



"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.

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TERMS:

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Advertisements will be conscientiously 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.

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The Jeffersonian.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION—1842.

We give below, for future reference, the official vote for Governor of North Carolina, at the August election, 1842. We omit the vote for 1840, as that was correctly given in number 76 of this paper.

COUNTIES.	MOREHEAD.	HENRY.
Anson,	955	372
Ashe,	473	537
Burke,	1514	439
Carters,	490	474
Bladen,	501	338
Beaufort,	750	598
Bertie,	1150	498
Brunswick,	258	309
Cumberland,	558	856
Cabarrus,	610	392
Cherokee,	368	203
Chatham,	213	221
Crawford,	519	656
Currituck,	73	107
Catawba,	344	1169
Caldwell,	153	77
Carroll,	253	212
Clayton,	992	707
Cleveland,	321	359
Columbus,	129	351
Duplin,	182	801
Davidson,	1220	451
Edgecomb,	74	1185
Franklin,	573	616
Gates,	213	427
Green,	274	193
Guilford,	1615	413
Gerrard,	901	858
Hertford,	262	231
Halifax,	567	419
Hyde,	382	161
Haywood,	365	216
Johnston,	557	580
Iredell,	1479	252
Jones,	213	126
Lincoln,	673	1579
Lenoir,	216	377
Mecklenburg,	764	1182
Mitton,	424	160
Martin,	226	577
Montgomery,	1106	165
Moore,	521	504
New Hanover,	291	885
Nash,	80	765
Northampton,	532	430
Orange,	1576	172
Onslow,	187	551
Pasquotank,	631	141
Pitt,	572	379
Person,	310	545
Perquimans,	353	94
Rutherford,	1365	173
Robeson,	634	557
Richmond,	655	82
Randolph,	1454	309
Rockingham,	383	954
Rowan,	1190	914
Surry,	981	959
Stokes,	1129	1120
Sampson,	285	603
Tyrrell,	283	166
Willox,	1333	100
Washington,	361	58
Wake,	653	1185
Warren,	113	730
Wayne,	216	680
Yancey,	262	423
	39586	34994

A resolution in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law has passed the Vermont Legislature unanimously. Both the Vermont Senators voted for the law, we believe, and if they obey instructions, its speedy repeal is certain.

Cheap Living.—The last accounts from Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio, state that wheat in those States was selling at 40 to 45 cents a bushel, flour at \$2 to \$2 75 a barrel, bacon at 1 1/2 to 2 cents a pound, and pork at 1 cent a pound, and dull sale at that.

"Henry Clay will carry this State like a flash, there is no mistake about it."—*Savannah (Ga.) Republican.*

Your prophecying is not accounted of much worth, Mr. Republican. You said Billy Dawson would beat Charley McDonald in 1841, for Governor, "like a flash, there was no mistake about it." But when election came, the aforesaid Charley gave you Georgia coons a tremendous skinning. Do you recollect it?

My Joel Crawford, Senator elect to the Legislature of Georgia from Hancock co., has resigned his seat.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Convention which has been for some time in session in this State, has adjourned, having framed a new Constitution, which gives the following basis of suffrage:

"The right to vote is extended to all male native citizens of the United States, who have resided in the State 2 years, and in the town where they may offer to vote 1 year; who are registered and have paid a tax, either personal or for registration, of one dollar, within the year previous, or who have been equipped and done military duty within that time according to law. To vote upon any question for raising a tax, or for the expenditure of money in any town, or for members of the City Council of Providence—the voter must have been assessed on property to the value of \$150. The question whether colored persons shall be permitted to vote or not, is left to the people to decide. The word *white*, is not in the Constitution, but a separate vote will be taken at the same time with that upon the adoption of the constitution, on the question 'whether it shall be inserted or not.' This will decide whether the blacks shall vote or not, without any property qualification. The Constitution provides that they shall vote if possessed of a freehold qualification."

The Democrats about Harrisburg, Pa., must be very much divided in their choice of a candidate for President. Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan, and Commodore Stewart each have been nominated by a public meeting of their friends at Harrisburg; and we see by the papers the friends of Gen. Cass were to hold a meeting there on 29th ult., to nominate him for President. If they would say Calhoun for President and Cass for Vice President, that would be nominating to some purpose.

A squirrel hunt, seventeen men on a side, came off on 15th ult., in New York, and the parties in one day killed 2,330 squirrels, 20 crows, and 10 owls and hawks. This beats North Carolina hunting.

