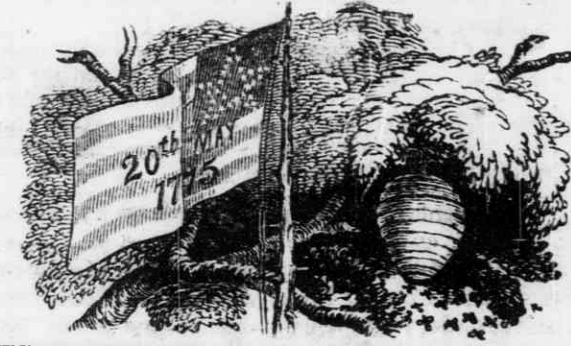


Mecklenburg



Jeffersonian.

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., JULY 19, 1842.

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TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure the 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 July, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE.	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.
19 Tuesday	4 56	7 4	D. H. M.
20 Wednesday	4 57	7 3	Last Quarter, 1 1 33 M.
21 Thursday	4 57	7 8	New Moon 9 4 54 M.
22 Friday	4 58	7 2	First Quarter, 15 11 31 M.
23 Saturday	4 59	7 1	Full Moon, 22 4 2 M.
24 Sunday	5 0	7 0	
25 Monday	5 0	7 0	

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 patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and invigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds;—and 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.

Drapers 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.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NO TIE.



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.

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, 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.



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 a short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ASSUMPTION OF THE STATE DEBTS BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—Following the lead of Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, in the U. S. House of Representatives, the Courier & Enquirer comes out point blank in favor of an assumption of the State debts by the general government.

"To us (says that paper) the matter is as clear as any mathematical proposition ever was, that assumption of the State liabilities by the Government, is the only remedy for the people. The country owes about two hundred millions of dollars, and whether this sum is owed by the States individually or by their general agent, is a mere matter of moonshine."

Then, we say, let it be owed by the States individually. Let it be owed by those who have contracted it; and who may be supposed to have received the benefit of it. A pretty business it would be indeed, if States might rush headlong into debt, for all manner of chimerical enterprises, and then call upon the nation to foot the bills! Such was not the purpose for which this Union was formed. But the Courier asks,—

"What can be more just than that the General Government, which is the mere creature of the States, should be employed by them whenever it is their interest to use it? What are the States but the People of the States, and what is the United States but the sovereign States, or the people of whom they are composed? Well, these States, and consequently the People, are embarrassed. They find that separately, they have no credit, and that ruin and dishonor threaten them; at the same time however, they are advised, that by resorting to their joint credit and using the name of their mere creature—their servant—they can extricate themselves from all their difficulties!"

"Now let us liken them to a set of partners in a mercantile house. What would men of sense do in such a contingency? Why, they would resort at once to their joint credit and all would be well. The People compose the States—the States are the People—and the General Government was instituted for what? for the benefit of the people. How then are the People to be benefited by it but through the States? And why in a crisis like that which is now pending over the whole country, should any honest man hesitate to resort to the combined power of the People and the States for the general welfare of the whole country?"

This, we take it, is the mathematical demonstration (Q. E. D.) by which it was made so clear to the Courier's mind that the State debts ought to be assumed by the nation. It is true that the General Government is a creature of the States, or the people acting through the State governments, (we leave that question to be settled by Mr. Webster and Gen. Hayne) but it is a creature of definite shape and proportions. It is not fish, flesh and fowl, one or the whole, according to the alternations of the appetites of individual States, but it is precisely what the Constitution has made it. When the individual States come into the Union, they did not consent that each one might be fleeced by the rest, or that each should bear the pecuniary burdens of the rest, except in regard to matters of common interest, like the achievement of our Independence, the expenses of which, it was manifestly proper should be shared in common by the whole nation.

"They find that separately they have no credit," i. e. some of them do, and these propose to use the credit of others, which is good, not having been abused, and thus to make out a general average. If this doctrine should prevail, we would recommend that it be applied also to the case of individuals. Take, for instance, the city of New York. There are many people here who "find that separately they have no credit" and they would be happy to resort to the "joint credit" of the citizens as embodied in the honorable Corporation. This Corporation is "the mere creature of the" citizens, and why should it not "be employed by them whenever it is their interest to use it?"

