

"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.

VOLUME 2,}

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1842.

{ NUMBER 90.

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

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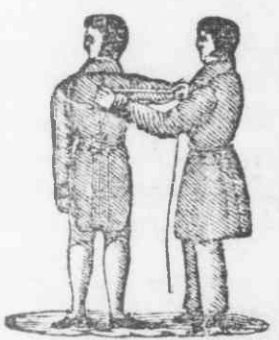
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Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

A. BETHUNE



BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate 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 inferior to any at the South.

Full and Winter Fashions for 1842-3 just received.
Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

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 patronize his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and regenerate 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.

Drummers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842.

Old Point-Comfort

RE-OPENED.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened it as a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accommodations as this Stables will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accommodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on main street, just one square South of the Courthouse.

Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842.

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.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complexion, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincoln, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.
October 27, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Dr. J. M. Hoppoldt

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 for 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.

The Jeffersonian.

RELIEF—STOP LAWS.

We see the suggestion some time since made by the *Standard*, has been followed in both Houses of our Legislature by the introduction of propositions for relief laws, or stay laws. We have, however, but slight fears that any such absurd propositions can pass any legislature in North Carolina—much less a Democratic legislature. But we would direct the attention of such of the members of the legislature as may see this paper to the following strong and sensible article, on the subject of relief and stay laws. We extract it from a Virginia paper, but its forcible objections to these unconstitutional and disastrous acts of legislation have a general application:

A STAY LAW.—RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.
In 1814 amidst grievous burdens of debt, a law was passed, that property should not be sold under any execution, if the debtor would give bond with good security for paying principal, interest and costs, at the end of one year. This measure prevented much sacrifice of property. Before the year expired, most of the debts thus suspended were paid or in some way arranged; and such signal relief was afforded, that many good minds deemed it an atonement for the strain, if not the breaking of the Constitution, in thus interfering with the enforcement of contracts.

The reason why the stay law proved salutary, was, that a great expansion of the currency and a great betterment of the times, occurred before the time expired. When the law passed, we were at war with the most powerful of nations. In the next January, news of peace came; and with peace, came such a flood of apparent prosperity as few countries have experienced. An immense expansion of the currency took place; wheat sold in the Summer and Fall of 1815, for 12, 15 and 16 shillings a bushel—tobacco, for 15, 20 and 25 dollars a hundred. The debts bonded under the stay law, with their accumulated costs, were easily paid off, because two dollars and a half then, were obtained as easily as one dollar had been obtained the year before.

The posture of things is now totally different. There is no war, soon to end in a peace, which will bring a sudden springtide of prosperity over the land. The times are hard, it is true; but (although they will not grow harder) no expansion of the currency can very speedily take place, because our banks having just resumed specie payments, will have to issue as little paper money as possible for fear of having runs made upon them. Instead of an expansion, it is more probable that the contraction will go on further for some time to come; as some capitalists will be gathering in their moneys through dread of insolvencies, and others hoarding, to watch for opportunities of speculation. This at the end of the year during which the stay is to continue, will find the principal debtors as little able to pay as now, probably far less able: so that hundreds of thousands of innocent securities will have become involved; and the crash of fortunes will be doubled. Indeed, the main effect of the stay law will be to get men entangled as securities, who are now clear of debt.

Creditors, availing themselves of this consequence, will instantly bring suit upon all their demands, to have them made as safe as possible. We shall have three as many suits as we ever had before. The limbs of the law (of whom I am one) will profit greatly; but it will be an unhealthy throb to a diseased fitness—because, whatever is bad for the community, is bad in the long run for every class in it.

There will be a gross inequality, and a flagrant injustice, and a ruinous oppression, in one part of the working of a stay law. The Virginia Legislature cannot stay the lands of the judges and Marshals of the U. S. Courts. In those courts, therefore, the merchants and others of our State, who owe debts to citizens of other States, will be sued, and made to pay; while their lands are tied up from collecting their dues from their domestic debtors. Thus many an honest and strong house will be made to topple down headlong, crushing many an humbler one in its fall.

Creditors by deed of trust, too,—is it contemplated to stop them to prevent their trustees from selling? If not, those who have given trust deeds will be pulled down, like those who may be sued in the U. S. Courts; without the power to avert their ruin, by exacting what is due to them. If the stay law is to embrace them, will it be pretended that this is not "impairing the obligation of contracts"? If we Virginians, thus flagrantly, palpably, violate the Federal Constitution through a fancied necessity, must we not ever blush to oppose any stride which the advocates of a Bank or Tariff may take? If we do not wish to furnish usurpation with a silencing reply to all our future arguments in behalf of the Constitution, let us not ourselves give it this open, this fatal blow?

