



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

VOLUME 2, §

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 2, 1842.

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.

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 August, 1842.

Table with columns: DAYS, SUN RISE, SUN SET, MOON'S PHASES. Rows for Tuesday through Monday.

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.

ALABAMA Land for Sale.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of a TRACT OF LAND in Pickens County, Alabama. The tract is an even section, being a mile square, and containing 640 ACRES.

It is all up-land, lies level, and produces excellent corn and cotton; there is cleared on the tract about thirty acres, all fresh, and well fenced; a good double log-cabin, a well, and spring.

Mr. John Linbarger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Russell, from the same County, I believe, who if applied to can give a satisfactory account of the premises. It is in a good neighborhood, and beyond example healthy.

There is also upon the place a stock of Cattle of about sixteen head, thirty or forty Sheep, and a stock of Hogs. I offer the whole for two thousand Dollars, (good money) one half cash, and the balance in twelve months.

Here is an opportunity for one who wishes to emigrate, to procure land already open and stocked, whereby he will not be subject to delays and drawbacks as those are who have to start on a place unimproved.

Should this meet the eye of any one who wishes to remove to Alabama, I am sure he would do well to make enquiry of

LINCOLN CLARK, Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 30, 1842. 72...4w

Carolina Inn, CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on the 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.

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

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 23, 1842. 65...

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. E. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House. Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64...Gm

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

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Watterson of Tenn., exposed the falsified promises of the Whig majority in Congress in the following "knock-down" manner. Mr. W.'s assertions were not disputed, because they cannot be refuted:

Public Expenditures, Retrenchment and Reform.—They came into power on the 4th March, 1841.—Let us compare the last year of Mr. Van Buren with the first year of the Whigs. Van Buren expended in 1840 - \$22,389,356 The Whigs expended in 1841 - 26,300,000 In 1842, '3, and '4, they propose to expend in each year, after making all their retrenchments, the sum of - \$26 or 27,000,000

The Secretary goes much higher, but the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and Mr. Clay, in his speech on his resolutions, puts the probable expenditures down, at the least, for the last mentioned year of \$27,000,000, and this, too, after all their contemplated reforms. Mr. Saltonstall has expressly told us, in his speech on the Tariff: "we should however remember that the estimate of twenty-seven millions supposes retrenchment." True, they may kill off a few clerks and pages, and dismiss a few old carts from the service about the public grounds, but after all this is said and done, this Administration, in the first year, spent \$26,300,000, and propose for the other three to spend twenty-seven millions. Who hears now since the election, who he heard every day before it,—anything about the 13 millions of Mr. Adams's administration, as the criterion of the expenditures of this? On the contrary, look at the picture of expenditures as given by the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, (Mr. Saltonstall). He is one of the very leaders of the Whig party in this House, and tells us as follows: "What is our financial condition? The Treasury is empty—we all know our revenue falls short, and has long fallen short of our expenditures; and whilst we are talking about the amount of our debt, whether it be 18 or 20 millions, or more, it is going on increasing; and at the end of every month since the Congress has been in session, the debt was perhaps one million more than it was at the commencement." Growing at the rate of one million of dollars per month!—God of Heaven, what are we coming to? What a change has indeed been effected by turning out the Democrat! They spent \$22,389,356 per year—the Whigs acknowledge that they can't get along with less than 26 or 27 millions. Beside this, the Whigs, by their own statements, in fifteen months have created a national debt of 18 or 20 millions, and that it is still growing at the rate of one million per month! I will not undertake to say what has gone with all this money. We know that some 25 or 30 thousand dollars were given away to the family of Gen. Harrison. He was President one month; for that the Constitution and law allowed him something more than \$2,000, but they voted to give him something full amount for the whole year. Besides this, the then Cabinet, after the death of Gen. Harrison, instead of giving him a decent and honorable interment, according to the usage of all Christian nations, and as worthy of one lately filling so exalted a station, issued their orders and collected at the President's all manner of frippery, of silk gloves, kid gloves, crapes, &c., to be distributed freely to the crowd who might choose to go up and help themselves to whatever they pleased, until the funeral expenses amounted to something more than \$3,000. Let no man charge that I object to the necessary and proper expenses in burying the late President. But I do object to such shameless and unprofitable distribution of silly finery among the crowd, many of whom, by their incessant importunity for office, had contributed to his death. And more than all, do I object to the payment of such largesses, by a Whig Congress, which at this very session have refused to refund to General Jackson the \$1,000 fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. General Jackson saved the most important city of this Union. In saving it he was compelled to proclaim martial law. For this he was arraigned and tried, and fined in the sum of \$1,000. He bowed submission to the law, and paid down the money—that money you have had the use of for many years, and you have refused at this session to give it back to the General in his old age. Sir, a little more than one-third of what was wasted in useless finery on the crowd, and in hack hire for loaders who were too lazy or too proud to walk in a funeral procession, would have restored the fine to this brave old soldier and patriot. The generous deed would have smoothed his dying pillow, and re-animated with gratitude a heart which, whilst it lives, whether you give back the money or not, can never fail to beat high for the honor, the happiness and glory of his country.