But, say the timid, the selfish, and the devotees of party, "it will be unjust to the solvent States. Not so. In the first place, the prosperity and the happiness of the great whole are so interwoven—we are so emphatically one people—that even if the solvent States were called upon to pay their portion of the debts of their insolvent or embarrassed ones, the people of the solvent States would be benefited by the proceeding. But such is not the case. No such necessity exists. All that is necessary for the General Government, is to pass a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue stock of the United States bearing an interest of four per cent. and payable in 1870, in exchange for any State stock which may be deposited with him; and at the same time direct, that each State's portion of the proceeds of the sales of public land should be forever pledged to redeem the stock thus issued for the benefit of a State. What would be the consequence of such a law? Why about one hundred millions of State stocks at the utmost, would be immediately exchanged for Government stock bearing an interest of four per cent. or four millions of dollars per annum; and all other State stocks would rapidly go up above par. Then would prosperity and happiness once more be diffused throughout the land; then would the mechanic and laborer once again have cause to rejoice that his industry no longer went unrewarded; then would Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, once more flourish and give new energies to a whole people; and then would the Patriot's heart be gladdened by the firm belief that the great experiment of the ability of man to govern himself, was about to be clearly and triumphantly demonstrated."

Bravo! Who would have thought that such glorious consequences would result from making one State pay another's debts? The Bankrupt Law only compels a man to lose his debt (and pay postage on the notices of his debtors.) But this new device compels him, after foregoing supposed opportunities of gain in order to keep out of debt, to assume and share jointly the debts of his bankrupt neighbors. Connecticut, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, &c., become at once as much involved, under this system, as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, &c. The hubbub of the public lands as a guarantee to the solvent States, will deceive nobody. For in the first place, the income from the public lands thus far, has but little exceeded the expenses of extinguishing the Indian title,

surveying managing, &c.; and whether they will be more profitable hereafter, will depend upon circumstances which cannot at present be foretold with certainty. Next, the system assumes that the public lands, instead of being disposed of for the benefit of the people in their national capacity, to help defray the expenses of government, (thus reducing taxation in the shape of duties on imports,) and as a resource in case of war, are to be distributed among the States. Has the nation sanctioned this doctrine? Is it likely to do so? We think not.

The fact is, that this vast scheme of public robbery, now distinctly avowed, is a part and parcel of another vast scheme of public robbery, the object of which is to compel one class of men to pay tribute to another class, in order to make their business profitable. If in the first place we can create an enormous national debt, and then cut off all revenue except from duties on imports, the ultra Tariff men will have gained the climax of their wishes; for all the revenue which can be raised by duties on imports, however high the rates, will be insufficient to meet the wants of the Government.

Message of the President.

VETO OF THE TARIFF BILL.

To the House of Representatives:

I return the bill which originated in the House of Representatives, entitled "An act to extend, for a limited period, the present laws for laying and collecting duties on imports," with the following objections.

It suspends—in other words, abrogates for the time—the provision of the act of 1833, commonly called the "compromise act." The only ground on which this departure from the solemn adjustment of a great and agitating question seems to have been regarded as expedient, is the alleged necessity of establishing by legislative enactment, rules and regulations for assessing the duties to be levied on imports, after the 30th June, according to the home valuation; and yet the Bill expressly provides that "if before the 1st of August, there be no further legislation upon the subject, the laws for laying and collecting duties shall be the same as though this act had not been passed." In other words, that the act of 1833, imperfect as it is considered, shall in this case continue to be, and to be executed, under such rules and regulations as previous statutes had prescribed, or had enabled the Executive Department to provide for that purpose, leaving the supposed chasm in its revenue laws such as it was before.

