dishonor—the first since the establishment of an American mint—has been permitted to visit and rest upon our escutcheon. Out of money, out of credit, embarrassed and financially disgraced,—is this the chosen opportunity to appropriate the millions asked? The vicious banking system having spread its evils through the land, our industry is borne down by oppressive which paralyze every sinew of production. The great bubble of an extended credit-system, created and upheld as it was by the credit party, has exploded over our heads with terrible devastation; making a wreck of fortune, character, and life, and sinking the iron deep into the bosom of the wife and mother. With the yeomanry and trading population, "chaos is come again"—man looks upon his fellow as a foe. Self-preservation and interest are now the predominant springs of action. The biting want of maintenance has driven the mind to expedients for a sustenance, as it has taught a lesson of economy which force, that unyielding tutor, has driven him to practise. Men have realized want. It is no longer an unpleasant day-dream reverie, arising upon the vision in crossing the path of the tattered mendicant; but has become a painful reality, from which there is no escape by passing on. Retrenchment and reform is now the domestic economy of the American people; and be assured, sir, the time is not afar off when it will be their political economy. The time is not afar off—for it is now! The people of this country now demand, through their Representatives, a reduction of the public expenses. They call upon that party, and those men, some of whom have the full control of the executive branch, and others of the legislative branch, to carry out in practice a general system of contraction. They ask it at your hands. They say, "We will not revert to the off-repeated promises and solemn pledges with which you made the air of 1840 vocal; nor will we tell you of the professions for our own prosperity, which, without stint and without bonds, were lavished upon our credulous ears. Let them pass. It is true, the odious sub-treasury times were the hey-days of thrift, compared with the present gloom which our 'generous confidence' has given us. But of this, no matter. Our own folly has produced much of our own distress; but the Government we look not to put money in our pockets—not to enact laws which idleness may get rich and labor be defrauded—not to lend its aid in the re-establishment of a cormorant monopoly, which, like the locusts of Egypt, will overshadow the land with its pestilential progeny; we look to it to contract its power, to reduce its expenses, and to cleanse its abuses. These are of the thousand reforms so loudly promised us; and having given you the power—the full and absolute control of the law-making power—we call upon you for action, speedy and efficient action. It is no answer to say you have fallen out among yourselves; that, in the struggle for the mastery and the spoils, the Executive had been separated from the Legislature; that, without harmonious action of both, nothing can be accomplished; and that your President is a traitor, or that your ex-legislative leader is a dictator. Of your criminalities and recriminations we know nothing. By your joint and combined advice and proffers, we drove the late incumbents from power, placing you joint and combined, as well as individual, in the

Col. One B. Wheeler