



Ieffersonian.

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

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 20, 1842.

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TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three wholly forbidden by those laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the Mesfrom the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, at Paris felt himself required to assume the same tions of his Government in regard to this impor-

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n 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 a every instance, and collected as other accounts.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

has his garners filled with abundance; and the ne- with the claims of justice and humanity. cessaries of life, not to speak of its luxuries, abound It would have furnished additional cause for contries.

adjust them; and that minister was met by the Ex. all grounds of probable future collision. tions of every land, returns to bless our own. There of the American continent. is nothing in the treaty which, in the slighest degree, compromits the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between States as between individuals, the question which

expressed in different words; and I therefore felt it ernment of Mexico should not find itself in a coudi- beneficial in countries where it has been adopted. I drawn from the enterprise and the industry of the Message to Congress, that no such concession could awards, in specie or its equivalent. be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be tant subject. his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him, to the King of the French, against what has been nied the late Texian expedition to Santa Fe, and this respect, met with the approval of this Govern- of war in Mexico, have all been liberated. of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.
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Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the
eighth article of the treaty was framed, which porvides that "each nation shall keep affoat in the Af-Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert- separately and apart, under instructions from their aid to the inhabitants of Texas in the war existing ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twen- respective Governments, and for the enforcement of between her and that republic. Copies of this corty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other their respective laws and obligations." From this respondence are herewith communicated to Conjudicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per it will be seen that the ground assumed in the Mes- gress, together with copies of letters on the same cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene- sage has been fully maintained, at the same time the subject, addressed to the diplomatic corps at Mexico, rally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried by the American Minister and the Mexican Secreout in good faith by the two countries, and that all tary of State. pretence is removed for interference with our com- Mexico has thought proper to reciprocate the avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or this mission, favorable results are anticipated from may be permitted to hope that the example thus set complish that end. We have continued reason to express our pro- will be followed by some, if not all of them. We The affairs pending between this Government found gratitude to the great Creator of all things thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair and several others of the States of this hemisphere

in every direction. While in some other nations gratulation, if the treaty could have embraced all The ratifications of the treaty between the United steady and industrious labor can hardly find the subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunder- States and the Republic of Ecuador, of the 13th of would be to supersede the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we standing between the two Governments. The ter- June, 1839, have been exchanged, and that instruhave to encounter is a surplus of production beyond ritory of the United States, commonly called the ment has been duly promulgated on the part of this the home demand, which seeks, and with difficulty Oregon Territory, lying on the Pacific ocean, north Government. Copies are now communicated to attach to goods after their withdrawa ands, a partial market in other regions. The health of the forty-second degree of latitude, to a portion Congress, with a view to enable that body to make of the country, with partial exceptions, has, for the of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to at- such changes in the laws applicable to our interpast year, been well preserved; and under their free tract the attention of our fellow-citizens; and the course with that Republic as may be deemed requiand wise institutions, the United States are rapidly tide of population, which has reclaimed what was site. advancing towards the consummation of the high so lately an unbroken wilderness in more contigudestiny which an overruling Providence seems to ous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic districts which stretch from the Rocky mountains convulsion, and at peace with all the world, we are to the Pacific ocean. In advance of the acquireleft free to consult as to the best means of securing ment of individual rights to these lands, sound poliand advancing the happiness of the people. Such cy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by are the circumstances under which you now assem the two Governments to settle their respective claims. ble in your respective chambers, and which should It became manifeste, at an early hour of the late afflict the neighboring republics. Disturbances lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that negotiations, that any attempt, for the time being, great Being who made us, and who preserves us a satisfactorily to determine those rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace in I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the happy its failure other more pressing matters; and the change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my Executive did not regard it as proper to waive all hast annual Message. Causes of complaint at that the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other time existed between the United States and Great difficulties of great magnitude and importance, be-Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, cause this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the threatened most seriously the public peace. The way. Although the difficulty referred to may not, difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue for several years to come, involve the peace of the between the two countries, was, in no small degree, two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great augmented by the lapse of time since they had their Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor origin. The opinions entertained by the Executive will other matters of commercial importance to the on several of the leading topics in dispute, were two countries be overlooked; and I have good reafrankly set forth in the Message at the opening of son to believe that it will comport with the policy your late session. The appointment of a special of England, as it does with that of the United States, minister by Great Britain to the United States, with to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes power to negotiate upon most of the points of diffe- of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace rence, indicated a desire on her part amicably to and amity of the two countries, by wisely removing

