

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN—Extra.

By J. W. Hampton.

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THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Owing to the sickness of our workmen, we have been able this week to issue only a part of the Jeffersonian. Three of our principal compositors were unable to work at all during most of the past week, though not dangerously ill;—and, indeed, we were only able to issue our last week's paper by aid kindly furnished by our cotemporary of the *Charlotte Journal*, to whom we gratefully return our thanks.

There has, for a month past, been an unusual amount of sickness in this village and county, mostly of a light character, however, such as intermittent fevers, &c., causing but few deaths, yet sufficient to confine persons to bed, and keep physicians on the pad. A little care on the part of our citizens, in regard to diet and exposure to the sun and night air, together with the recent fine rains and change in the atmosphere, will, we hope, restore to our community its usual healthy state.

DEATH OF MRS. TYLER.

Mrs. *Letitia Tyler*, wife of the President of the United States, died at Washington City, on the 10th instant. The *Globe* of the 12th says:—

"She had been, for some years past, a patient sufferer under paralysis—preserving, in the midst of the afflictions it brought, the amenity of manners, gentleness of temper, and anxious, liberal benevolence, which distinguished her from early life.—Years before Mrs. *Tyler* reached the exalted station, in which every individual attribute looms more largely than in humbler life, we had, from a lady of Richmond, a sketch of Mrs. *Tyler's* character, which impressed us with the idea that Mr. *Tyler* had been still more fortunate in his domestic than in his public life. She was represented as one of the most benign and amiable of human beings; and as possessing—with all the endearing qualities of a wife, mother, and friend—a fine understanding. Her good influence was felt throughout the whole circle in which she moved.

"The funeral service is to be performed over her remains, at the President's mansion, this evening. They will be removed to-morrow, for interment at Williamsburg, Virginia."

NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Democratic State Conventions have lately been held in New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts—in all of which the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, according to the accounts given in the papers of those States. In New York, the Hon. *William C. Bouck* was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the election in November, and the Hon. *Daniel S. Dickinson* for Lieut. Governor. In Massachusetts, Hon. *Marcus Morton* was nominated for Governor, and Hon. *H. H. Childs* for Lieut. Governor. The Convention in New Jersey was for the purpose of consulting upon the propriety of nominating a ticket for Congress. It seems the Whig Governor of that State has refused to call together the Legislature to lay the State off into Congressional Districts in obedience to the late apportionment law of his brother Whigs in Congress; and his party have also signified their determination to nominate no ticket for Congress at the coming elections. The Democratic Convention denounce the apportionment law, and the revolutionary course of the Whigs in that State, and also resolve that *they too*, will run no ticket for Congress at the next election. So, New Jersey, like several other States, will be unrepresented in the next Congress. Such are the fruits of Whig Legislation—confusion, anarchy, and strife.

DISTRICTING STATES.

The New York Legislature adjourned on the 9th instant, after passing a law to lay off that State into Congressional Districts. The fairness of Democratic Legislation on this subject is most obvious, when compared with the action of Whig Legislatures. Of the thirty-four Districts in New York, as recently laid off, *twenty* gave majorities for the Whigs in 1840, and *fourteen* only gave dem. majorities. While the Massachusetts Legislature,

(almost all Whigs) has cut up that State into ten Districts, only *one* of which gave a Dem. majority at the last election.

READ, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH!

We find the following in the last Raleigh Register:

BUSINESS REVIVING.

The good effects of the passage of the Tariff act, are beginning to be manifested in many of the Eastern Cities and Towns already. We learn from the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, that several Factories in that City which have long been closed, will immediately commence operations. Among them the *Globe Mills*, *Lenning's Chemical Works*, and *Dr. Bergen's Glass Works*. The *Lehigh Company* has been applied to for the water power to be applied to some *New Iron Works*. These are indeed cheering signs of the times. May they increase and multiply!

In addition to the above welcome intelligence, we find the following in the *Chronicle*: We are informed that upwards of five hundred persons, who were employed, have already gone to work in the different factories in Delaware county, Pa. And it is computed that five thousand persons will receive employment by Monday next, in Philadelphia and the surrounding neighborhood, at various branches of industry, which the Tariff has brought into existence.

And the same effects have been produced farther North. We have been favored with the following extract of a Letter from Boston:

"The settlement of the Boundary and Tariff questions, have done much to restore confidence here, and every one seems to think, that the tide is, at length, changing. In the three days since this event, the sale of Goods has been greater than during the whole month of August. Money is plenty on good securities."