I am certainly far from being disposed to deny that additional legislation on the subject is very desirable; on the contrary, the necessity, as well as difficulties, of establishing uniformity in the assessments to be made in conformity with the true intention of that act, was brought to the notice of Congress in my message at the opening of its present session. But however sensible I may be of the embarrassments to which the Executive, in the absence of aid from the superior wisdom of the Legislature, will be liable, in the enforcement of the existing laws, I have not, with the sincerest wish to acquiesce in its expressed will, been able to persuade myself, that the exigency of the occasion is so great as to justify me in signing the bill in question, with my present views of its character, and effects. The existing laws, as I am advised, are sufficient to authorize and enable the collecting officers, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, to levy the duties imposed by the act of 1833.

This act was passed under peculiar circumstances, to which it is not necessary that I should do more than barely allude. What may be, in theory, its character, I have always regarded it as imposing the highest moral obligation. It has now existed for nine years, unchanged in any essential particular, with as general acquiescence, it is believed of the whole country, as that country has ever manifested for any of her wisely established institutions. It has insured to it the repose which always flows from timely, wise, and moderate counsels—a repose the more striking, because of the long and angry agitations which preceded it. This salutary law proclaims, in express terms, the principle which, while it led to the abandonment of a scheme of indirect taxation founded on a false basis, and pushed to dangerous excess, justifies any enlargement of duties that may be called for by the real exigencies of the public service. It provides "that duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the Government." It is therefore in the power of Congress to lay duties as high as its discretion may dictate, for the necessary uses of the Government, without infringing upon the objects of the act of 1833. I do not doubt that the exigencies of the Government do require an increase of the tariff of duties above 20 per cent; and I as little doubt that Congress may, above as well as below that rate, so discriminate as to give incidental protection to manufacturing industry—thus to make the burdens which it is compelled to impose upon the people, for the purposes of Government, productive of a double benefit. This, most of the reasonable opponents of protective duties seem willing to concede; and, if we may judge from the manifestations of public opinion, in all quarters, this is all that the manufacturing interests really require. I am happy in the persuasion that this double object can be most easily and effectually accomplished, at the present juncture, without any departure from the spirit and principle of the statute in question. The manufacturing classes have now an opportunity, which may never occur again, of permanently identifying their interests with those of the whole country; and making them, in the highest sense of the term, a national concern. The moment is propitious to the interests of the whole country, in the introduction of harmony among all its parts and all its several interests. The same rate of imports, and no more, as will most surely re-establish the public credit, will secure to the manufacturer all the protection he ought to desire, with every prospect of permanence and stability which the hearty acquiescence of the whole country, on a reasonable system, can hold out to him.

But of this universal acquiescence, and the harmony and confidence, and the many other benefits that will certainly result from it, I regard the suspension of the law for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands as an indispensable condition. This measure is, in my judgement, called for by a large number, if not a great majority, of the people of the United States; by the state of the public credit and finance; by the critical posture of our various foreign relations; and above all, by that most sacred of all duties, public faith. The act of September last, which provides for the distribution, coupled it inseparably with the condition, that it shall cease—first, in case of war; second, as soon and so long as the rate of duties shall, for any reason whatever, be raised above 20 per cent. Nothing can be more clear, express, or imperative, than this language. It is in vain to allege that a deficit in the treasury was known to exist, and that means were taken to supply this deficit by loan when the act was passed. It is true that a loan was authorized at the same session during which the distribution law was passed; but the most sanguine of the friends of the two measures entertained no doubt but that the loan would be eagerly sought after and taken up by capitalists, and speedily reimbursed by a country destined, as they hoped, soon to enjoy an overflowing prosperity. The very terms of the loan, making it redeemable in three years, demonstrate this beyond all cavil. Who, at the time, foresaw or imagined the possibility of the present real state of things, when a nation that has paid off her whole debt since the last peace, while all the other great powers have been increasing theirs, and whose resources, already so great, are yet but in the infancy of their development, should be compelled to huddle in the money-market for a paltry sum not equal to one year's revenue upon her economical system? If the distribution law is to be indefinitely suspended, according not only to its own terms, but by universal consent, in the case of war, wherein are the actual exigencies of the country, or the moral obligation to provide for them, less under present circumstances, than they could be were we actually engaged in war? It appears to me to be the indispensable duty of all concerned in the administration of public affairs to see that a state of things so humiliating and so perilous should not last a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Much less excusable should we be in parting with any portion of our available means, at least, until the demands of the treasury are fully supplied. But, besides the urgency of such considerations, the fact is undeniable, that the distribution act could not have become a law without the guaranty in the proviso of the act itself.

