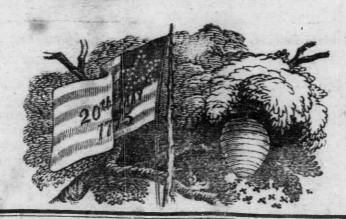
# Mecklenburg



# Ieffersonian.

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., AUGUST 23, 1842.

Resolved, That Blair and Rives be dismissed as printers to

On the seventh day after, this resolution was passed; and thus were these defenceless citizens—

without a crime, or even a charge against them, but

that of their opinions—dep ived of their contract so-lemnly made with the Senate, their bond annulled,

and all the expenses they had incurred to execute

was an example the President was expected to fol-

fliction, whether in his mansion or in his walks, in

public or private, under all circumstances, and at all

times, the office-seekers still clustered around him.

It was not the plea of his infirmities, or that of his

ardnous duties; nor was it the lifting of his time

withered hand with a gesture to retire, that could

remove the dense mass who pursued and importun-

ed him. In spite of all these, they followed him up,

swarming upon him still thicker every hour, until. at

last, like hornets, they stung him to death. Nor were the terrors of a death-bad, or the solemn con-

dition of an expiring man, sufficient to silence their

clamors, or stay, for an instant, the removals his su-

bordinates were making in his name. For, upon au-

thority of that name, though insensible himself, and

sinking to the grave, the more cruel of his cousel-

the Senate for the twenty-seventh Congress.

NUMBER 76.

The Whigery of 1840.

'At a recent Convention of the Democratic young men of Ohio, the following truly eloquent and powerful letter was read from the Hon. WILLIAM AL-LEN, Senator in Congress from Ohio:

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1842. My DEAR SIR: Your obliging letter of the 8th instant came to me several days since; and would have been immediately answered, but for the pres- the work, thrown as a dead loss upon them. Here sure of business with which I could not dispense.

I should be gratified, I assure you, were it in my low; and from that day, to the day of his final afpower to attend, as you invite me, the Young Men's State Convention on the 28th instant. I should be gratified for other reasons; but especially so, that I might there be able to take once more by the hand ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twen- hundreds of the noble spirits whom it is my pride to call personal, as well as political friends; and with many of whom I became first acquainted when traversing the State, to offer my little aid in the contest of 1838, and in the more terrible struggle of 18-40. But the madness of the dominant majority seems likely to make this session of Congress as long, as it has alreay made it odious; and I have, therefore, no prospect of being present in person. In soul and in sentiment, however, I shall be with the Democracy then, and always, whilst I have reason enough left to appreciate the value of freedom.

When the convention meets, it will find the Federal Government, for the first time, brought down determined that the last mortal sound which broke by its own acts, in sixteen months of the profoundest MOULD inform such of his friends as desire peace, to a point of distress as low and as humiliating as could well have resulted from the most prohis 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.

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ting as could well have resulted from the capitol to the West, Desumed the name of Whiggery, and embodied its sumed the name of Whiggery, and embodied its sumed the name of Whiggery, and embodied its sumed the name of Whiggery that he is his life, had intended their results. principles and its passions in the form of a Nation-

For many years prior to 1840, the leaders of that party had been busily collecting into a common focus all the deceased elements of society. In that year they found the public mind fretful and restless. They found thousands discontented, whom the reaction of their own system of currency and they find themselves all powerful, and the people try. The league was formed, and every feeling of rights of the many; and biasting to all the hopes he may be found by his friends and the corruption, was then stimulated into revolt against pacious, for the plunder of the Government. But public, and consulted at all times, unless the Democratic party. The prices of all things to disclose such objects, was dangerous, if their ex-A report has been industriously circulated prompted the banks thus to aggravate the public dis- (and well they knew it,) to forge and rivet their for effect, relative to his charges. They have been tresses, by the reduction of their discounts and cir- system of measures upon the country, whilst the culation. The people were openly treated with public mind was yet feverish and flighty, from the contempt, by the brutality of the appeals made to inflammation of the recent struggle. Strike whilst their senses. Fraud and folly, the most criminal the iron is hot, was the signal pass to his followers. tinetly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all and rediculous, were employed to distract their at- by him who spoke for the whole and whom all tion. To affect their imaginations, everything, from while mirth and giddiness of triumph are upon the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, with its stars them, let us march to the capitol, and there, in the skin of the most loathsome skunk, was displayed to tem on the nation. the popular eye. Globes and cabins, banners and bushes, barrels, brutes, harangue and music, revel- the convocation of Congress, in extraodinary session, ry and feasting, the song and the bottle, imprecations, on the 31st of May, 1841. blasphemy, badges, and buffoonery—all things that

