



JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

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### TERMS:

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 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 percent 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.
25 Tuesday	5 1 16 59		D. H. M.
26 Wednesday	5 2 16 53		1 1 33 M.
27 Thursday	5 3 16 58		Last Quarter, 8 4 54 M.
28 Friday	5 4 16 57		New Moon, 15 11 31 M.
29 Saturday	5 4 16 56		First Quarter, 22 4 2 M.
1 Sunday	5 4 16 59		Full Moon, 22 4 2 M.
2 Monday	5 5 16 55		

### 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...r

### 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 re-invigorate 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...r

### 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...om

### 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. 49...r

### Agricultural Meeting.

AN adjourned meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will be held in Charlotte on the last Saturday in the present month. As business of importance will be to transact, all the members are earnestly requested to be present. And the citizens of the County generally, who feel an interest in the great cause of agriculture and rural economy, are respectfully invited to attend. JOSEPH SMITH, Secretary. July 17, 1842. 71...tm

Journal, please copy.

### 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...t

### ELECTION.

THE Citizens of Mecklenburg County are hereby notified that Polls will be opened at the several Election Precincts in said County, on Thursday the 4th of August next, for receiving votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina, for a Senator and three Commissioners to represent said County in the State Legislature for two years thereafter ensuing, and also for a Sheriff of said County, under the regulations prescribed by act of Assembly for holding Elections. T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. June 14, 1842. 66...r

### Notice.

THE balance of the property remaining unsold, belonging to William Davidson and James H. Blake, and conveyed by various Deeds of Trust to the undersigned, will be offered for sale at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, the 29th day of July next, being the week of the Mecklenburg County Court. The property consists of

### 14 or 15 VALUABLE AND LIKELY NEGROES,

and the tract of land known as the Grove Place, near this village.

ALSO,

### Stock of Horses, CATTLE, HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c.

JNO. J. BLACKWOOD, J. H. WILSON, Executor of W. Morrison, dec'd. Trustees. J. W. OSBORNE, G. W. CALDWELL. June 18, 1842. 67...tc

### Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John Sloan to me, I will on the 4th Monday of July next, at the Court House in Charlotte, expose to public sale, about Twenty Acres of WOOD LAND lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte;—also, the undivided interest of the said Sloan in the Lemons gold mine Tract. Terms of sale made known at the time. NAT. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee. June 28, 1842. 68...tc

### 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...t

### LAST CALL—No Mistake!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Norman and Sandry, and also to Wm. Sandry, either by note or book account contracted previous to the commencement of 1842, are again informed that payment is earnestly demanded. Those who do not pay up their notes and accounts with the cash before or during the ensuing July Court, may certainly count on paying cost. WILLIAM SANDRY. Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...tc

### 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...r

### WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber is now ready to commence the above business, and will continue it till the 15th of Oct. Any person wishing to have Carding done, would do well to bring it in immediately, as warm-weather is much the best for carding. Due attention will be given. W. H. NEEL. July 19th, 1842. 71...3w

### Congressional.

#### DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

On the 8th and 9th July, the discussion on the Tariff was continued by Messrs. Gwin, R. D. Davis, Saunders, Gordon, Weller, Daniel, and others, in opposition to protective duties; and Messrs. Stuart, Summers, Brewster, Morris, and others, in favor of the highest rate of protection. On the 10th, (says the Globe)

Mr. Holmes was entitled to the floor from Saturday, and he spoke through his hour; but so loud was the hum of voices through the hall, and so low were the tones of his voice, that it was only occasionally that we could catch the purport of his observations. He was understood to give his decided opposition to the bill before the committee, and to the policy which its supporters designed to pursue. He said it was by one of the most extraordinary expedients that it was now proposed to fill an exhausted treasury; it was a contradictory project, because it sought to raise revenue by a measure which imposes duties that would be exclusive, and therefore would defeat the purpose which was avowed.—They were told that this country was going begging amongst the brokers of Wall street and the bankers in England, for the disposal of its stock; and it was now attempted to renovate the credit of the country by giving away their land revenue. If they had the constitutional right thus to deprive the General Government of that revenue, he did not deem it either right or patriotic to do so at this particular juncture. He was understood to say that the next Congress would discover a deficit of \$32,000,000, and therefore there would be required either a further imposition of duties, or a resort to a new loan. And how was the loan to be obtained? Who would lend? Capitalists? On what? Either on credit or on substance; but the substance was gone, and with it, credit was gone too. Would they then resort to an export duty? He pointed out the effects of direct taxation, as exemplified in some of the States of this Union, whose people were ground down by State taxes. He advised the committee, then, not to impose duties that should be exclusive in their operation.