This connexion, thus meant to be inseparable, is severed by the bill presented to me. The bill violates the principle of the acts of 1833, and September, 1841, by suspending the first, and rendering, for a time, the last inoperative. Duties above 20 per cent. are proposed to be levied, and yet the proviso in the distribution act is disregarded. The proceeds of the sales are to be distributed on the 1st of August; so that, while the duties proposed to be enacted exceed 20 per cent., no suspension of the distribution to the States is permitted to take place. To abandon the principle for a month, is to open the way for its total abandonment. If such is not meant, why postpone at all? Why not let the distribution take place on the 1st of July, if the law so directs? (which, however, is regarded as questionable.) But why not have limited the provision to that effect? Is it for the accommodation of the treasury? I see no reason to believe that the treasury will be in better condition to make the payment on the 1st of August than on 1st of July.

The bill assumes that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is, by existing laws, to be made on the first of July, 1842, notwithstanding there has been an imposition of duties on imports exceeding 20 per cent. up to that day, and directs it to be made on the 1st of August next. It seems to me very clear that this conclusion is equally erroneous and dangerous; as it would divert from the treasury a fund sacredly pledged for the general purposes of the Government, in the event of a rate of duty above 20 per cent. being found necessary for an economical administration of the Government.

The bill under consideration is designed only as a temporary measure, passed merely for the convenience of Congress, is made to affect the vital principle of an important act. If the proviso of the act of September, 1841, can be suspended for the whole period of a temporary law, why not for the whole period of permanent law? In fact, a doubt may be well entertained, according to strict legal rules, whether the condition, having been thus expressly suspended by this bill, and rendered inapplicable to a case where it would otherwise have clearly applied, will not be considered as ever after satisfied and gone. Without expressing any decided opinion on this point, I see enough in it to justify me in adhering to the law as it stands, in preference to subjecting a condition so vitally affecting the peace of the country, and solemnly enacted at a momentous crisis, and so steadfastly adhered to ever since, and so repeatedly, if adhered to, with good to every interest of the country, to doubtful or captious interpretation.

In discharging the high duties thus imposed on me by the Constitution, I repeat to the House my entire willingness to co-operate in all financial measures, constitutional and proper, which in its wisdom it may judge necessary and proper to re-establish the credit of the Government. I believe that the proceeds of the public lands being restored to the treasury—or, more properly speaking, the proviso of the act of September, 1841, being permitted to remain in full force—a tariff of duties may easily be adjusted, which, while it will yield a revenue sufficient to maintain the Government in vigor, by restoring its credit, will afford ample protection, and infuse a new hope into all our manufacturing establishments. The condition of the country calls for such legislation, and it will afford me the most sincere pleasure to co-operate in it.

Congressional.

THE TARIFF BILL.

House of Representatives, July 5, 1842.
On motion of Mr. Fillmore, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, (Mr. McKennan in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the general tariff bill. The proposition before the committee was Mr. Salt-constall's motion to substitute the bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures for that reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Kennedy of Maryland addressed the committee in favor of protection. He commenced by remarking that there was a great coincidence of opinion in the country as to one thing—and that was, that something must be done, or the Government must soon come to a stand. With regard to the alternative of supplying this deficiency in the treasury by direct taxes or excises, he held that such an expedient would never be tolerated. He referred to the repugnance always manifested by our Saxon ancestors to the resisting of the taxgatherer, and quoted the passage from Chatham describing the immunity of every man's home as his castle.