> erties of a free people. What has been the result? place to General Harrison and his. The event of into a national bank? the contest had for months been known; and, from

that of a rapacious soldiery when restrained for a throughout the entire nation. By his single oath, very strongest for the most boundless prodigality of which was an outrage to every American citizen, moment from the sack and plunder of a subjugated they allowed the interested party, if his debts were expenditure. And therefore, with this infatuated and especially so to the citizens of Ohio, whose hecity. He was a man scarred with the infirmities large and his means considerable, to cancel his affliction for a public debt, they were not to be sat- roic people had thus been, by this very man, so of age—of a heart, I believe, that found no pleasure bond; and thus to ruin the friend or the neighbor, is fied with the twelve million loan as a beginning; basely surrendered to the enemy as prisoners of war, in the passion of revenge; and, therefore, when left who, as creditor or security, had confided in his but, on the contrary, they proceeded immediately to this claim found favor in a Whig committee in the to himself, was disinclined to inflict, without cause, honor. I say, if the debts were large; because, if add sixteen millions to that—the last being intend. Senate, was advocated upon the floor and defeated, upon so many men, the miseries of a general remo-small, and the debtor poor, the expense of the pro- ed as the basement stock of the fiscality—a nation- only because some of that party, and all the Demoval. But, neither his infirmities nor his feelings cess makes the law unavailable, and, therefore, a al bank more hideous, infinitely, in all its features, crats, were ashamed to hishonor the body by its were respected by his victorious partisans; and, on nullity to him. To execute the act, the Federal than was the former institution, whose conduct, dethe very first day of his power—within ten minutes judiciary passes over the Constitution, usurps the cay, and dissolution, have appalled the world; have after the official oath was administered, and, whilst rightful jurisdiction of the local courts, defies and doomed to penury so many families, and imparted justice, were, with that very same committee, found he was yet descending the eastern portico of the Cap spurns the sovereignty of the States. But no mat- so much impurity to the social and political morals a sufficient bar to the repayment of the fine impositol-his friends in the Senate admonished him of the ter for that-the greater bankrupts, the magnificent of the country.

haste he was expected to make in the execution of millionairs of the paper system, were brought to

vengeance, and the distribution of spoil, by submit- bankruptcy-not by misfortune in legitimate trade, own indiscretions; for, even in the gross confusion not by accident beyond the power of discretion, but of public affairs, she often interposes her silent auby the eagerness of an avarice seeking to gratify thority to check the dominant power in a State, itself in the gamblings of speculation, and then whenever it threatens to inflict a degree of misery wasting, in splendid profusion, all that the fortune she never intended mankind should endure. Out of the hazard placed within its reach. As men at- of the bosom of the Whig party, therefore, the veto ready ruined and desperate, they had entered the sprung, to strike down the forthcoming monster, contest of 1840, with the pledge of the Federalists, whilst yet in its fœtus condition. The presiding that their debts should be treated as gambling obli- magistrate had received the sceptre from the hands gations, and sponged by the law and an oath. And of that party, but not upon the condition of perjury this pledge alone, of the many made, has Federal- and dishonor. He felt that he owed some allegiance ism faithfully fulfilled.

Economy, let it be remembered, had been prom- constitutional veto which alone intercepted the bank ised as a policy proper in itself, and especially so in and the debt the majority desired, they resolved to atthe then necessitous state of the treasury. And yet tack the Constitution itself, and the President who by this very convention of Congress, at a time not had dared to support it. Thus far, upon that point appointed by the law, three hundred and ninety-one he still stands firm. How long the Constitution thousand dollars were wasted in the payment of its shall stand, remains for the people and the States to members, and other expenses of the session.

