

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

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

Editor and Publisher

VOLUME 2, 3

CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 30, 1842.

NUMBER 77.

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 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.

Dr. P. E. 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. 48...f

Dr. Charles J. Fox

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. He may always be found at his office, No. 6, white row of the Mansion House, unless absent on professional engagements. July 17, 1842. 71...f

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. 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 of 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...f

MEDICINES, & C.

LOW FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of

MEDICINES, DRUGS AND PAINTS, kept by Dr. C. J. Fox, expects to receive a new supply in a very short time, with a full assortment of

SPIRITS AND WINES, for medicinal purposes. He will offer the same to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent counties on better terms than Medicines have been sold in this country heretofore. A full assortment of

THOMPSONIAN MEDICINES,

together with all kind of Pills, &c., will be kept constantly on hand, all of which he will sell low for CASH. The attention of Dr. F. M. ROSS will be given to the Shop. B. OATES. Charlotte, May 17, 1842. 63...f

Notice.

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. 74...fml

Caution!

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas McGee, of Lincoln county. One is for two hundred dollars, due the 25th of December next, and dated the 7th of February, 1842; the other is for seventy-five dollars, due in June, 1843, dated as 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. RICHARD RANKIN. Lincoln county, July 26, 1842. 73...5w

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...f

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, Mh 9, 1841.

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 reinvigorate both man and horse. Particular pains will be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds;—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

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

Alexander Bethune, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his sincere thanks to the citizens of Charlotte and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has received; and hopes by strict attention to business to continue to merit a liberal share of public patronage. He has now several first rate workmen employed and has just received his Spring and Summer Fashions. He will warrant good fits on all occasions. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. His shop will be found in the North-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building. A liberal discount made to cash customers. Charlotte, April 12, 1842. 57...f

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. May 31, 1842. 64...f

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 Lineberger, recently of Lincoln County, N. C., lives near the place, and also Mr. Rossell, 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

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1842.

JOHN ERWIN VS. CARTER CRITTENDEN. Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter, and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carter Crittenden, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead or reply; or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands. Witness, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday of July, 1842. C. T. ALEXANDER, c. m. c. c. Prs. fee \$5.00. [75]

BLAKNS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the Charlotte DRUG STORE, a large stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

TRAVELLERS, TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House. Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64...6m

United States: District Court of North Carolina, IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against the Petition of JONAS RUDESELL, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

CHARLES WARD, of Lincoln county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ISAAC WYCOUGH, of Lincoln county, Wagon maker, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next.

ALEXANDER JONES, of Iredell county, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next. By Order of the Court. H. H. POTTER. Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. August 8th, 1842. 76...3w

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD, FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhoea and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A Liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Deprivative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Acoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA: B. Oates, Druggist, Charlotte, J. F. & C. Phifer, Concord, J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough, Hargrave, Gaither & Co., Lexington, Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, C. C. Henderson, Lincolnton.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Steele, Gunning & Co., York, C. H. McLure, Brawley & Co., Chester, C. H. K's Pamphlet. The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's Pamphlet. Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...ly

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. 13, 1841. 32...f

SPEECH OF THE Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama,

On the Tariff Bill, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Delivered in the House of Representatives, July 11, 1842.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I seldom address this House, nor should I do so on the present occasion, but for the paramount importance which, in my estimation, justly attaches to this bill.

Sir, I look upon this not only as the leading measure of the session, but the leading measure of the Whig party, that to which all their other measures have been directed, and which, if successful, will be the consummation of their whole policy. I look upon it as a return to that disastrous system of measures, under which the country is now prostrate, and suffering with an intensity and protraction, unparalleled in its past history. I hesitate not to say, the pecuniary distress inflicted on the country, under the joint action of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements, and other Whig measures, is infinitely beyond that produced by the last war with Great Britain.

Sir, that system commenced with an United States Bank, then followed the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828—then the system of Internal Improvement prosecuted with so much vigor and so much injustice under the administration of the gentleman from Massachusetts, then with an immense surplus revenue, which after the payment of the public debt, through an union first with the United States Bank, and afterwards with the State banks, gave an inflation to the paper system, unequalled since the days of John Law, and which finally terminated as every such inflation must terminate, in a condition of general indebtedness, but little short of the universal bankruptcy, both of State and of individuals.