Congressional.

SPEECH OF Mr. SAUNDERS of N. Carolina.

Delivered in the House of Representatives on 5th July, 1842. The bill which had been vetoed by the President being rejected, and the general tariff bill having been taken up on the 5th of July, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House—

Mr. SAUNDERS spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: I am happy in having obtained the floor, as it enables me to say some things and to express some views on matters which the limits of your hour rule on yesterday forbade, but which I hope to be able to do to-day. My experience as a member of this House has led me to observe that, whenever the capitalist presents himself at your bar—no matter in what character or shape—he never fails to find within these walls warm, zealous, and able advocates; because he always comes with the disinterested professions of the patriot, asking nothing for himself, everything for the country. If he comes as a bank monopolist, asking exclusive privileges,—still all is for the country, as he only seeks to improve the currency, and to regulate the exchanges. If he comes as a manufacturer, asking protection for the great business in which he is engaged,—all is for the country, as he only wishes to build up home industry, and add to the wages of labor. If in the capacity of the merchant, his only wish is to give prosperity to commerce and agriculture. It is the farmer alone, the great producer of all that gives life and support to the nation, who is but too seldom thought of here—except when the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as on the present occasion, seeks the avenue to his pocket, under the pretext of advancing the general welfare. So you have your committees on the currency, on manufactures and commerce, each ably sustaining the great interest confided to their charge. But I may be asked here, as I have been elsewhere, if I am not willing to relieve the treasury—to restore the fallen credit of the country? I ask, in turn, what was the relief promised, and what is it you propose? If it be by again filling that treasury to overflowing, and thus leading to those expenditures which have been condemned as extravagant, then I, for one, cannot go with you. You propose to levy, by the bills on your table, thirty-two millions upon imports alone, with the view of collecting and providing a net revenue of twenty-seven and a half or twenty-eight millions of dollars. I ask, sir, if this is the relief promised, and this the way you propose to redeem the pledges given to the people before coming into power? It will be recollected that, at the extra session, on the discussion of the bank, the friends of that measure contended that was one of the issues which were before the people; and that I then had occasion to refer to the speech of Mr. Badger, which had been used as a sort of text-book by the Whig orators in my own State; and I beg now to refer to the same document, to see how far this question of the tariff was there submitted to the people. But I presume no Whig from that State will be bold enough to affirm that any one ventured there to express himself in favor of a protective tariff, or for a violation of the compromise act of 1833. Mr. Badger, in his Granville speech, says:

"But why is the subject of the tariff brought forward at all? It was settled years ago by the compromise act. Who proposes to disturb it? Who desires to increase the duties? Certainly neither General Harrison nor any of his friends. But the Administration has lately recommended to Congress the propriety of increasing some of the duties, or of imposing duties on some articles received under the compromise bill duty free. Then how stands Mr. Van Buren affected towards this subject? Is he an advocate of a protective tariff? You will scarcely discover from what he says, for 'non-committal' is his rule; but, if you look to his acts, you will find that he has been foremost among those who carry farthest the protective system. He voted for the tariff of 1824, and for that of 1828. The bill of 1823 was deemed so oppressive to the South, that its familiar appellation with us has been 'the bill of abominations'; and it was this which drove South Carolina into nullification, and very nearly produced a civil war."

Such were the language and the doctrines of the Whigs in North Carolina before the election. If they were "non-committal" then, they are certainly not so now. At your extra session, you passed a bill raising the duties to 20 per cent. on all articles then admitted free of duty, with the exception of a few enumerated articles. So that, at your first session, you actually do what Mr. Badger condemned the late Administration for proposing—if necessary to raise revenue. And you now propose to violate the act of compromise, and impose a protective tariff but little short of that of 1828. Then, it was denounced as "a bill of abominations," now, it is the great Whig measure of relief; and your great leader would seem to rejoice in the distresses of the country, because, as he supposes, it renders such a measure necessary to relieve the treasury. The compromise act, both in letter and spirit, is now to be violated; and because, as the gentleman from Boston [Mr. APPLETON] has told us, the manufacturers were never parties to it; because, as he says, "they considered it an abandonment of the principle of protection." The gentleman made other singular developments, for a Clay man, as to Mr. Clay's private course with his tariff friends. He tried to satisfy them the compromise act contained no abandonment of the protective policy, "and that no future Congress would be bound by it;" and that "circumstances might occur which would make a greater revenue necessary than that which would be produced under the act."