The Clay Club of Frankfort, Ky., have presented to Hon. John M. Botts of Va., a walking-cane. A Virginia paper thinks the present well-timed, as Mr. B.'s constituents intend giving him his walking-papers next spring.

Another Sign.—The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, the able representative in Congress from Clay's District in Kentucky, is stamping it over his District, and takes bold ground against most of the Clay-whig measures—particularly does he denounce the war of the dictator upon the Constitution.—Great efforts are making by Clay's friends to beat him, but we hope they will not succeed.

Mr. John A. Deane, of Milledgeville, Ga., was stabbed and instantly killed on the 26th ult., by Cicerio Buffington, of the same town. The Federal Union says Buffington submitted himself to the civil authorities.

Influence of money.—It is actually becoming almost impossible to punish a wealthy criminal. At the time Colt was first convicted of murder in New York, another criminal (a poor devil) was convicted of the same offence and was long since hung. He had no money. Colt, with money and friends, has had every sort of indulgence, is yet alive, and it is thought his punishment will be commuted to imprisonment for life. Colt killed his man in cold blood; the other committed murder while drunk. But a more recent instance of buying off justice is the case of Col. Webb, of New York, who was indicted for fighting a duel—was arraigned, plead guilty, and was to be sentenced to the State's prison for two years by the laws of New York. Webb's plea of guilty forbade his availing himself of the benefit of any fault in the indictment, and his lawyer with all his ingenuity could find none, yet the judge—the just judge, when he went to pass sentence, said *there was an error in the indictment*, and turned the culprit loose! And it is also said Gov. Seward had declared publicly that if Webb was sentenced to the State's prison he should be pardoned. Webb has rich friends, and has taken the bankrupt law for \$500,000, is a wall street gentleman, and borrowed \$52,000 from the Biddle Bank. So we go.

Gen. Jackson.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says a gentleman of that city has lately received a letter from the venerable ex-President, in which he states that he has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident by which he was lately thrown from his carriage and severely bruised. The old patriot says, that "the great democratic triumphs in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland have cured all his wounds without a doctor." With the Cincinnati Enquirer, we rejoice that "there is a balm for the venerable patriot's wounds in his old age." May Heaven grant him many remaining days on earth to enjoy his hard-earned fame; and may his heart annually glow with enthusiastic rejoicing, as he hears "the peals of Democratic thunder rolling from State to State in one continued succession of victory."

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

NEW YORK, Friday, P. M.

A salute of 100 guns was fired this morning from the Battery on the Ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The salute was returned gun for gun from Brooklyn and Jersey; all the shipping in the harbor are decorated with flags, and as the day is remarkably fine, the whole has given the city quite an animated appearance.

The Honorable Daniel Webster received his friends at the City Hall this morning at one o'clock. He met the Chamber of Commerce on the steps in front of the Hall, when he received an address from that body, expressive of their satisfaction at the final settlement of the Treaty. Mr. Webster made a suitable reply, when the meeting adjourned.

Tennessee.—The Legislature of this State has agreed upon and passed a bill Districting the State for the choice of Members of the State Legislature—both Senators and Representatives. It was a matter of some difficulty, as the two Houses are of opposite politics. The final vote was nearly unanimous. The Districting for Members of Congress is not yet adjusted. A bill was nearly agreed upon which would have given the whigs six members to five, but the Locos stood out for the odd member at our last advices.

A bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt has passed the House, 39 to 29.—*Lynch. Repub.*

The Select Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee have bill for reported a dividing the State into twenty-five Senatorial, and seventy-five Representative Districts. The bill authorizing the Banks to issue small bills, has passed its final reading in the Senate. The bill authorizes the Bank of Tennessee to issue small Notes at the discretion of the principal Bank, [the Notes to be distributed according to the Capital of the principal Bank, and branches,] and the Union, Planters and Memphis Banks to issue to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars each, at their discretion.

The "Nashville Banner" states that immense sacrifices of property are almost daily made in Middle Tennessee. It says:

We will mention by the way of example, that on Saturday last, eleven larger likey mules, two new wagons costing \$160 a piece, and a negro man, middle aged and likely, were sold in Franklin, at Sheriff's sale, and in the aggregate brought but \$500.

Colt's Sub-marine Battery.—The following explanation of the method by which Mr. Colt discharges his Sub-marine Battery, is taken from the New Haven Palladium. Probably we are indebted for the explanation to the chemical department of Yale College.