Instead of a remedy thus at once mischievous and unconstitutional, let us retrench our expenses, and

all we can—work hard—apply all our earnings, over and above our livelihoods, to the payment of our debts—and my word for it,—creditors will be inspired with confidence, and wait with us. We shall soon cease to feel the hardness of the times, and in a year, all wishes for any interruption to the regular course of justice, will have disappeared. When it is considered that Virginia spends, far worse than uselessly, in strong drink, five times the amount of her revenue—one advisable retrenchment is obvious to the dullest mind.
M. L.

In addition to the above, we would invite attention to the following remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer, an able whig paper. The interests and honor of Virginia and North Carolina are identical, and affected alike by the same policy of legislation:

A STAY LAW.

On a former occasion we expressed our views of the destructive nature of the remedy of a Stay Law, which some individuals suffering under the extreme pressure of the times, have been rash enough to advise.

There is no aspect in which a Stay Law can be viewed, that is not, in the last degree revolting to those who properly appreciate State pride or State interests. For, independent of the indelible blot which it would place on the character of the State, it would inflict irreparable injury on its interests—its pecuniary interests.

Do those who advocate the passage of this law reflect what will be the fate of the banks, and the state property which is connected with them, under this remedy?

Do they propose that the banks shall be included under this law, or be excluded from its operation? If the Legislature shall include the banks in the relief to be extended, then depreciation of bank notes must be the consequence—and to what extent no one can calculate. Without pretending to be wiser than others, we may be permitted to suggest that the result must be calamitous and ruinous to every interest and class in Virginia.

Turning from these considerations of State policy, and looking at a Stay Law in its effect upon individuals, the reasons against it are almost too numerous to be mentioned in detail. In addition to the reasons already stated, the indisputable fact that such a law would have the effect of destroying the Trading Community, should be sufficient of itself to prevent its passage.

As the law would only affect citizens of Virginia, there could be no commercial intercourse carried on between Virginia and other portions of the world; for what merchant would buy abroad to sell at home, when he would be obliged to pay his foreign creditor without having it in his power to collect from his domestic debtor? And how could the present liabilities of our merchants abroad be met? Unable to collect what is owing to them, how can they pay what is owing by them? With the mercantile community bankrupt, where will the agricultural look for purchasers of their products? And being unable to sell their produce, how can they prepare for the awful day of account when the Stay Law ceases, and when their debts must be paid?

During the existence of the law, the rich man will be carefully hoarding up his means, or "buying up the paper" of those who have availed themselves of the Law, in order that when "pay-day" comes, he may step into a glutted market and buy property at his own price.

These are some of the consequences which must ensue from the passage of a Stay Law. If any man can contemplate them without shuddering, he must be made of sterner stuff than we are.

"South Carolina.—The semi-annual election in this State took place on Monday last, and we have returns from Charleston, and several adjoining Districts. There was no party contest, and a very tight vote; but the members elect are of course *Loco Foco*, so long as Mr. Calhoun shall remain the head of the party."—*Bellows Falls (Vt.) Gazette*.

Look here, friend Moore! You are too far up in Vermont to know much about South Carolina. If you will just come a little farther south and warm yourself, you will see that we do not hold semi-annual elections for members of the Legislature.

Do you know any thing about Mr. Calhoun's State? Look at the State of South Carolina! See how regular and smooth she gets along in all things. Look at her banks, government, credit, every movement that is made by her. In fact, there is nothing but what is carried on like clockwork; even her Post Masters bear the praise of despatching business, and making returns sooner than those of any other State in the Union. What is the cause of this? and who yields such praise-worthy influence over her good conduct, and gently draws her along to deeds of honor and fame? According to the saying of the Whigs, it is John C. Calhoun. If then, he is the prime mover of all things, let him be President, and then our republic will be as South Carolina—moving on in credit, and an admiration to the world.—*Hamburg Journal*.