He was then understood to enter upon a constitutional argument, for the purpose of showing that Congress had no authority to impose duties to encourage domestic manufactures. He denied that it was given by the "general welfare" clause of the Constitution. He took a review of all the measures which had occupied the attention of Congress, from its origin to the present period, bearing on this subject; but, for the reason assigned above, a full report is for the present deferred.

Mr. Lewis of Alabama commenced by observing that he seldom addressed the House, and would not do so on the present occasion, were it not for the prominent importance that he attached to the bill on the table. He looked upon that bill not only as the leading measure of the session, but as the leading measure of the Whig party—that measure to which all others had tended, and that measure which, if consummated, would carry into full effect the policy of that party. Mr. L. viewed it as the return to that disastrous system of measures under which the country was now suffering, and suffering with an intensity unknown and unparalleled in its history. He hesitated not to say that the sufferings of the country under tariffs, banks, internal improvements, and other kindred Whig measures, were greater than those produced by the last war with Great Britain.

That system commenced first with a Bank of the United States; then followed the tariffs of 1824 and 1828; then came the system of internal improvements, which was presented with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS]; then in the distribution of the surplus revenue; then in an inflation of the currency, unparalleled since the days of John Law; and, finally, in a system of bankruptcy pervading the country from one end to the other. Now, having run this disastrous course, the Whig party, deaf to the admonitions of experience, were for returning to it again, and producing all those ruinous results which the country has heretofore witnessed. All these measures originated in special legislation for special interests, intended for the benefit of the few, and not of the many—interests of a clique and class, in opposition to the general interests of the country; and he would say again, that if this measure should be passed, he would look upon it as a consummation of the schemes devised for the benefit of a few, at the expense of the many. Monopolists had always found their interest to associate together; and it was by association that they were enabled to accomplish their objects. If a bank party would pass a tariff, then a tariff party would pass a bank; and thus the one measure would bring on the other. The debt in which the nation was involved, Mr. L. looked upon as the work of these associate interests—a debt which, he said, was created not for war, and not for any unforeseen misfortune, but brought on by premeditated and designed extravagance. Two years ago we were out of debt, and it was to build up these associate interests that this debt was created; and the way was prepared for it, by resorting to a system of extravagance unexampled in the history of the country. Having established this debt, we had substituted for the old system of internal improvements the new system of distribution among the States—which, in his view, was more profligate and more wasteful than the old system of internal improvements. You are now (said Mr. L.) about passing a bill which must, in the end, lead to the consummation of the State debts. He knew that at this time there were few who would have the courage to avow that they were in favor of assumption; but he knew that there were many who were not yet prepared to go for it, but who would embrace it with alacrity when they thought the proper time had arrived. He knew, too, that many of the Whig party were opposed to it altogether; but so sure as men's opinions and characters were influenced by circumstances, so sure would the Whig party, when the time came, vote for the measure. The principle of assumption had already been recognised, by passing the distribution

act. What more could gentlemen do, after thus admitting that they could distribute the Federal revenue for State purposes?

According to all his conceptions of free government, they were instituted solely for the protection of life, liberty, and property; and he, therefore, looked upon the whole scheme of distribution as at war with the principles for which this Government was created. He looked upon the system of protective tariffs and distribution as the grossest and most unjust species of favoritism. It took from one man to give to another; and it took from one State to give to another. It amounted to nothing more than the right of Government to destroy property at the will of the Government. He would rather repudiate his debt, or fail to pay it from inability, than make another pay it for him; and he would not hesitate to say that he would rather repudiate the debt of Alabama than make this Government pay it. The distribution act was but one step in the system of subsidizing the States. We shall (said Mr. L.) not only have to assume the State debts, but we shall have to support the State Governments by duties on imports—by deluding the people, walking on the blind side of them, and taking taxes from them without their knowledge—a system unworthy of the spirit of the age, unworthy of our institutions, and unworthy of the intelligence of the people.