The treaty consequent thereon, having continue on the most amicable footing. Treaties care of the local authorities, aided, when occasion been duly ratified by the two Governments, a copy, now existing with them should be rigidly observed; together with the correspondence which accompating and every opportunity, compatible with the interests nied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that, of the United States, should be seized upon to enwhilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it large the basis of commercial intercourse. Peace may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite with all the world is the true foundation of our poperiod, the amicable relations happily existing be- liev, which can only be rendered permanent by the to be hoped that a territory, so long retarded in its tween the two Governments. The question of practice of equal and impartial justice to all. Our growth, will now speedily recover from the evils inpeace or war between the United States and Great great desire should be to enter only into that rivalry Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only which looks to the general good, in the cultivation to themselves, to the civilized world; since it is of the sciences, the enlargement of the field for the scarcely possible that a war could exist between exercise of the mechanical arts, and the spread of them without endangering the peace of Christendom. commerce (that great civilizer) to every land and The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves sea. Carefully abstaining from interference in all will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile questions exclusively referring themselves to the poenterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of inter- litical interests of Europe, we may be permitted to duce among them the arts of civilized life, we may ruption, adventures its speculations in the most dis- hope an equal exemption from the interference of fondly hope not only to wean them from their love tant sea; and, freighted with the diversified produc- European Governments in what relates to the States

seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment was From this it appears that the total amount awaded in relation to the proceedings of the commission. to the claimants by the commissioners and the um-By the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent, it was pire appointed under that convention, was two milexpressly declared that "whereas the traffic in lion twenty-six thousand and seventy-nine dollars three first quarters of the present year, from all and the abuses of past years greatly reformed. The slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of human- and sixty-eight cents. The arbiter baving considity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and ered that his functions were required by the conthe United States are desirous of continuing their vention to terminate at the same time with those of efforts to promote its entire abolition; it is hereby the commissioners, returned to the board, undecided agreed that both the contracting parties shall use for want of time, claims which had been allowed their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an by the American commissioners, to the amount of In the enforcement of the laws and treaty nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand six hunstipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threat- dred and twenty dollars and eighty-eight cents. ened to grow up, on the part of its cruisers, of sub- Other claims, in which the amount sought to be rejecting to visitation ships sailing under the Americovered was three million three hundred and thirtyit is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a of our claims in that region yet a prudent forecast of our trade which was daily increasing, and which its consideration. The Minister of the United required the fostering care of the Government. And States at Mexico has been duly authorized to make year, are more than eight millions for the public check the Indians in that quarter, will be maintainugh Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence demand for the payment of the awards, according debt, and \$600,000 on account of the distribution to ed so long as circumstances may require. with the American envoys, at London, expressly to the terms of the convention, and the provisions of the States of the proceeds of sales of the public disclaimed all right to detain an American ship on the act of Congress of the 12th of June, 1840. He lands. the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves has also been instructed to communicate to on board, and restricted the British pretension to a that Government the expectations of the Governmere claim to visit and inquire; yet it could not ment of the United States in relation to those well be discerned by the Executive of the United claims which were not disposed of according to the States how such visit and inquiry could be made provisions of the convention, and all others of citiwithout detention on the voyage, and consequent in zens of the United States against the Mexican Go-

I am happy to be able to say that information which is esteemed favorable, both to a just satisfacto protect their flag from being used for purposes tion of the awards, and a reasonable provision for

The citizens of the United States who accompacalled the Quintuple Treaty; and his conduct, in who were wrongfully taken and held as prisoners

rican seas a force of not less than eight guns, to act citizens of the United States were permitted to give

merce, for any purpose whatever, by a foreign Go- mission of the United States to that Government, by vernment. While, therefore, the United States have accrediting to this a minister of the same rank as been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they that of the representative of the United States in have not thought proper to make that a pretext for Mexico. From the circumstances connected with

a ground for giving countenance to a trade reproba- it. It is so obviously for the interest of both counted by our laws. A similar arrangement by the tries as neighbors and friends, that all just causes of other great powers could not fail to sweep from the mutual dissatisfaction should be removed, that it is ocean the slave-trade without the interpolation of to be hoped neither will omit or delay the employany new principle into the maritime code. We ment of any practicable and honorable means to ac-

for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a peo- rader in those seas; thus fulfilling at the same formerly under the dominion of Spain, have again, ple. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying within the past year, been materially obstructed by the military revolutions and conflicts in those coun- relief, since the

Provision has been made by the Government of Chili for the payment of the claim on account of the other claims of our citizens against Chili will be

The empire of Brazil has not been altogether exwhich recently broke out are, however, now understood to be quieted. But these occurrences, by threat ening the stability of the Governments, or by causing incessant and violent changes in them, or in the persons who administer them, tend greatly to retard provisions for a just indemnity for losses and injuries suffered by individual subjects or citizens of other States. The Government of the United States will feel it to be its duty, however, to consent to no delay, not unavoidable, in making satisfaction for wrongs years having, in some cases, clapsed, a decisive and effectual course of proceeding will be demanded or the respective Governments against whom claims have been preferred.