And now, sir, while the country is yet prostrate under these measures, before a wound is closed or the blood is staunch, the great object of Whig policy, is to precipitate us into the same system. As a pretext for inordinate taxation, the Whig party have within the last two years created a new public debt, not a debt like the former one, incurred in the prosecution of a war in defence of our rights, but one designedly created by the most wilful extravagance. To throw the whole burthen of revenue on imports, the proceeds of the public lands are to be distributed among the States; and thus the old system of Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, so much reprobated by the people, is to be superseded by the more recent and more profligate system of distribution.

It is true, so far they have been defeated in their favorite purpose of establishing an United States Bank, but the decisive battle between monopoly and special privileges on one side, and just and impartial laws on the other, is now to be fought. The passage or rejection of this bill, will determine all the great issues between us and our opponents. The fate of the Tariff, Bank, and Distribution hang on the result. If we reject this bill, we destroy distribution and reverse the whole system of Whig measures. If on the contrary, it becomes a law, we build up an interest strong enough to sustain not only the Whig party, but all their measures. We marshal together a combination of associated and special interests to live upon the plunder of the people, who by force of Legislation, will be made stronger than the people. It is idle to suppose we can withstand this mighty array of Bank, Tariff and Distribution interests in the great contest of 1844. They will seize the Whig banner, and bear it aloft, and amidst the acclamations of triumph, place their favorite in the Presidential chair. Who that favorite may be, will be to me a matter of but little interest. Establish this system permanently, and I would not turn on my heel, to make the President. In fact, sir, I know no one in the Whig ranks more worthy of that station, than the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams), the illustrious author of this policy. No, sir, I repeat it, no one more worthy, not even the distinguished citizen of Kentucky.

But, Mr. Chairman, monopoly lives and strengthens by association. The Bank party having given you a tariff, and the Tariff party having given you a Bank, the next object of interest with both these parties, would be the assumption of the State debts. In fact, sir, assumption is but a step in the progress of building up and perpetuating the Bank and Tariff interests. The State debts would furnish quite as good a pretext for high duties as the war debt of 1816, and does any one doubt, that these debts if assumed, would not be found in the hands of the bank or its stockholders?

Sir, the assumption of the State debts, is at present I know, but dimly shadowed forth in the programme of Whig policy; but pass this bill, and it will at once start into life, and stand forth in bold relief, the front figure on the canvass. It is, sir, in keeping with their whole policy. The principle of the measure is already recognised in the distribution bill. If you can dispose of Federal money for general purposes, by distribution to the States, can you not dispose of it, for the special purpose of paying State Debts. Is not distribution in fact an entering wedge and a beginning towards paying the State debts, when the main argument for so disposing of the money, is the embarrassed finances of the States. I give a man money because he needs it to pay a pressing debt, and yet in so doing, I am not to be considered as paying his debt.

But, sir, the extent and enormity of the injustice of assuming the State debts, revolts the public mind, and hence many who are interested and secretly in favor of it, think it prudent not to avow the policy. Sir, the question is one of the extent to which you will carry Whig principles and Whig measures. I have never known one of the party, thoroughly imbued with its doctrines, to place any limit whatever on the power of taxation and appropriation; and yet without some limitation on both these powers, there can be nothing like property in individuals. Can an individual be said to have property in any thing, when the Government can for any and every purpose take it away by taxation, and for any and every purpose, dispose of it by appropriation or distribution? And, sir, if you can collect Federal money and distribute it for State purposes, what limitation is there either on taxation or appropriation? Legislation becomes a system of legalized Agrarianism, and the Government which was mainly instituted to protect property, becomes a plundering

maunder to seize and scatter it. Gentlemen may invent against the repudiation of State debts; but what honest man would not rather fail either through inability or choice, to pay his own debts, than to see his friend totally unconnected with the transaction, compelled to pay them for him? Sir, I had rather a thousand times see the State debt of Alabama repudiated, than to see it paid by taxation, either direct or indirect, on her sister States.

Sir, I repeat, that the whole policy of assumption, is involved in Distribution, and the Whig party are already committed to it, notwithstanding the opposition at present of some members of that party. If tariff duties be in fact so many bounties to the manufacturer, without imposing corresponding burthens on the consumer, as you now contend, then to keep up these duties, you ought as a party not only to assume, but by this easy process of taxation, to pay the State debts. It is in vain that a portion of your friends may hang back. Political position has so much control over political opinion, and I have seen so many Southern Whigs changing their long cherished principles on a Bank, a Tariff, and Distribution, that when the duty is made, I cannot doubt an universal acquiescence on their part, in the assumption of State debts.