Twenty-five thousand dollars were next bestow- full well the designs of the Federal leaders, their ed as a gratuity upon the widow of the late President; and this, without any request from her, or ambition and profligacy, as thus displayed, in an exnecessity found in her pecuniary circumstances. So tra session of three months and fourteen days d far from any such necessity then existing, or likely tion, and which closed its memorable labors on to exist, it was a fact well known and declared at the time, that the private fortune of that respectable lady placed her above the humility of asking such 6th of December, 1841, and favors, from any quarter whatever. Still, the mo- letter, has continued, without ney was voted from the treasury, as if taxes were months and seventeen days. nothing to the people, and waste the duty of the time or other--but not, I pre

At its last session, which closed on the 4th of sible) exhausted their own March, 1841, the preceding Congress had made of the people, as well as the all the usual and needful appropriations, and provi- the Government. When they asse ded the means for the public service of the ensuing but thorough revolution, which is no year. But, regardless of this-regardless alike the public mind, had then greatly of the condition of the country and of their own visible in the popular e promises, so solemnly given, the ruling majority ry battle-field where, it in the present Congress proceeded but three months have since been routed by after, and before one-third of those appropriations ing been so shamefull were expended, to appropriate, for the service of their numbers, both in the s the very same year, an addition of five millions now find themselves unsupported and forty-three thousand dollars. The name of and their measures sternly contains the contains con economy was no longer heard, but when pronounc- and districts that sent the ed by the Democrats, to remind the Federalists of however, this has prowhat they had pledged, and to rebuke them for beginning of the pres what they were about. Heedless of this, the lead- of the extra session; and yet con ers, who projected these measures, seemed but the that policy, with all the preternatural energy more diligent to discover every excuse for extrava- spair—as though resolved, during the gance, that could find impunity in the general pre- of its power, to stamp upon

But those who expend, must also accumulate; and, in the case of Government taxes and toans authorized an additional loan of five m are the chief sources of supply. Hence it was that lars They have added five millions after, by this additional expenditure, they had effect treasury notes previously issued. But the tually picked the very bones of the treasury, they those of the extra session, are still not en next turned their attention to the increase of the therefore, another tariff has passed taxes. Here was a nerve to be touched, that ran will as certainly pass the Senate. it through the body of the people; and, therefore, it millions more of taxes upon the c was important to prepare them for the shock, by every article from abroad-all things the soothing process of distribution. They had to the wants of men-tea, coffee, what left in the coffers of the Government not an unap- needful to the poorest citizen—each one and propriated dollar. The ordinary income was short | yields its tribute, to fill yet fuller the al of the extraordinary outlay. Taxes, had they been tended maw of insatiate power. sufficient in amount, came in too tardily to meet the rapidity of expenditure; and to borrow, became, consequently, the only immediate resource. This state of things was known and acknowledged, because brought about by the ruling majority. What then did they do? In aggravation of these evils, and as if fatally bent upon the utter bankruptcy they proceeded to snatch every dollar accruing to garly account of empty boxes" from the Treasury Department, no terrors of a national debt, could tice of augmenting taxes, when the means of the people to pay were diminishing, sufficient to retard, the amount already passed, and that pending with much less to prevent, this profligate waste of the the certainty of passage, it is manifest that this will, nation's resources. Distribute they would; and that, too, at the hazard of the public execration. They confided in the craft of the scheme, and were willing to risk its exposure. One dollar was to be givpeople; and for that, three paid back, by the people, through the custom-house, to the Government. the amount they received; that which they paid distance. The first process was to be direct and

But, in view of the lost revenue distributed, the vast appropriations already made, and those intendhis friends retired without a murmur, and gave der to try, once more, the coercion of the poeple ed for the future, even this increase of taxes would prove inadequate. A loan of twelve millions of men, who in any other country would have been dollars was, therefore, authorized upon the credit treated as traitors, are, in this, about to be paid in that moment, proscription for opinion ceased to be a upon the holy mission of guarding the sanctity of of the people, and the pledge of their farms and money for their treason, by the very Government tions. So pious was their reverence for the obser- est. This it was supposed, would, together with would, it was true, with all its evils, be the inevita-Nevertheless, these very same men, the chosen and ble consequence. So much the better; for such a Hull himself, together with the gallant army from general act, with the name of bankruptcy for its why they should economise the public income, has and afterwards condemned by the law to death, as

The act of distribution was therefore passed; and

then, in an instant after, the same men who passed

it, urged that very act, by which the land revenue

was thus excluded from the treasury, as an addi-

tional reason why the taxes upon the people should

be immediately increased. A tax of six millions

of dollars was accordingly added, in the form of

to the Constitution of his country; and as it was the determine. It is enough that the nation now knows