Mr. Appleton went for the old system—for specific duties, discriminating for the protection of our own products. He then gave his version of the history of the compromise act, and said it was a compromise to which the Jackson party and the State of South Carolina were the parties. The manufacturers were parties also to that compromise. But it was not as victims. He denounced the compromise act as an arrant imposture, and contended that it was not obligatory on manufacturing interests.

Mr. Saunders of North Carolina observed that his experience ever since he had been a member of this House taught him that, whenever an individual came here asking for exclusive privileges, he never failed to find able and zealous advocates; because he comes here with disinterested patriotism, asking everything for his country, and nothing for himself. If he comes here as a bank monopolist, asking for exclusive privileges, still he tells you that his object is to improve the currency. If he comes as a manufacturer, he tells you that his object is to protect the industry of the country, and to render us independent of foreign nations. If he comes here as a merchant, he says that his object is to benefit commerce. It was the farmer alone who asked no bounties, and whose industry was the source from which the monopolists derived their greatest profits.

So highly favored were these exclusive classes, that some of the most important committees of the House were constituted for their benefit. Thus they had the Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it was to take charge of matters relating to the currency; the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Manufactures appointed, constituted to take care of the interests of commerce and manufactures. Each of these committees was ably filled with gentlemen zealous in behalf of the interests committed to their charge. But he might be asked here, as he had been elsewhere, was he not disposed to elevate the financial condition of the country? It was, therefore, his intention to treat this subject in a financial point of view. He was disposed to elevate the financial condition of the country, and to replenish the exhausted treasury. He would not do it, however, by supporting such a system of bounties as the gentleman who had just taken his seat advocated; he was not prepared to lay such heavy burdens on the producing classes, for the sake of giving protection to the manufacturing interest. What did that bill propose? To raise thirty millions on imports, so as to give a net revenue of twenty-seven and a half millions. He asked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means if this was the sort of relief his party proposed to the country before they got into power.

It was said by the friends of a national bank that the country had decided in favor of it at the last Presidential election; but he would ask if it had ever been pretended that a protective tariff was made one of the issues? He would ask Southern gentlemen, at least, if any such issue was made before their constituents? Such was not the issue, at least, in the State he came from. Mr. S. then read some extracts from a speech made during the Presidential contest, by the late Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Badger,) to show that the question of the compromise was not one of the issues submitted by either of the parties in that State. In the speech, Mr. Badger deprecated the disturbance of the compromise bill, and denied that General Harrison, or any of his friends, had any purpose to interfere with it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Apperson) contended that the compromise act was not binding, and, in doing so, made a singular disclosure, from which he certainly should not suppose that he was a Clay man. He told you that the language held by Mr. Clay to the manufacturers, previous to introducing the compromise bill, was different from that used by him in the speech he made in the Senate on that occasion, and from which he (Mr. S.) read extracts yesterday. The gentleman disclosed also another singular fact.—Though Mr. Clay had always been held up as the great pacificator and friend of the manufacturing interest, the gentleman told you that the compromise act was a compromise between the Jackson men on one side, and the nullifiers on the other; and that the nullifiers sustained it to get their heads out of the halter. It certainly was a very singular way to get their heads out of the halter, according to the gentleman's version of the story; for he contended that the compromise was a surrender of the principle of protection, and that was what the nullifiers had all along been contending for.

Mr. S., in proceeding with his argument, noticed that there were three bills presented for the purpose of raising revenue—one by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Committee of Ways and Means, and one by the Committee on Manufactures; and, as far as he could judge, they all looked the same way in favor of protection. So far as the South was concerned, there was no more difference between them, than there was between Uncle Toby's cocked hat and Uncle Toby's hat cocked.

So far as it was necessary to go for revenue, he was willing to go, and to give such incidental protection to manufacturers as could be given by a red-

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, June 29, 1842.

It is said that the "Whigs" are desirous of impeaching President Tyler, so that they can get him out of the way long enough for Willie P. Mangum to sign a bill to establish a United States Bank. We dare say they would do this, if they could or dared. Observation has taught the people that the sort of means to accomplish an object will never deter the Whiggies.—Raleigh Standard.