The schemes of these associate interests (said Mr. L.) were to be consummated by the Presidential contest of 1844; and if the principles to which he had referred were to prevail, he would turn on his heel to make a President. If, said he, we are to have these associate interests of tariff, bank, and internal improvements, he knew not the man who would be so fit to rule over the country as the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. ADAMS]; but, believing that the people of this country were too intelligent long to submit to such a system, he hoped that the days of such politicians were numbered. He would say nothing of this bill with regard to its gross violation of the compromise act. The compact, however, made by that act, had been faithfully kept by the South. We submitted to it (said Mr. L.) for nine years; and the manufacturers enjoyed the protection that it gave, as witnessed by the fact that it was the only time they had been quiet since the tariff of 1816—and, indeed, they never were more prosperous than they were in 1840. But it was proposed by this bill, not only to supersede, but to violate the spirit of the compromise act. It was proposed, not only to raise the scale of duties beyond what was promised in that act, but to violate that provision which declared that the Government should be economically administered.

Yet we are told (said Mr. L.) that it is a revenue measure. Why it was to be called a revenue measure, when it was a scheme for violating the compromise act, he did not know. It had as few features of a revenue measure as any bill that could be possibly imagined. His friend from Virginia [Mr. J. W. Jones] had demonstrated that, on some articles, the drawbacks would exceed the revenue; while the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams] had admitted that, on at least ten millions, the duties would be prohibitory; and instead of calculating the revenue on ninety millions of imports, he estimated them on eighty. Now, he believed that the importations would be less, and that we should, therefore, collect less than the gentleman counted on. He did not believe that the manufacturers were so poor that they could not undersell the foreign manufacturer when the duties were raised so high; and he thought that much more of the duties would amount to a prohibition than gentlemen thought for. Gentlemen need not base their calculations on the importations of former years. There would be no aid from an inflated currency; no aids from stocks sold abroad, to be returned to us in manufactured goods; but we should have to import under a currency reduced almost to a specie standard, and under that of pecuniary embarrassment, which crippled the means of individuals as well as the States. The revenue would then fall short, and we should have to resort to a property tax; and when that time came, the manufacturers, instead of finding protection, would have to contribute to the support of Government.

But, Mr. L. asked, where was the justice, where the propriety of throwing the whole burdens of Government on imports? Where was the propriety of selecting one branch of industry for the purpose of drawing from it the contributions which should come from all? But it was argued that revenue was the object, and that the burden would fall on the consumer. Then, if it was true that the tax fell on the consumers only, why not lay it on the manufacturers, who might, in their turn, throw it off on the consumers? But (said Mr. L.) under this system, while we pay twenty millions of taxes to the Government, we pay infinitely more for increasing the value of domestic manufactures; and, in paying this twenty millions into the coffers of the Government, at least one hundred and sixty millions more went into the pockets of the manufacturers. Mr. L. here went into a calculation to prove the truth of this position. It had been asked, if the protection already enjoyed by the manufacturers was sufficient, how was it that they were not prosperous? He believed that, compared with other interests of the country, they were prosperous; though not so much so as in 1840 and 1841, as they are feeling the effects of the pressure which now bears on all other interests of the country. One evidence of their prosperity was the amount of the exports; and he would here remark, that the exports of our manufactures never were so large as they were in 1840 and 1841, which were the last years of which we had any account. Now, if they were brought to such a state of distress by the operation of the compromise act, how happened it that they were able not only to supply the home market, but to export largely? He had tables to show that, while the imports of manufactures were in a state of gradual reduction, and that we were coming nearer and nearer every year to the Chinese policy of shutting out the products of other countries, the exports had, in the years he had mentioned, greatly increased. Mr. L. also referred to some interesting facts collected from the census tables, as showing the prosperity of the manufacturing interest, compared with other interests of the country. By these tables, it appeared that the number of persons engaged in agriculture was over three millions; and the amount of

their products was \$749,153,471—equal to \$213 71 to each person. The number employed in manufactures was 791,745; and their products—the amount the reporter could not catch—was equal to \$500 14 cents to each person. Mr. L. also showed, from the same tables, the amount of capital employed in agriculture and manufactures, and that the profits were nearly three times as much in the latter as in the former. Notwithstanding these facts, gentlemen who supported the manufacturing interests had the boldness to come forward and ask that the agriculturists should be taxed for their benefit, on the pretence of being protected from foreign competition. Now he would ask, how long were they to be protected from foreign competition?