13th of September, 1841. Congress commenced its present s majority shall have more

principles, their measures—the measure of their

as possible, the dark impre With these views, the party have pr

And yet, after all this -loans, taxes, and tr

notes-how stands the treasury itself? Still empty How stands the public credit—the credit of this great Government-the credit that never once was sullied when Democracy presided-how stands it now? Down; and still hopelessly sinking down lower, by far, than that of any respectable farmer in Ohio-treasury notes, if not at interest, deprecialeaders condescended, for a moment, to speak serivictors over the whole field of power. With the
the treasury from the public domain, and to cast it
drafts daily protested and dishonored—its bonds ted, with no prospect of rising—the Government. away in pittances to the States. No consciousness hawked about in the market, and returned without as abuses which did not exist, and to make pledges branches of Congress, there was nothing to restrain of its folly, no barrier in the Constitution, no "beg a bidder; and the Government everywhere, and in all forms, treated as an insolvent.

Appropriations, nevertheless, go on as profusely as ever-quite as much so, as though the treasury were full, and absolutely exhaustless. For, from at the end of the session, bear its full and just proportion to all the other limbs of their monstrous sys-

Claims-some the most base, and others the most baseless-are now presented against the Government, and treated with the serious respect due only to the just demands of the honest citizen. The holders of such claims seem to have discovered a mutual sympathy between the majority of this C gress and themselves. They repair to the Capitol with the instinct that directs the vulture to the car-

The militia of Massachusetts-they, the very same who, during the late war, when the country was invaded, and they ordered by the President into the public service, positively refused obediencerefused to pass the line of their State-refused to pull a trigger in the defence of the Republic-they who, by that very refusal, encouraged the British, allowed them a lodgment in a Massachusetts seaport, they who trafficked with, instead of fighting, the public enemy, they have, nevertheless, lived long enough to laugh in secret at an American Senate for having, twenty-nine years after, voted to them the third of a million from the national treasury, for these their services in the late war. These

Next come the heirs of Gen. Hull, with their time, and for no other time, that the Territory was in possession of the British, surrendered to them by passage.

But economy and justice, Federal economy and ed by a vindictive judge on Andrew Jackson, for Nature never abandons men absolutely to their having expelled traitors from his camp during his

#### 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 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

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

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insertty-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 charg-

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, n every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### Dr. P. C. Caldwell

his professional services, that he has removed

wr. Charles J. For ESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the sur-

reanding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements.

IF RIMOVAL. I



Dr. J. M. Happoldt HAS removed to the Office directly op-

professionally engaged.

to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at cases be Reasonable.





THE subscriber having purchased the entire

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS, kept by Dr. C. J. Fox expects to receive a new snp-SPURIUS AND WINES

for medical purposes. He will offer the same to 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 The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop. B. OATES.

Charlotte, May 17, 1842.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolishing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court. August 9, 1842. Caution!

HE public are cautioned against trading for

two notes of hand given by the subscriber to

Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is undermined and overthrown by the most stupendous any such provision, or any such likely to be, while for seventy-five, dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as cospiracy that ever yet was levelled against the lib- the present Congress remains. the first. As the property for which said notes were given has proved unsound, I do not intend to pay them, unless forced to do so by law.

Lincoln county, July 26, 1842.

### Last Notice.

## THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of

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 accout 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 C. J. FOX.



WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Jov=Printing in a very superior style, and a short notice. Ordes will be thankfully received. Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, Mh 9, 1841.

crime. Throughout the land, one wild and univer- the Constitution, the law, and all human obliga- work-shops, for its payment, principal and inter- they betraved. sal cry was heard for the blood and bread of the Democrats in office. Before he had left the banks of vance of contracts, that some of their number were the taxes and treasury notes already afford a demand for the salary of their father, as Governor Ohio, the President-elect was beset by intruders willing that this Government, though pennyless it. fund sufficiet to feed, for the present, even the ex- of the Territory of Michigan, during the very without number, and importunities beyond the pow- self, and plunging in debt, should assume the debts travagance of the ruling power. A national debt er of gratification. On his arrival in the capitol, of the States, rather than witness their acquiation. he found it already besieged by thousands, who had trooped together from all parts of the Union, to de- the annointed guardians of all things sacred, by one debt, instead of being a reason with Federalists Ohio—a crime for which he was then under arrest, mand of him the spoils of a conquered country. There was an impatient ferocity in their looks, like caption, repudiated the debts of the larger debtors ever been, and yet is, with them, of all reasons, the a traitor. Yet this claim, the very presentation of