The Indian's Opinion of Joe Smith.—The Indians have the greatest possible contempt for Joe Smith, and denominated him a *Tshe-wallis-ke*, which signifies a rascal. Nor have other false prophets risen more highly in their estimation. A few years since, that notorious deceiver, Matthias, made his appearance one evening at the door of Keokuk's (chief of a neighboring tribe) 'wakoon', or cabins. He wore a long beard, which was parted on one side of his chin; a long gun on his shoulder, and a red sash around his waist. Keokuk demanded who he was, to which question Matthias replied that he was Jesus Christ, the only true God, and that he was come to gather the Indians, who were the seed of Israel. "Well," says Keokuk, who is a very dignified man, "perhaps you are Jesus Christ and perhaps you are not. If you are Jesus Christ you cannot be killed. If you are not Jesus Christ you are a rascal and deserve to be shot. Look at these fine rifle pistols; they were made in New York, they never miss their aim. Now see me sound them with the ramrod. They have a tremendously heavy charge. Now I point them at you. Now I am going to fire." At this Matthias suddenly bolted, being unwilling that his claims should be tested by so novel and striking a mode of theological argument.

North-Carolina Legislature.

STATE FINANCES.

The following is a recapitulation of the general Statement of the Finances of North Carolina, submitted to the Legislature by the Comptroller at the beginning of the present session. Besides its present interest, it will be found useful for future reference.

PUBLIC FUND

Received from the following sources:

Public Tax received from Sheriffs for 1841, -	79,094 40
Additional Return by Sheriff of Public Tax, -	16 41
William Thompson, (Balance Note for Land) -	33 42
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, -	25 00
Bank Tax, Bank of the State, -	2,250 00
Bank Tax, Cape Fear, -	2,359 00
" Merchants' Bank, Newbern, -	562 50
Richard P. Finch, Clerk of Wake Superior Court, -	622 94
R. W. Ashton, Agent to collect Claims due the State, -	653 29
Deduct Balance due Pub. Treas. Nov. 1st, 1841, -	85,951 96
Deduct Disbursements from Oct. 31, 1841, to 1st Nov. 1842, -	10,304 50
Balance due Public Fund on 1st November, 1842, -	\$75,047 46
	46,614 80
	\$28,002 66

LITERARY FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since November 1, 1841.

Entries of Vacant Lands, -	2,328 83
Interest on loans by Literary Board, -	7,893 09
Principal on Loans by Literary Board, -	33,404 41
Interest on loans by the Internal Improvement Board, -	2,496 69
Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington and R. R. Co. -	2,630 00
Do do Do Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co. -	4,200 00
Bank Dividends, -	44,555 00
Auction Tax, -	489 24
Roanoke Navigation Co. Dividends, -	875 00
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors (by Sheriffs) -	2,451 52
Add balance due Literary Fund 1st Nov. 1841, -	106,964 41
	\$208,287 89

Deduct Disbursements since 1st Nov. 1841, -	150,289 59
Recapitulation of Disbursements since November 1, 1841.	57,993 90

Purchase by Literary Board, Bonds of W. and Raleigh R. R. Co. -	1,800 00
Do do Do Do R. and Gaston R. R. Co. -	22,764 34
Expenses of Literary Board, Common Schools, -	1,412 07
Swamp Lands, -	63,297 21
Loans made by Literary Board, -	49,945 04
	9,070 90
	\$150,289 59

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since November 1, 1841.

Balance due Fund for Internal Improvement since 1st November, 1841, -	13,354 96
Cherokee Bonds, sale of 1836, and previous, -	470 00
Cherokee Bonds (sale of 1838) -	3,866 07
Principal on loans by Internal Improvement Board, Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, -	3,759 10
	280 00
	\$21,730 13

Deduct Disbursements since 1st Nov. 1841; -	1,300 47
	\$20,429 66

Recapitulation of Disbursements Since November 1, 1841.

Commissioners of Road from Blue Ridge, -	1,000 00
Expenses of the Board, -	144 47
S. Birdsell, Clerk to Board of Int. Improvements, -	156 00
	\$1,300 47

Balance in the hands of the Pub. Treas. on 1st Nov. 1842, -	\$107,420 62
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The foregoing Statement is a true exhibit of returns and vouchers on file in the Comptroller's Office, November 1st, 1842.

WM. F. COLLINS, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Department, Nov. 1 1842.

SENATE... Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Spruill presented a Resolution, for empowering the President and Directors of the Literary Board, to examine into the propriety of making a Road from the reclaimed Public Lands near Pungo, in Beaufort county, to some point of the high lands in Washington County; and if expedient, that the Board be authorized to construct the road—the cost to be paid out of the fund for reclaiming the Swamp Lands. Read, and sent to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Moore, a Resolution, that the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to enquire if any, and what alterations and amendments are expedient to be made in the act for the establishment of Common Schools. Agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution from the Senate, for a Tabular Statement, showing the aggregate Population and Federal Population of this State, and transmitting the same; which was ordered to be printed.