Two small copper wires extend from the battery— which consists of a metallic chest filled with gunpowder—to a powerful galvanic battery, which may be six or eight miles distant. These wires are wound round with cotton yarn, over which is a coat of shell-lac varnish. The ends which enter the battery are connected by a piece of platina wire which passes amongst the gunpowder. When the explosion is required, the opposite ends of the two wires are suddenly brought in contact, the one with the positive, and the other with the negative pole of the galvanic battery; the effect is to heat the platina wire instantly sufficient to ignite the gunpowder.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Nov. 2d, says: Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Battery was thronged with an immense crowd of spectators, waiting to see the trial of Colt's sub-marine apparatus. Castle Garden was also filled with spectators, and numbers put off from the shore in boats to observe the result of the experiment. The vessel to be blown up lay moored in the stream, about a hundred yards from Castle Garden. She was a brig of about 300 tons. Her masts were standing, as high as the topmast; but, with the exception of a few ropes to serve as stays, all her rigging was taken off. Colt, the operator, stood upon Governor's Island, from which the wires extended to the powder beneath the vessel, a distance of half a mile. The signal concerted was the firing of three guns, one after the other, from the ship North Carolina; the two first as alarm guns, and the last as a signal.

The third gun was no sooner fired, than, almost instantaneously, the electricity was communicated thro' the wires to the sub-marine magazine, which exploded, throwing up the vessel in fragments, seen with difficulty here and there amid an immense mass of water and smoke. The water was thrown in a column to the height of nearly 100 feet. When the agitation subsided, nothing was seen of the vessel, save in the form of pieces of boards, heavy masses of timber, and a portion of her hull.

The result of the trial was highly satisfactory, and a loud shout from the multitude on shore testified their approbation. There is no doubt that this apparatus can be used with effect upon a hostile vessel blockading a harbor. The force of the explosion was prodigious—as was shown by the sudden raising of such a mass of water to such a height, and by the total dispersion of the timbers of the vessel. As a winding up of the whole, numerous boys with boats, who seemed to be of opinion that all theory should be made subservient to practice, were engaged in securing loose timbers and towing them off, with a view to make a practical use of them.

[Communicated.]

Calomel.—The following extract is from the Lectures of N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institute and practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia. He thus discourses on the use of calomel:

"Gentlemen: If you could only see what I almost daily see in my private practice in this city, persons from the South in the last stages of wretched existence, emaciated to a skeleton, with both tables of the skull almost completely perforated in many places, the nose half gone, with rotten jaws, ulcerated throats, breaths more pestiferous, more intolerable than poisonous vapors, limbs racked with the pains of the inquisition, minds as imbecile as the puling babe, a grievous burden to themselves and a disgusting spectacle to others, you would exclaim, as I have often done, 'O! the lamentable want of science that dictates the abuse of that noxious drug, calomel, in the Southern States!'"

Gentlemen, it is a disgraceful reproach to the profession of medicine; it is quackery, horrid, unwarranted, murderous quackery. What merit do gentlemen of the South flatter themselves they possess, by being able to salivate a patient? Cannot the poorest fool in Christendom salivate—give calomel? But I will ask another question. *Who is it that can stop the career of mercury, at will, after it has taken the reins in his own destructive and ungovernable hands?* He who, for an ordinary cause, resigns the fate of his patient to mercury, is a vile enemy to the sick; and if he is tolerably popular, will, in one successful season, have paved the way for the business of life; for he has engaged to do ever afterwards to stop the mercurial breach of the constitutions of his dilapidated patients. He has thrown himself in fearful proximity to death, and has now to fight him at arm's length as long as the patient maintains a miserable existence."

Division of Stokes.—We learn from the Salem Gazette, that there is a petition about for signatures in Stokes county, to be sent to the next legislature, praying the formation of a new county from the eastern end of Stokes, together with a corner of Guilford and Davidson, so as to bring Kernersville as near the centre of the new county as possible, and of course make it the county seat. We know not under what burdens the people of Stokes may labor on account of the *hugeness* of the county; but the may be "too grievous to be borne." But as for Old Guilford, we think she had better be let alone.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

EXTRACTS

From the Message of Gov. McDONALD to the Legislature of Georgia.