We have had (said Mr. L.) this burden on our shoulders from 1816 till this time; and the manufacturers, who said in the commencement of the system, that all they wanted was protection for a short time, to enable them to stand alone, were still clamorous for protection, and for the same reasons.—When, then, was the system to cease? It certainly was a burden to agriculture—that must be admitted by all; for, if manufactures could not be brought in cheaper from foreign countries than they could be produced here, why impose protective duties?—Was this thing to last always? Was there no period to which they were to look forward when manufactures could be supported without imposing additional burdens on the rest of the community?—Now they were as keen for protection as they were in 1816, and more so; for they then came, cap in hand, and begged as a favor what they now demanded as a right.

It was his deliberate conviction (Mr. L.) said that high duties never could increase the prosperity of the manufacturer. They began at the wrong end. Instead of asking for protection to increase the prices of their products, they should produce cheaper; and this was the only way to become more prosperous. They could not, by legislation, change the laws of trade, which were of Divine origin.—They could not fix factitious prices, and keep them up higher than in the markets of the world; because the smuggler would interpose and become the vindicator of free trade. He had been informed, from the best authority, that the price of smuggling now in New York was 30 per cent. on the foreign value; and that there were persons there who would contract to deliver goods at this rate, which covered also freight and insurance. It appeared to him that, if he had wished to frame a bill for the encouragement of smuggling, this, of all others, would answer the purpose best. Foreign goods would be smuggled in on the Northeastern frontier, while the lawful trade on the Atlantic seaboard would be greatly diminished. New York would sink, and Buffalo would rise on its ruins.

He contended that there must be a proper reciprocity between the seller and the buyer, in order to produce a healthy state of trade. The life of business was competition. The whole was a game of competition. Unless we sought the markets of the world for our productions, we could claim no advantage over the savage. What were the benefits of civilization, except that by the aid of machinery it enables the inhabitants to have clothing or other conveniences which the savage could not? Were our manufacturers to be satisfied with the home market? If they went beyond the home market, duties would do no good. But gentlemen had said that we had not the same advantage of capital and labor as England, and therefore we needed the aid of a protective tariff. He (Mr. L.) contended that if England could manufacture so much cheaper, then we were engaged in the business at a losing rate, and the sooner we abandon it the better. But we had, in many respects, superior advantages to England—cheaper horse rent, water-power, provisions, and he was about to say, cheaper government; but he almost doubted whether taxes paid in England exceeded those contributed by our united Federal, State, and county Governments.

In answer to the argument that we should impose retaliatory duties, he should say that the universality of retaliation would destroy its effect. Let the iron manufacturer have protection alone, and you make him rich. But give the same protection to all other manufacturers, and you destroy the benefit of all particular one. It was like one gentleman rising to address the Chair; he was certain he had the floor. But let a dozen rise at once, it would take away the advantage of any separate man.

Mr. L. took a view of the state of things in England, and the disadvantages under which the laborer there had to live. Let those burdens be taken off—the tax on his bread and meat—and the manufacturers here could not begin to contend with those in that country. They could barely do it now.—He referred to the fact that Sir Robert Peel had lately proposed a reduction of the duties in England. Thus, whilst that country was unbinding its fetters, we were putting on more.

He argued that another result of increased duties at this time would be an expansion of our currency. It would raise the price of foreign goods, which could not be sold here as now. The effect would be, that specie would come here in return for our exports, and the money level in this country would be raised. Production would be increased, and the country become apparently prosperous, whilst it was in fact in no better condition than before the increased duties were imposed.

Mr. Bolts obtained the floor, and addressed the committee at length, chiefly in opposition to the legality of the course pursued by the Executive, in issuing circulars to the collectors of the customs, and in favor of an impeachment of the President.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll spoke his hour, in the course of which he delivered an able and ingenious speech in favor of moderate and necessary protection. He commenced with an historical synopsis of various stages of this country, commencing with the period preceding its independence, when trade was free, government cheap, and when there were no direct taxes. From that he proceeded to notice the subsequent stages, amongst which he enumerated the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the several wars in which the country was involved, the various tariffs which have been adopted, nullification, compromise, and all the circumstances and conditions of the people, with which those events have been attendant.

He went through an enumeration of various articles of American manufacture, and, in some lurid