But, sir, this preference for indirect taxation in paying the State debts, will not stop at assumption. It will go on until all other modes of taxation are abolished, and until the State Governments are in fact permanently quartered, like so many French papers, on the Federal revenue for support. And nothing short of this, is the consummation of a devotion which is now exhibited to that system of taxation, which is perpetrating a deluge of blood, creeping up to the clouds, and staining the earth with its knowledge. A system I avow, unworthy the enlightened spirit of the age—of our feelings, our patriotism, and our intelligence.

I have not time, Mr. Chairman, to say more, but had intended to say more, as a violation of the Compromise, that was carried with a pledge between the different sections of the Union, sanctioned by all the solemnities which legislation can impose.

It was faithfully observed by us for nine years protection, and of great prosperity to the manufacturers. For the first time since the year 1816, every murmur of dissatisfaction was hushed, and not a complaint was heard of the want of adequate protection—but now when the benefits of the compromise are beginning to enure to us, by a return to the free trade, as some have said, but to a twenty per cent standard of duties, it is proposed to increase every thing like good faith to raise the duties on articles as high as one hundred and twenty per cent. The protected articles—to an average of ten per cent. Sir, the Compromise has already been violated, in departing from the spirit of right, and on which that act was based. The plan proposed to collect money for no other purpose than to increase, and in no event to exceed twenty per cent and even under that standard, to confine the duties to the amount required under an "economical administration" of the Government.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are told this is a Revenue Bill. Why it is so called, except as an excuse for to open and direct violation of the Compromise bill, I cannot perceive. The compromise standard of duties would have been a revenue bill, and one which would have given more revenue than this bill. My friend from Virginia, Mr. Hubbard, has shown, that while 8 cents a bushel are imposed upon Salt, the drawbacks alone will almost absorb the high duty imposed upon this necessary of life, which Great Britain has exempted from taxation. But, sir, the whole scale of duties on protected articles cannot be less than 40 per cent, a scale greatly above the revenue standard. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Barnard) admits it will be prohibitory, as he supposes, on ten millions of imports. Now, sir, if our manufactures are not infinitely less inefficient than I take them to be, British manufactures cannot pay the expense of importation to this country; and in addition pay 40 per cent duty, and then be sold as cheap as rival articles manufactured here. If this can be done in the present advanced stage of our manufactures, it would be cheaper to burn them than to protect them, and give over all hope of competing with English manufactures.

But, sir, the foreign trade upon which it is proposed to levy these heavy contributions is already depressed under a twenty-five per cent duty, beyond all former example. The country is overstocked with goods, many which have been imported, having been re-shipped to other ports—because of the inability of our people to buy or to consume. Our citizens are in many places deeply in debt, their agricultural produce reduced in price beyond any former period, and still reducing—their currency reduced in some places to the specie standard, and in other places by a depreciated paper circulation, greatly below it. Instead of sending State stocks abroad to be sold, and the proceeds to return to us in foreign goods, a large portion of the produce sent abroad is applied to the payment of interest on the State debts already contracted. From these causes importations have well nigh ceased under our present comparatively low scale of duties. How then are we to withstand the heavy burthens of this bill?

Sir, the party in power have fixed the scale of expenditure at twenty-seven millions of dollars, and in adjusting their scale of revenue to meet it, they propose a collection of thirty-two millions of gross revenue on less than eighty millions of imports. This sir, is subjecting our foreign commerce to a fearful test; but, if it sinks under the burthen, the system of imports must sink with it. If it is a question of existence to the one, it is equally so with the other. Our commerce however trodden under foot, may rise again with a return of low duties, but the impost system once down, is down forever. Like the country from which we borrow all of its folly, and but little of its wisdom—we shall be driven by our financial necessities to a property tax, for the support of the Government. Labor with its weary limbs, its empty stomach, and ragged exterior will throw off the heavy load with which it has been bowed to the earth for years; and manufacturers hitherto protected, will learn practically for the first time, the difference between paying taxes, and receiving bounties. Come when it may, I welcome the retributive justice of the result, though our for-