

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,

## TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dellars, 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 sub- C. D. Bobo, John Brown, Gen. Joseph Barringer. scribers 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 Twen-En-fire 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 ed accordingly.

Tr Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Fire 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.



date those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia > Fashions, his style shall not be

interior to any at the South. Fall and Winter Fashions for 1842-3 inst received.

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1812.

LIST OF LETTERS N. C., on the 1st of October, 1842. A....James Abernathy, S. W. Aderhold. B....E. A. & R. Brevard 2, R. T. Brumhy, Benj.

Beal, Alfred Black, John Bradshaw, John Bird, Dr C....John Colvard, Abner H. Custon, Adaline B.

Cauble, Jacob Criscoe, Michael Carpenter & J. Hovis, Levy A. Carver, Joseph Carpenter. D....Barnard Dougherty, Daniel Dellinger, Jr., Michael Davis, Peter Deck.

E....Jsaac Erwin, B. M. Edney 2, Joseph B. England 2, James Elleott, Pollyan Edwards, Nathaniel Edwards.

F....H. Flower, David Friday.

G....H. W. Guion, Dr. Wm. J. Gunter, Ephraegm Goodson.

H ....John Houver, Ann Hambright, Jacob Haus, Abm. Haviner, John Haynes, Catharine Haviner, Henry Hope.

J....F. J. Jetton, Mrs. Mary A. Jetton, Wm. Jenks, Eias Jarrett, Michael Kock.

L .... Messrs. Leonard & Boyden, James Long, Susana Linhartt.

M....Rev. Samuel Murry, George Mosteller, A. McCoy, Maj. A. McLean, James Myres D. McBee. N....Jordon Noe.

O....Dr. Jeremiah Oleary.

P....John J. Perkins.

R....Peter Reep, William O. Reid, John H. Rohertson, Jr., Margaret O. Riley, John Ramsour, Catharine Rudesil H. R. Revels.

S....Ezikel Sullivan, Peter A. Summey, L. Steward, Samuel Sain, David Summey, Abram Smith, Joseph Sowether, Soloman Stroup, Jas. Sanders. T....John Tucker, L. E. Thompson, Editor Lin-

W....N. P. Woody, Margaret Wilson, James Wil

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1842, 81....tf.

## IT REMOVAL. JI

## 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. IF A report has been industriously circulated for effect, relative to his charges. They have been

## MISCELLANY.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 18, 1842.

### From the New York Plebeian. THE HEBREW STRANGER

Every benevolent and disinterested act, is so much as it goes, insures a richer dividend to the stockholders. This is the moral of my true story.

Within two years, a Christian lady and her only God." son, a stripling of twelve summers, were travelling in a Mahometan country, and subjected to all the dangers and privations that the narrowest ignorance, incited by the most inveterate bigotry, could throw around a stranger. The better classes, the rulers and princes of the country, were, it is true, liberal and polite, but the impolitic, and often ridiculous. assumption on the part of the consular families, had steeled the hearts of the natives against Christians. Where they could not venture to despise, they hated. One day the lady in question was so imprudent as to stray unattended except by her little son, into a retired street. The heat of the day, and a desire to enjoy an unimpeded view around her, induced her to throw back the heavy veil that shaded her face. This thoughtless action drew around her in a moment a group of ragged boys, who had never before seen a woman's face uncovered in the publicstreet. They gazed in astonishment at this violent departure from their ideas of propriety, and one of them went so far as to attempt to spit in her face. Her boy, a freeborn son of the United States, unable to control his indignation at this insult to his mother, threw himself upon the saucy Moslem, and before he could be prevented, bore him violently to the ground. The barbarians raised a shout of anger, and in another moment would have wrought serious injury to the fearless young republican, had not a door immediately behind the combatants opened suddenly, as if the wall had parted, and a venerable old man, clad in a loose blue robe, and a snowy beard descending to his girdle, appeared for an instant, seized the young Christain by the arm, and releasing him from his infuriated assailants, hurried him through the door, which closed behind them as suddenly as it had oppened. The agitated mother followed her boy, and when the massive door was secured behind them, looked anxiously around for

some explanation of this timely interference. They pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity stood in a neat court or central apartment, which in those countries is never shut in by a roof, paved in brilliant mosaic; and embllished with gay flowers and a sparkling fountain. Opposite the entrance within the lofty archway of the carved and gilded door, stood a group whose mean and enforced garb of servitude made a strange contrast with the luxurious elegance of their dwelling. They stood in minful timid silence, as if awaiting with fear and trembling the next movement of their shoif. In a moment the lady comprehended the fulness of her misfortune. She had brought danger, perhaps death, into that household. In that land of fanaticism, it would be deemed a crime worthy of death for a Jew to touch the child of a Moslem in angre, and it would be easy to prevent the interference of the venerable Hebrew so as to appear in that light. She turned sadly to the old man, and asked why he had risked his life for a Christian.

in the New World. He had heard, too, of the liberality of its people, and turned his steps bitherward to find a refuge from despotism, and, as he vainly hoped, the sympathy of congenial blood. Sorrow, disappointment, and want met him at the threshold, and despair laid her icy hand on his bruised and added to the capital of human kindness, and so far broken heart; but we hope to unclasp its withering hold, and teach the Hebrew stranger that, of whatever clime or faith, " we are all the children of one ANTOFIA.