The vexatious, harrassing, and expensive war which so long prevailed with the Indian tribes inhabiting the peninsula of Florida, has happily been terminated; whereby our army has been relieved from a service of the most disagreeable character, and the treasury from a large expenditure. Some casual outbreaks may occur, such as are incident to the ecutive in the same spirit which had dictated his With the other powers of Europe our relations but these, as in all other cases, may be left to the may require, by the force of the United States. A sufficient number of troops will be maintained in Florida, so long as the remotest apprehensions of danger shall exist; yet their duties will be limited rather to the garrisoning of the necessary posts, cident to a protracted war, exhibiting, in the increased amount of its rich productions, true evidences of returning wealth and prosperity. By the practice residing within our territorial limits, and the exercise of a parental vigilance over their interests, prosame time using every proper expedient to introfor war, but to inspire them with a love for peace and all its avocations. With several of the tribes, On the 23d of April last, the commissioners on The schoolmaster and the missionary are found side the part of the United States, under the convention by side; and the remnants of what were once nuwith the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, merous and powerful nations, may yet be preserved 1839, made to the proper department a final report as the builders up of a new name for themselves and

to be my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual tion to make present payment of the amount of the refer to the warehousing system. The first and most prominent effect which it would produce, would be to protect the market alike against redundant or deficient supplies of foreign fabrics; both of which, in the long run, are injurious as well to the manufacturer as to the importer. The quantity of goods in store being at all times readily known, it would enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, enable the importer, with an approach to accuracy, to ascertain the actual wants of the market, and to regulate himself accordingly. If, however, he should fall into error, by importing an excess above the public wants, he could readily correct its evils by availing himself of the benefits and advantages of the system thus established. In the storehouse, the goods imported would await the demands of the market; and their issues would be governed by the fixed principles of demand and supply. Thus an approximation would be made to a steadiness and from the uniformity of price, which, if attainable, would conseaboard, duce to the decided advantage of mercantile and

mechanical operations. The apprehension may be well entertained, that, without something to ameliorate the rigor of cash payments, the entire import trade may fall into the hands of a lew wealthy capitalists in this country and in Europe. The small importer, who requires all the money he can raise for investments abroad, and who can but ill afford to pay the lowest duty, would have to subduct in advance a poruon of his funds, in order to pay the duties, and would lose the interest upon the amount thus paid for all the time the goods might remain unsold; which might absorb his profits. The rich capitalist abroad, as well as at home, would thus possess after a short time. at home, would thus possess, after a short time, an almost exclusive monopoly of the import trade; and laws designed for the benefit of all, would thus operate for the benefit of the few,—a result wholly unand to select his own time for offering his r sale. A profitable portion of the carrying articles entered for the benefit of drawback, tem. The warel we a safe recourse to the public storehe L without advancing the duty, reship within so

can only repeat the suggestions and

tions which, upon several occasions, I

ore felt it to be my duty to offer to Congress. T great primary and controlling interest of the Ameri- any addition -but union founded in an ottachment of States and tered, and fidelity individuals for each other. This union in sentiment for, and paying over and feeling can only be preserved by sive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burlens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation, and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the people everywhere to feel and to know that the to convince you that every pe Government is careful of the interests of all alike. Nor is there any subject in regard to which moderation connected with a wise discrimination, is more necessary than in the imposition of duties on imports. Whether reference be had to revenue—the primary object in the imposition of taxes-or to the incidents which necessarily flow from their imposition, this is entirely true. Extravagant duties defeat their end | duty. and object, not only by exciting in the public mind an hostifity to the manufacturing interests, but by inducing a system of smuggling on an extensive scale, and the practice of every manner of fraud upon the revenue, which the utmost vigilance of Government cannot effectually suppress. An opposite course of policy would be attended by results essentially different, of which every interest of societyand none more than those of the manufacturerwould reap important advantages. Among the most striking of its benefits would be that derived from the general acquiescence of the country in its support, and the consequent permanency and stability which would be given to all the operations of system of legislation can be wise, which is fluctua-The prudent capitalist will never adventure his caper leading pursuit of life, if there exists a state of reduction by a vacillating policy on the part of Gov-

advantageous to every interest of society. the various and important interests committed to the ry, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with to find that the expenditures for the military service ly eight millions; of which four millions are expectablishment of means of communication with our terted from customs, and three millions and a half ritories on the Pacific, and to the surveys so essenfrom loans and treasury notes. The expenditures tial to a knowledge of the resources of the intermeof the first three quarters of the present year exceed diate country, are entitled to the most favorable con twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the sideration. While I would propose nothing inconfourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and sistent with friendly negotiations to settle the extent