Two messages from the House, the one proposing to refer to a joint Select Committee of three on

the part of each House, so much of the Governor's message as refers to the University, was agreed to, and Messrs. Brown, Shepard and Elliott named as the Senate's Committee. The other, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to be denominated the Committee on Public Buildings, to inquire into the probable cost of fitting up the old Office of the Secretary of State for the use of the Supreme Court; also, for rooms for the Library and Clerk's Office, and further to report what disposition ought to be made of the Offices on the Public Square; also concurred in, and Messrs. Moore, Melvin and Stallings appointed the Senate's Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Cardwell rose, he said, to make a motion to which, he supposed, all would agree. He moved that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to-day two weeks, at 12 o'clock, to go into an election for Senator to Congress, in place of William A. Graham, whose term expires on the 4th of March next; and nominated the Hon. Bedford Brown for the appointment.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, from the Select Committee, made a report on the bill for erecting a new county by the name of McDowell, and submitted several amendments. The bill was then put on its second reading, and Mr. Barnes moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Caldwell opposed the motion in some spirited remarks; and Mr. Barnes, at the request of Mr. Mendenhall, withdrew his motion. The bill was then read a second time, amended, and on motion of Mr. Bragg, was laid on the table.

Mr. Lord presented a bill to regulate the County Courts of Rowan. Read first time, and passed. On motion of Mr. Byrd, Resolved, That the Committee on Propositions and Grievances be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of uniting the surplus Revenue and proceeds of Public Lands belonging to this State with the Literary Fund, and distribute the same to Loan Offices or Agencies in the several Counties in this State, for the equal accommodation of her citizens, by a general circulation of said monies, and a more active accumulation of interest on the same; and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the punishment of malicious mischief in the same manner as petit larceny, and providing that persons bringing suits for forgery shall not be permitted to give evidence.

On motion of Mr. Brogren, Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint Select Committee to inquire how the money appropriated for the repair of the Governor's House, was disposed of; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Candler presented a Bill to keep up a Bridge in the County of Henderson, which was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

IN SENATE... Wednesday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Joyner presented the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, asking the Legislature to extend the term of paying the first two Bonds, of \$50,000 each, to the years 1843 and 1849. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement, together with the last annual Report of the Directors.

Mr. Miller offered a Bill, to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of French Broad River in the County of Cleveland, which had its first reading.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Joint Committees:

On Congressional Districts.

Messrs. Moore, Joyner, Moye, Exum, Larkins, Arrington, Dockery, Shepard, Morehead, Albright, Walker, Burgin and Dobson.

On Senatorial Districts and House of Commons.

Messrs. Edwards, Spruill, Howard, Boyd, Reid, Ray, and Cathey.

On Electoral Districts.

Messrs. William P. Williams, Jacobs, Stafford, Miller and Pasteur.

In Relation to a Lunatic Asylum.

Messrs. Hodges, Rodgers, Worth, Shepard and Ribelin.

On Banks.

Messrs. Brown, Morehead, Hester, Miller and Allison, (of O.)

On the Penitentiary.

Messrs. Elliott, Stallings, Myers, Cooper and Thomas.

A proposition from the House to raise a Joint Select Committee to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes for Governor at the late election, was agreed to, and Messrs. Boyd, Spruill and Elderidge were named as the Senate's Committee.

House Message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to prepare a skeleton Map of the State, also designating the Counties by name, their population and the amount of Taxes paid by each, as reported by the Comptroller. Concurred in, and Messrs. Pasteur, Reid and Jacobs, announced as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hoskins presented a bill, to prevent Sheriffs, or other lawful officers, with process from a Justice, from making return before a Justice out of the Captain's district in which the defendant resides. Read first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walker, (of Caswell) from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made a report on the bill for erecting a new County out of a portion of Lincoln, by the name of Catawba, recommending its passage. The bill was then put on its second reading, and Messrs. White, N. Wilson, and Francis advocated its passage.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to lay it on the table; which was lost.

Mr. Avery then moved, that its further consideration be postponed until Saturday; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lamb, it was Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Revised Statutes, ch. 45, sec. 425, as to subject personal property held in trust to the same liability