#### From the Greensborough Patriot.

A certain member of the Washington Temperance Society of this town has 'time immemorial' been known by the nickname of Gads. Up to the period of this excellent reformation Gads had been a most incorrigible tippler; and, drunk or sober, he is an incorrigible poet. The pieces which follow are productions of his pen-the first was written under the inspiration of the 'O-be-joyful' and printed in the newspaper of the peace in 1330; the others are the offspring of Gad's muse in its sober and more healthy state.-Eds. Pat.

#### DRAMDRINKING GADS-1830.

Gads is an independent man, And never drinks behind the curtain ; But buys his liquor where he can, And when 'tis bought he drinks it-certain ; And pays his cash for what he drinks, Which should concern no one, he thinks.

This Gads believes : a morning dram Will never make a man a sinner; And all to keep his passions calm He takes a drink before his dinner; And, when bright Phæbus leaves his throne And sinks beneath the horizon.

When silent night with sable bands Creation's vast extent doth fetter, An evening drink he understands Will make him sleep more sound and better; For horrid visions of the night Alone do sober men affright.

He hears that ' temperance ' gentlemen Can scarcely go to rest for thinking ; And when to sleep they fall, 'tis then They dream of nothing else but drinking; -- When half asleep and half awake 'They sometimes make a grand mistake !

But not at all on purpose done, Because their conduct is too sainted; But of their number scarcely one

# NUMBER 82

VILLAGE BARD,

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A thing is right-then promptly try it, Nor for to-morrow lay away The things that can be done to-day.

"To-morrow !" is a Syren song, Enticing man to his undoing--A will o'th' wisp that lures along The tho'tless crowd to meet their rain---A fairy form --- a gav deceiver---That flits the grasp---is gone forever.

Greensboro', July, 1842.

Plain Diet.-This is what children ought. on every account, to be accustomed to, from the first .---It is vastly more for their present health and comfort than those little nice things with which fond parents are so apt to vitiate their appetites, and it will. save them a great deal of mortification in after life. If you make it a point to give them the best of every thing; to pamper them with rich cakes and sweet meats, sugar plums; if you allow them to say with a scowl, "I don't like this," or "I can't eat that," and then go away and nake them a h toast, or kill a chicken for their pend upon it, you are a doing the not only of denying them a full mo cheek, but of forming habits that they can ter life. When the not, half the time, find any ! thus you will prepare the haling and grums bling along through life, t the world .-- Dr. Humphre

Irish Wit .- The late Ear it of keeping an Irish footm person was as full of w The Earl c of his Judg ds repaying the favor, sent letter along with when coming to wards home with partridges on his back, ry uneasy; thereopened the cover fore, a of the ba better order, but in ey all flew away d that I got rid of Far be you, say you. As soon as e, and the Earl read told him that there the letter. he calle were half a dozen in the letter. Oh! faith, says Paddy 1

coln Transcript. son David Whetslim & Jacob Helms. C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.



TRAVELLERS.

#### TIMOTHY R. HUGHE.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for pub lie accommodation, informs his friends and the pub-lie generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patron- County Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, July

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. 61....6m

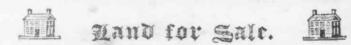
## Carolina Inn, CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situa ted on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. HE M 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 pubhe will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and re-inligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Bedsthat every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and seat order;-and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is deermined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with conve-nient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price. JENNINGS B. KERR.

65...F

Charlotte, June 2, 1812.



I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, lying on the Providence Road ten miles from Charlotte, in Providence Settlement .--The tract contains ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES of good land, on which are good improvements. Those wishing to buy can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on the subscriber. AMBROSE M. REA. September 13 1812. 79-3

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 August 9, 1842. 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 lature of North Carolina, to amend the Patrol Law respects the abundance of good water, health, and of the county. fertility of soil combined, it cannot be exceeded in the Oct., 1842. 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, 1812. conl county. 64 miti

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 dis-tinctly understood, that his CHARGES shall in all cuse? be 12 sonable. 43...tf Jan. 4, 1842.