These are some of the fruits of a protective tariff in its operations in favor of the manufacturers. Another paper says a manufacturer in Boston realized twenty thousand dollars in a few days after the passage of the Tariff, in consequence of the rise in the price of his manufactures. But how is it in the South? Do we hear in this region of any such happy and reviving influences of the Tariff? Yes, we have heard of one or two items we will name for the benefit of the advocates of the protective policy in this section. Several of our merchants were on at New York at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill. One of them bought a quantity of Cotton bagging at 14 cents per yard, the day before the news got there that the Bill had passed. The next day two others called at the same house, and had to pay 16 cents for the very same article. And a northern paper says sugar has risen twenty per cent. since the passage of the new Tariff. How do our people like these workings of the Tariff? At the north all is joy and brightening prosperity: the Tariffites are holding public rejoicings, with feasting and bon-fires; while the poor, deluded, plundered South is in gloom and weighed down by taxes.—The northern manufacturer feasting and fattening on the spoil of the Southern agriculturist, and the Southern Whigs say amen! all's right! Hurrah for Clay who put the burden on us.

THE SCHOOL FUND

Due the several Counties in this State on the 1st instant, (the 3d instalment for this year,) amounts in the aggregate to \$33,479 96. Mecklenburg draws \$755 91; Cabarrus \$417 32; Lincoln \$857 70; Iredell \$766 25; Rowan \$567 02; Surry \$749 44; Davie \$360 31; Cleaveland \$900 33; Ashe \$397 88; Burke \$783 16.

First gun from Georgia.—It is a current saying in Georgia—"As goes Savannah, so goes the State." At the late charter election in Savannah, the Democrats elected their whole ticket by an average majority of 111.—Last year the Whigs carried the city by over 100 majority. So look out for more Georgia Democratic thunder about the second week in October.

THE SHOCCO DINNER

To Mr. CALHOUN was a most magnificent affair. We can in this sheet give only the following sketch of the account:

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

THE CALHOUN DINNER.

MR. EDITOR: I had the extremely good fortune to be present at Shocco last Friday, the 2nd inst. on the occasion of the Dinner given to Mr. Calhoun on his way homeward from Washington City. In consequence of the uncertainty which previously existed in relation to the precise time of the adjournment of Congress, Mr. Calhoun was unable to designate the day on which he would be with us a day or two before the second.—Indeed, we learned the appointed time for the Dinner, only a day and a half before the Festival took place. On account of the very short previous notice, it was, of course, impossible that it could be generally known even in this immediate vicinity, whilst those who reside at a distance could not be apprised of the time. Nevertheless, a goodly number of visitors attended, almost all ages and of both political parties, for men of all parties whilst they do not of course coincide in sentiment with the distinguished Senator, illustrious statesman, award to him talents and patriotism of the highest order. A great number of the fair ones from the surrounding country, not a few from a great distance assembled to see honor, and to cheer with their sweet smiles pretty faces the greatest statesman of the age. In estimating assemblages of the people, I am well aware that scarcely any two individuals present will agree as to the number. Some say five hundred men were present,—others, more, others less. For myself, I am not a judge of crowds, having not been in the habit of frequenting large meetings of the people. There was, however, a very large crowd, considering all the circumstances, an extraordinary number; and I had nothing in saying that, for intelligence, respectability, and true worth, the company has rarely, if ever, been equalled, certainly never surpassed in country or in any age. The greatest good order and decorum prevailed without the least intention of any kind throughout the day; and every individual, so far as I could learn, was pleased with the whole affair,—toasts, speeches, and, above all, with the masterly effort, (but, indeed, it seems to be no effort on the part of the great Senator,) the incorporable speech of the honored guest of the day. I intend not to enter in this cursorily written very hasty letter, into the details of the proceedings of the day, as the Committee will publish the full so soon as they are prepared for your examination: nor do I attempt to give you anything but a sketch of Mr. Calhoun's powerful exposition of the history of the two great political parties of the country from the foundation of the Government to the present period, for this was the great theme of his address. This were fruitless, as not even the ablest Reporters in Congress can give even a faint line of Mr. Calhoun's speeches. I will not attempt it therefore, but merely add that it was the clearest, most lucid, most forcible, and comprehensive that any of us ever listened to before. It was as clear as if drawn with a sun-beam, and, in its essential, entirely disappointed me. I have heard Mr. Calhoun was not a speaker for promiscuous assemblages of the people, that he presumed too far upon the information and general intelligence of masses of our people; that he overshot; but on this occasion no individual could but thoroughly comprehend and perfectly understand every thing he said—every subject which he touched with his master hand. His whole address, language, in its depth and lightning-like quickness of thought, and in its noble and impressive expression, all constituted one great "lesson" and most impressive lesson of instruction to his auditory. It was a proud day for our State, and I would to God that every man, woman, and child, could have been present for a short time that is laved by the Atlantic wave to mountains that kiss the skies." Above all, his description of the eventful period in which we live, the powerful interests at stake upon the great issue before the people and soon to be tried for the national weal or woe of our beloved country, great questions which have been in agitation from the foundation of our republic to the present time, all crowded together and forming the most precious era in the nation's history, his description of it was inimitably striking and impressive. All breathlike silence and attention from the time he arose until he sat down amid the deafening applause of the crowd and amidst the roar of the bay-