For severalyears, angry contentions have grown merous provisions, will not fail to claim your serious the public interest that a sale of the lands should be terruption to the trade. It was regarded as the light of search, presented only in a new form, and

proprietor, than under the present system. The recommendation of the Secretary in regard I doubt not will receive, your serious attention. The great importance of these subjects to the prosperity of the extensive region referred to, and the secur alone, because of the dangerous obstruc river, make a loud demand upon Con adoption of efficient measures for their

The report of the Secretary of bring you acquainted with the public defences. Con appropriation exceeding by more than a million the appropriation exceeding by more than a million the appropriations of the present year, is asked by the Secretary, yet that, in this sum, is proposed to be included \$100,000 for the purchase of clothing, which, when once expended, will be annually reimbursed by the sale of the clothes, and will thus constitute a perpetual fund, without any new appropriation to the same object. To this may also be added \$50,000 asked to cover the arrearages of past years and \$250,000 in order to maintain a connection. years, and \$250,000 in order to maintain a compent squadron on the coast of Africa; all of which, when deducted, will reduce the expenditures nearly within the limits of those of the current year. While, however, the expenditures will thus remain very nearly the same as of the antecedent year, it is proposed to add greatly to the operations of the marine, and, in lieu of only twenty-five ships in commission, and but little in the way of building, to keep with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels affoat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

A strict system of accountability is established, and great pains are taken to insure industry, fidelity, and economy in every department of duty. Experiments have been instituted to test the quality of various materials, (particularly copper, iron, and

coal,) so as to prevent fraud and imposition. It will appear by the report of the Postmaster hat the great point which, for several n so much desired, has, during the been fully accomplished. The exres of the department for the current year the within its income, without lesusefulness. There has been an qual to \$166,000 for the year 841, without, as it is believed. een made to the number of strangmitted through the mails. n observed in accounting bordinates of the department, the moneys wil have been received. For the details of the service, I refer you to the re-

I flatter myself that the the condition of the public; paid to the interests of the have been called to the heads ments. The reduction in the of the Government already ac es a sure evidence that economy of the public moneys is regarded as a paremon At peace with all the world—the personal liber-

ty of the citizens sacredly maintained, and his rights secured under political institutions deriving all their authority from the direct sanction of the peoplewith a soil fertile almost beyond example and a country blessed with every diversity of climate and production, what remains to be done in order to advance the happiness and prosperity of such a people? Under ordinary circumstances, this inquiry could readily be answered. The best that probably could be done for a people inhabiting such a country, would be to fortify their peace and security in industry. It cannot be too often repeated, that no the prosecution of their various pursuits, by guarding them against invasion from without, and violence from within. The rest, for the greater part, might be left to their own energy and enterprise. The chief embarrassments which, at the moment, exhibit themselves, have arisen from overaction; and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished is that of correcting and over-coming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1834, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in ernment, will scarcely tempt him to trust the money which he has acquired by a life of labor upon the the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, conciliation, and influenced by no other desire than not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation. Thus, a vast amount the high and solemn duties of the place which I now of what was called money-since, for the time being, it answered the purpose of money-was thrown wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most upon the country; and over-issue which was attended, as a necessary consequence, by an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of States and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank-note circulation within the United States amounted to but \$61,323,898, according to the Treasury statements, and that an addition had been made thereto of the enormous sum of \$88,000,000 in seven years, (the circulation on the 1st January, 1837, being stated at \$149,185,890,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized can flag, which, while it seriously involved our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade of our t 000) will leave an actual balance of about \$224,000 made for preserving our neutral relations on the -no one can be surprised at the apparent, but un substantial, state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed over the land; and while cause of surprise should be felt at the present prostration of everyout of the disposition directed by law to be made of thing, and the ruin which has befallen so many of The present tariff of duties was somewhat hastily and hurriedly passed near the close of the late session of Congress. That it should have defects, can, the landlord, and the citizens of the States wherein since 1837—exceeding, as is believed, the amount therefore, be surprising to no one. To remedy such lie the lands are its tenants. The relation is an undefects as may be found to exist in many of its nu- wise one; and it would be much more conducive of tecedent to 1837—it ceases to be a matter of astonishment that such extensive shipwreck should have