State of North Carolina, MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Term, 1842. JOHN ERWIN VS. CARTER CRITTENDEN Attachment levied in hands of Joshua Trotter,

and him summoned as Garnishee.

T 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 replevy, or judgment final will be rendered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the pla intiff'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.

[75] Prs. fec \$5,60.

## 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, it never be less. Let the son who denfended his 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

73...5w Lincoln county, July 26, 1842.

Forwarn all persons from trading for a note giv-I en by me to George Cremor, for about one hundred and twelve dollars, and dated the 16th July, 1842. In a word, it is the only note I have out pay-able to a man of that name. He resides near Beat-ty's Ford, Lincoln County, N. C. Cremor is requested to come and take the properity and bring my note, as the property I bought was unsound, and I do not intend to pay the same unless compelled to do so by law. THOMAS K. CURETON. Cureton's Store, S. C., Aug. 15, 1842. 76 ... t1s:J

## Notice.

INTEND, at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina, to apply for the liberty of dis-posing, by lottery, of the Jamesville, or Harris Gold Mining LANDS, on the waters of Clear Creek in Mecklenburg county and elsewhere.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS. 67--tml August 25, 1842.

Notice. APPLICATION will be made to the next Legis

lature of North Carolina, to repeal the law abolish ing Juries at the January and July Terms of Mecklenburg County Court. 74...tml

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legispuntry, for the production of Cotton, grain, &c. of Lincoln county, so as to have the Patrol appoint to certainty. She extends her hand, and repeats As to the location of the above described lands, as ed by the Captain's of the several beat companies, the words he used to her. " You are a stranger, but we are the children of one God." A Judge had arisen that knew him not, in the city of his adoption, and injustice and persecution Notice. had made him poor, and an exile. He had kindred A PPLICATION will be made to the next Legis-lature of North Carolina for a division of Lin-\*A dirhem is equivalent to six cents. [Sept. 8, 1842. 79-tml

"You are a stranger, and we are the children of one God," he replied, in the Lingua Franca.

The christians repaired at once to the office of the Cadi, or city Judge, and told the whole story.

"We are strangers," said they, "and claim the hospitality commanded by the Koran; we are obedient to your laws, and demand their protection; we are the children of a people at peace with your Sultan, and expect kindness, yet we are insulted in the streets of your city; and when a son seeks to protect his mother from insult, his life is endangered. What, O Judge, shall be the reward of that citizen who, at the hazard of his own life, rescued the helpless strangers, and saved your city from the disgrace of their blood ! Shall it be death ?"

" No, by the shadow of our lord the sultan-may mother, and obeyed the law of Cod, be honored. Let the untaught reprobates who assailed him, be fined a thousand dirhems,\* and the money be given to the just man who feared not to do right.'

"Your decision, Cadi, shall be told in a distant land, and the sons and daughters of my country shall know its justice. But the man whose courage saved us is a Jew."

"A Jew!" exclaimed the Cadi. "Wonderfull ! a Jew save the life of a Christian, and no hope of reward-most wonderfull !"

Favor and protection however, were accorded to the household of Rabbi Moses, and the lady departed, satisfied that this unexpected kindness had not resulted to his disadvantage.

Within a week, an old man, whose long beard and strangely-fashined dress marked him a foreigner was walking in the streets of this Christian city of New York when some men, (I trust that there is few such among us,) followed him with words of scorn and insult, such as a lady once heard in that far African city; but there it was poor uninstructed Mahometan boys, while here it was well-clad, enlightened, Christian men, who meanly assailed the way-worn stranger. The old man passed on in calm nobility. In his eye and on his brow were written legibly high virtues. Patient thought, wise experience, and iron fortitude were his; and counting the senseless clamor that pursued him unworthy of note, he kept on his way. Not so a woman who by chance was walking near him. She was indignant that even in this free and tolerant country, guileless manners and sacred age were not efficient safeguards from the coarse attacks of ignorance and grieved that our boasted religion and law had pro duced such imperfect fruits. Filled with such thoughts, she turned her eyes again towards the venerable foreigner. They rest with increasing surprise on that peculiar cap, and that placid brow. Can it be that he comes from the land of the Moslem ? She approaches and her doubts are changed

But makes his pillow well acquainted With jugs of brandy filled complete, While spice and onions hide the cheat !

Such scandal must be false, my friend, For when they join they all grow richer; But still they must confess they send Oftimes for cider in a pitcher And some believe, (it comes so handy,) They mix their cider well with brandy.

DRUNKEN GADS-1632. Three times a day Gaas used to drink To give him appetite for eating, But shortly he began to think What harm could be in his repeating? For some he saw take six or eight, Yet able still to navigate !