lors continued to swing the axe of execution, as if upon the ear of the dying President should benot the sound of prayer, or the filial sob, but the dislegation that he, in his life, had intended their re-Such were the first results; and what was the next? They had declared the country ruined by Democratic councils. They had declared the single object of their own advent to be, its immediate recredit had ruined. They found banks, bankruptcy, all-powerless, than they began to disclose other obindolence, avarice, impudence, venality, profligacy, jects, far different from that-objects, in their tencupidity, and fraud, all standing ready to league dency, ruinous to every interest they had promised with ambition for the power and plunder of the coun- to foster, save the interests of the few against the the human heart, that lay within reach of terror or they had labored to excite, save the hopes of the rawere suddenly reduced, because the politicians had ecution was delayed. It was important, therefore, tention, bewilder their minds, and mislead their ac- obeyed. Let not the people cool down; but now, and stripes streaming from its halyards, down to the midst of the general glee, band and clinch our sys-This, it seems, was the policy which prompted On that day, the extra session commenced; and

could minister to confusion, were made to chime in then it was that those measures were proposed, the general din. Reason was silenced in the tur- which express the real motives of the leaders, and moil, and truth, for once in our country, yielded its which have brought the Government and the coun- and ruin of the Government confided to their care, empire to falsehood, fraud and frivolity. If these try to their present condition. They were then ply in a very short time, with a full assortment of ously to the people, it was but to denounce things | Executive—with a majority overwhelming, in both of reform they never intended to fulfil. They de- the full sway of their pleasure or their principles. the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties plored the scarcity of money they had themselves | This they knew and this they felt; and therefore on better terms than Medicines have been sold in occasioned, and promised abundance on their accestit was, that their chief in the Senate, with all the possibly arrest them in this. Nor was the injussion to power. They condemned removals from of- swaggering indelicacy of one unaccustomed to sucfice for the sake of opinion, and invoked Heaven to cess, openly proclaimed to the Democracy of the witness that this practice should cease. They prom | body, that we had been conde:nned by the judgment ised the the unfortunate a reparation of his fortunes of the people-had been brought together only for -the laborer an increase of his wages-the farmer execution; and that all we attered was to be heard an addition to his prices-the hopeless of every de- as nothing but the complaints of malefactors on their scription the gratification of being soon surprised in way to the scaffold. Such was the delirium of metheir despondency by the timely bounty of Govern- ritless triumph and vulgar revenge with which the en by the Government, through the States, to the ment, to be distributed among them. To the nation | Federalists began their work; who, without preat large, they promised opulence and contentment, paring anything in its stead, laid hold upon the subthe restoration of law and order, the healing of all treasury, and tore it to the ground. Thus did these The people would see, and might be tempted, by wounds, the restitution of all rights, the reparation infatuated men-they who had most faisely chargof all wrongs, the cure of all ills, the remedy of all ed the Democratic party with having committed the was to be taken from them, in the dark and at a disorders, the observance of all obligations, the re- public treasure to the sole custody of the Executive; duction of all burdens, economy of all things, secu- with having united in his person both the sword visible—the second, circuitous and obscure; and it rity, plenty and happiness to all men. Thus was and the purse-thus did they, among the very first was upon this obscurity, that the Federalists relied excited every passion of our nature, to its extremest acts of their power, do, themselves, the very same for impunity against detection in the imposture. limit, by all the means which the joint energies of thing so unjustly ascribed to others, by the repeal ambition and rapacity could employ. Thus was the of the only law which placed the money of the napublic heart torn and lacerated-the public mind tion out of the reach of the President. No bank, stung and goaded; and thus was an Administration, no law, no resolution, had they passed, to take the two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, conducted by men of honor, ability, and patriotism, place of the act repealed. Nor is there, to this day,

> And why is this? If the majority cannot get the tariff duties, to the burdens before imposed upon fiscality they desire, can they not pass an act to se- the nation. On the 4th of March, 1841, the whole power of cure the revenue? or do they intend to leave it, as the country changed hands; Mr. Van Buren and it is, exposed to the hazard of official pillage, in or-

> > These men came into power, as we were told,