A few weeks after the adjournment of the last Legislature, applications were made to me from various quarters of the State, to re-assemble that body, that they might take into consideration some measure for the relief of the people. I did not consider the applications sufficiently numerous to justify so important a step, especially, as at the session then so recently closed, the subject had been, in general terms, submitted to them. There can be no question that it is the duty of a Government, whose mischievous policy has been, in a great degree, instrumental in producing individual embarrassment, and excluding from the hands of the people the only currency certainly available, in the payment of debts, to avert or alleviate the distress it has caused, as far as its powers can be constitutionally exerted for the purpose. Restrained, as the States are, from enacting laws impairing the obligation of contracts, they are cut off from the most obvious remedy for so great an evil. The paper they have authorized corporations to issue, as the representative of gold and silver, they have no power to require creditors to receive in lieu of the gold and silver thus kept out of the hands of debtors. In this state of things, what can be done? Is the property of the debtor, who perhaps, has in his pocket the paper the law has authorized to represent gold and silver, but which is refused, to be sacrificed at the will of the creditor, who, by his demand of specie, is probably left without a competitor at the sale? This is little better than making the law the instrument of transferring the possession and title of the property of the debtor to the creditor, without consideration. A few years ago, a degree of odium rested on the creditor, who, by demanding specie at Sheriff's sales, which, he knew, was not to be obtained, coerced the sale of his debtor's property for a title of its value, that few men were found able or willing to encounter. Of late, however, though the supply of specie has been augmented but little, if any, such cases have increased, and we may expect the practice to prevail the ensuing year to a considerable extent. If my conjecture be well founded, the present crop, though it promises to be abundant, will but slightly mitigate the general distress; for the benefits expected from it will be greatly counteracted by the depreciation of the notes of non specie-paying banks the unavoidable consequence of demands of specie. From the reports of the Banks which pay specie, it will be seen that the quantity of specie on hand will not justify the expectation that they can increase their circulation, except upon paper at short sight, upon the maturity of which, it will be immediately called in.

On the first of October, the aggregate amount of specie held by nine banks, whose reports were received during the month of October, exceeded, but little, half a million of dollars, while the demands against them in circulation and deposits, amounted to nearly two millions of dollars. After striking a balance of reciprocal dues among the banks, there is a balance of about one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars in their favor, which must be due by banks out of the State. In this estimate, debts due by the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company to some of the Banks of Augusta, and on inter al. are not included. These statements approach accuracy, but from the manner in which the accounts of some of the banks are kept, I cannot say that they are minutely correct. The reports of the banks are on file in this department, subject to your control. Those debtors, therefore, who shall not be so fortunate as to meet their engagements before the month of April, will be left exposed to all the hardships of a demand of specie payments, when specie is not to be obtained. There are now in the hands of the people, a million and a half of dollars in paper money, authorized by the General Assembly to be issued, to represent gold and silver, and which creditors have the constitutional and legal right to refuse to receive in payment of debts; and which, it is almost reduced to a positive certainty, they will refuse.

This state of things is produced by the acts of the government. The government then, should, as far as possible, avert from the people the consequences of its own policy. The manner in which this is to be accomplished, is for your consideration. I would, however, suggest that the purposes of justice might be answered by providing for the assessment of a value on property, under which it should not be sold, in all cases where specie or specie funds are demanded; or that when property is sold for such funds, the debtor, or any of his creditors, who may desire a re-sale of it, shall be permitted to redeem it within a specified time, under such regulations as you may prescribe.

These measures are made necessary, and are justified by the policy of the government, which influences directly or indirectly the business transactions of men. The increase of money, which is effected by the incorporation of banks, stimulates speculation, presents temptations to individuals to create debts, invites extravagance and raises property to a value not justified by the quantity of gold and silver in the country. It lays the foundation for all the ruin, which occasionally overspreads the land, by seducing men into unwarrantable enterprises, and consumes them, by putting into the hands of the people a currency that cannot be used, except at the option of the creditor, in payment of debts—Ought not a policy, fraught with such unfortunate and ruinous consequences to the country, to be abandoned? Should it be tolerated a single day? Of the propriety, there should be no question. The charter of every bank, whose return shows an inability to answer the end for which it was incorporated, ought to be instantly repealed, for when it has no capacity for good, it is armed with double power for mischief. I am aware that in making this recommendation, I encounter opinions that, to carry it out, would interfere with constitutional rights. But notwithstanding the multiplied and respectable authorities to the contrary, I am of opinion that the Legislature has absolute authority over the subject, and may repeal, in virtue of its sovereign power, any bank charter, which it has granted without the reservation of the right in the act of incorporation. The conferring of authority to substitute paper money for gold or silver coin, is the delegation of a high sovereign and political power, and affects the great body of the people, influencing their operations and controlling their prosperity.