Such was the secret language of Henry Clay to his tariff friends in 1833, whilst he openly sustained the act as binding on the country; and in 1837 eloquently protested against any change, even to reduce revenue, as violating its provisions. The act, says the gentleman, was made by the Jackson men and the nullifiers, for the purpose of getting the latter out of their difficulties. It contained, says the gentleman, an abandonment of the principle of protection, and yet was only passed to relieve the nullifiers. I hope, then, in future, the credit will be given to the much-abused nullifiers for this act of favor to the South, and not to the great pacificator, Henry Clay. But to return to my argument. Whether we take the bill as reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, from that on Man-

ufactures, or that of the Secretary of the Treasury, the difference is like that of my uncle Toby's hat—between the old cocked hat, and the old hat cocked. The object and design of each are protection and high revenue. It is stated by Mr. Lowndes—one of the most virtuous and patriotic statesmen this country has ever known, whose death every lover of the country most deeply deploras—that the tariff of 1816, which, as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he reported, was framed on the principle of revenue and encouragement; that, under the embargo, non-intercourse, and war, many flourishing manufactures had sprung up, which all were disposed to foster, as well as to encourage others which might afterwards arise. With this view, a duty of 25 per cent. was considered as sufficiently high. But with this the manufacturers were not satisfied; and at the next Congress (1818) succeeded in raising the duties to 33 1-3 per cent. Not content with this, they applied again in 1820; but, after a full and able discussion, were defeated. But their cupidity was not thus to be cooled. In 1824 they were more successful; and the gentleman from Boston will allow me to say to him that, if I have been led into errors on this subject, they were taught me then by Daniel Webster, and the then member from his city. Thus successful, Congress was led to pass the bill of 1823, which drove the South to the point of madness. We had, then, the compromise act of 1833, which gave quiet and repose to the country. But that is now to be violated. Revenue is the word—direct taxes, or excise, or impost, are the alternatives. I am free to say, the people I represent (as I am myself) are in favor of the collection of revenue from our foreign importations, in preference to a tax upon our lands and property. It is the more acceptable to us, if for nothing else, that it at least has the appearance of being voluntary—if that can be called so, which we pay from necessity. Your farmer may dispense with his broadcloth coat for himself, and with a silk gown for his wife; but cannot do without his iron and his salt; nor will he willingly give up, if he desires peace and comfort in his family, his sugar and coffee.

Mr. Chairman, it was the object of my friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Pickens,] in his eloquent remarks, to satisfy the committee that, if you pass the bill imposing such high duties as it proposes, you will fail to collect the amount of revenue you desire, and be driven, in your necessities, to resort to direct taxes, or some other mode of supplying your wants. It shall be my purpose to show you ought not, even if you could, to levy so heavy a tax as you propose, in the present distressed condition of the country; but that you can and should bring down your expenditures to an economical administration of the Government. Your chairman of Ways and Means says it is necessary to have this large amount. And how is this necessity established? We are first called to the statement accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 9th May last:

Table showing the following estimate of the expenditures of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the measure of income necessary to be raised during the same period: For the year 1842. Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval, as estimated - \$24,424,358 95 Permanent appropriations - 932,000 00 Debt due by corporate cities, principal and interest - 135,900 00 Parts of the old public debt - 5,000 00 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States, including the sums due to Mississippi and Alabama, under the late law - 412,000 00 Interest payable in 1842, on the loan of 1841 and 1842 - \$513,000 00 Redemption of treasury-notes, including interest 7,400,000 7,913,000 00 Total - 33,822,258 95

Table showing the following estimate of the expenditures of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the measure of income necessary to be raised during the same period: For the year 1843. Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval - \$24,424,358 95 Permanent appropriations - 932,000 00 Debt due by corporate cities - 132,000 00 Parts of the old public debt - 5,000 00 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States - 362,000 00 Interest payable in 1843 on loan - 1,003,000 00 Redemption of treasury-notes, including interest - 5,300,000 00 Total - 32,158,658 95

Table showing the following estimate of the expenditures of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, exhibits the measure of income necessary to be raised during the same period: For the year 1844. Civil, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, military and naval - 24,424,358 95 Permanent appropriations - 932,000 00 Debt due by corporate cities - 128,700 00 Parts of the old public debt - 5,000 00 3 and 5 per cent. funds due to the States - 100,000 00 Interest payable in 1844 on loan - 1,003,000 00 Principal of the loan, payable 1st January, 1845 - 5,668,976 88 Total - 32,202,035 83

From which it will be seen the ordinary expenses of the Government for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, are estimated at \$25,354,358 95, besides seven millions more for debts, treasury notes, and other liabilities. Not content with this, the gentleman tells us "experience is the only true test in these matters," and he gives us the "disbursements during the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration, for the ordinary expenses of the Government," as will be found in Doc. 580, page 31, as furnished the House at the extra session, viz: In 1837 - \$31,610,003 09 In 1838 - 21,544,395 19

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