He thought himself strong as the best ; Of moral courage bless'd with plenty; He therefore patterne'd from the rest, And drank, some days, as high as twenty ; Then totter'd home at night most gracious-As wise as Solon, rich as Crœsus !

The gods avers-sometimes he'd stay Till late at night amid the splutter ; Then stagg'ring homeward, miss his way And take up lodgings in the gutter. Ah ! drinking's a ' queer thing you know,' It makes one drunk 'all over so !'

'Ien years he did devote himself,-But found, in fact, he grew no better In reputation, health, or pelf; He therefore tho't he'd quit the 'critter,' And sign'd the pledge, and now is clear Of whiskey, cider, wine, and beer.

TEMPERATE GADS-1842. A temp'rate man Gads may be thought, But claims his 'independence' still ; His liquor now remains unbought-Or those who buy must pay the bil; For he will keep his cash-he thinks---And lay it out for meat not drinks.

Each morning, now, he finds, 'tis true, He saves his sixpence-leaves his dram; And dinner makes the number two, His passions still remaining calm; And when dar's shades do intervene He finds he's saved his pistareen.

And when the hour for sleep arrives He tranquilly retires to rest, And quiet slumber seals his eyes, For sobel days are spent the best; No frightful dreams give discontent, For guilt alone fcars punishment.

He hears intemp'rate people say At sober inter als--enough They of their cash have thrown away Upon the health-destroying stuff, And oft resolv'd, and often sworn To taste the burning draft no more.

But others say, a dram or two Will do no harm ; they take the cup, To drink no more than what will do To raise and keep their spirits up; 'Tis their design then to forego--But, lo! they're drunk the first they know.

In the first glass there lies the charm That binds the drunkard without fail; Leave that-the ' critter' does no harm More than old Adam's limpid ale. Untasted, all the fiery gas Lies moveless, harmless, in the glass,

Now, frailty hangs on mortal man : And Gads believes he's one of those, found them in the lett the basket.

An Experiment.-I aw a boy who was employed by his fathe small stones which, from 1 ground, had accumulated house. He was to take them over into the pasture across I tired of picking them up ou on the bank to try to devise son accomplishing his work; he at lengt adopted the following plan: He a narrow board for a target, or, as it, a mark; and then collecting all t neighborhood, he proposed to I which boys are always ready for-I need not say that the stores of at

streets were exhausted, the boys r their leader when they supposed they were only finding amusement for themselves. He now is experimenting on the mind; the production of useful effort with rapidity and ease, by the intervention of proper instrumentality; the conversion, by means of a little knowledge of human nature, of what otherwise would have been dull and fatiguing labor, into a mere animating sport, giving pleasure to twenty instead of tedious labor to one.

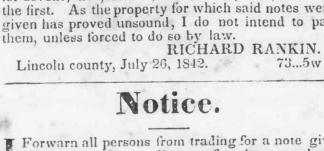
It does no good at all .- A gentleman in the city who was in the habit of d.inking his brandy and water, moderately of course, had a negro servant who was a model of sobriety. But a few days ago, the gentleman came home and found Jim very drunk, The next morning the offender was called up for an explanation. He came forward with a peculiarly distressed and mournful look, and when inquired of what this meant, he replied, "Why, master, I see when anything troubles you, or you feel bad, you always drink brandy amazingly. Well, yesterday I broke one of your china platters, and knew you would be sorry, so it troubled me. I felt very bad indeed, and I thought would take some brandy too; so I kept drinking and drinking, and I got drunk before I thought. But it did no good at all. For I feel just as bad about the platter, and then I am mortified to think that I should get drunk. It does no good at all to drink when you are in trouble."

The gentleman said that he was so struck with the honest simplicity of the negro and the good sense of the conclusion, as well as with the evil influence of his own example upon those beneath him, that he was determined to banish his brandy forever, and is now fully convinced that " it does no good at all." - Teetotaler.

It is, says Mrs. Ellis, a most painful spectacle in families where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but as a necessary consequence of the neglect of duty, growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to rouse their drooping energies, and blame their fate when they dare not blame their God, for having placed them where they are.

These individuals will always tell you with an air of affected compassion-for who can believe it real ?--- that " poor dear mamma is working herself to death." Yet, no sooner do you propose that they should assist her, that they declare she is in quite her element-in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do.

A Fish Story.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 17th ult. says:—A Frenchman caught a catfish yesterday with a hook and line in the river near this city, which weighed 187 pounds! It was doubtful for some minutes whether the Frenchman-it was pull catfish, pull Frenchman-but the Frenchman triumphed. It must have been rare sport to those who witnessed i: We "were not there to see."



Weak as the weakest of the clan; How far his firmness could oppose His appetites and habits too He frankly owns he never knew.

This maxim safe you'll always find-To govern all your actions by it : Seen as conviction shows the mind