If, therefore, upon experiment, it be found to be mischievous, or if it be abused and perverted to purposes not foreseen or contemplated by the sovereign, it can be revoked and annulled. It is as much within the control of the Legislature as any matter of public policy, and more deeply and vitally affects the interests of the whole community, than many subjects over which it is not questioned the government has power. The incorporation of a bank, is the exercise of a sovereign power by a State, in regard to its domestic policy; and disfranchisement is the exercise of a like power for the change of a policy which might prove pernicious; and in the exercise of this sovereign power, it was never the purpose or intent of the Constitution of the United States to restrict the States. It is a matter of public concern, and those who embark in the business of banking, under a charter from a State, do it properly under no constitutional guaranty, but must rely on the morality and justice of those who hold the sovereign power, that there will be no interference as long as they exert the important privileges conferred for the public convenience, the only ground upon which they are granted. If the proprietors of a bank have the power to surrender the charter, when the individual gain derived from it does not equal their expectation, why may not the sovereign authority revoke or annul it, when it is abused to the public disadvantage, or when the obvious policy of the State requires it?

Bank charters are usually sought under the pretext, that additional banking capital is required for commercial purposes. It will be found, however, that these applications are more generally the promptings of interest, than the impulses of patriotism. Banks have been established remote from commerce, and at places inconvenient to the holders of their notes to present them for payment. They have established agencies for putting their notes in circulation, in sections of the State distant from the place at which they are to be redeemed. I would recommend that all such banks be removed to the places where their principal business is done; or, that the charters be repealed. I would recommend, also, the enactment of a law to prohibit the establishment of agencies by banks, declaring all contracts, notes, and bills of exchange void, not discounted at the place at which the bank is established; and making it a highly penal offence for a bank officer or agent, to lend or offer to lend money at other places or places than at the Bank.

I recommend the repeal of the law to authorize the business of banking. Those who have embarked in the experiment, have failed to realize their hopes; and any law that encourages an increase of paper money, is injurious to the community. I lay before you the reports of the Ruckersville Bank, and the Exchange Bank of Brunswick. By an examination of the appraisement of the property upon which these institutions are based, made in highly prosperous times, it will be seen how little protection the community has, under this system of banking.

A more favorable time for a signal reform in our banking system, we cannot hope to see for years to come. A settled conviction rests on my mind, that banks, of all descriptions, are injurious to the people. It is clear, if there were no banks, there could be no losses by the depreciation of bank notes, nor by the waste of the capital employed; and the community would be so much the gainer. The inconvenience of the transportation of specie, in large sums, from place to place, is the most plausible argument in favor of the system. It is much better than to be subject to perpetual losses by the failure of banks. Specie is always available for the purchase of property, in every country, and under all fluctuations of trade. It is always valuable. Bank paper is not always valuable. This is argument enough. But as it cannot be expected that a system, which has been so long in use, will be in a moment abandoned, it ought to be established and regulated upon the best possible plan. I am of opinion that it will be decidedly advantageous to all classes of citizens, and particularly beneficial to the great agricultural interest, if there were but one bank, and that, located at our principal seaport, with branches at commercial points, where banking facilities are needed. It is settled by universal experience, that the people are not benefited by competition in the banking business. When one of these corporations fails, other banks are first secured, and it not infrequently happens that for the purpose of doing it, its circulation is increased immediately before the explosion, so as to throw the loss on the people. If there were but one bank, and its branches, these fraudulent combinations would be prevented. Traffic in bank notes, never intended as a commodity of trade, and which has become a nuisance to the country, would be effectually checked; and all the advantages of the soundest currency it is possible for a State to have under any regulation of the banking system, would be obtained. I had the honor to invite the attention of the Legislature to this subject at the last session, and I refer you to my communication, then made, for further views in relation to it.

I would recommend the enactment of efficient laws for the suppression of usury and the business carried on by brokers. One of the primary objects of mankind, in establishing society, was to protect the weak against the power of the strong. This great end of the social compact, is not more certainly defeated than by the oppressive operation of the above practices.

I lay before you resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of several of the States, relating to matters of general interest. Amongst them will be found resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, condemnatory of a protective tariff. The more thoroughly the principles of this measure are investigated and understood, the more strong, decisive, and universal is the conviction on the public mind, of its glaring injustice. No matter what calamity or disaster befalls the great agricultural interest, it is left, unaided, to war with the misfortunes which beset it; but no sooner does a fluctuation take place in the market detrimental to manufacturers, than the tables of your National Legislature are laden with petitions, that subsidies may be levied upon every other interest for their support. A system of incidental protection, adopted, at first, to secure the production, at home, of articles of indispensable national and individual necessity, by which the whole