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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"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 3,} CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1844. {NUMBER 146.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of the months; from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure five subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of ten subscribers may have the paper one year for Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, unless at the option of the publisher—and a failure to notify the Editor to discontinue at least six weeks before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for that year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Three Cents for each continuance—except Court and other public 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 must be marked with the number of insertions required, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars or over, must come free of postage, or the postage will be charged to the writer, or collected as other accounts.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in Concord, would now offer his services to the public in the

Ornamental, Sign, Flag & Mirror
PAINTING,

He flatters himself that his long experience in the business and the specimens of work he has executed in this place, will be a sufficient recommendation for him. He will also attend to any call made on him in the HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him. The public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

And in time of need Concord he will take part of his work to produce stands for family use, such as Flour Corn, Bacon &c.

JOHN W. RAINEY.

Concord, May 16, 1843. 1mar

Removal.

DR. J. DAVIS, DENTIST,

Has removed to the one lately occupied by Dr. Wallace, (the next door to Mr. Wilkinson's store,) where he will be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

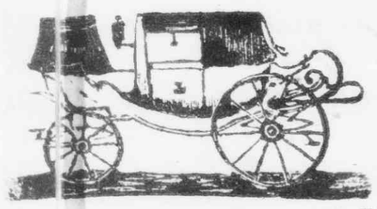
Dr. D. returns his sincere expressions of thankfulness for the *exceedingly liberal patronage* he has received from the community, and hopes to merit a continuance of their *patronage* which his *industry and attention* always obtains.

Dr. D. would also call the attention of those who are indebted to him (and many for years) to come forward between this and January Court and close their debts by *Cash* or notes. His necessities and a *sense of duty* urge him to insist upon every individual (without distinction) that is indebted to him up to this date, to settle at least by Note—this is but reasonable to him and in accordance with general custom, that when he *cannot* Cash up, give your Note,—that when he *must* comply, may expect to pay cost.

Jan. 1, 1844. 12mar.

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY

O'ERMAN & TROTTER

RETURN their sincere thanks to the public for the following liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to be good service. They have

CARRIAGES,
Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-r.

Mountain Beef.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with Mr. Jourdan Council of this county, to furnish him regularly with the best beef Cattle his country affords, he will be prepared to give his customers beef of the very best quality, in Charlotte every morning during Court weeks, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week during the rest of the season, and regularly at his country stands. As he has to pay cash for Cattle, and furnishes his customers with the best beef, payments will necessarily have to be made punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

August 27, 1843. 26ma.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Drs. Caldwell & Harris, office opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Dr. J. M. Happoldt, office opposite Charlotte Hotel.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office at Carolina Inn.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; Leroy Springs, 1st door north of the courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., next door to Leroy Springs; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carsen, half a square south of courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, east wing Springs' corner.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer.—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder.—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

Barbers.—Bonaparte, Charlotte Hotel; I. Adams, Mansion House.

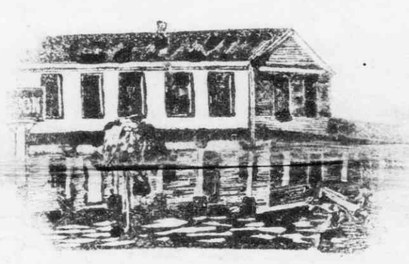
COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.

Superior Court Clerk.—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk.—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner.—Henry C. Owens.



Charlotte Hotel,

ONE SQUARE SOUTH OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THIS well known public house, now under the management of the undersigned, is open for the reception of company. The proprietors will give their attention exclusively to their Hotel and every exertion will be made to render it what a well-managed public house should be—a convenient retreat for rest, pleasure and comfort. The servants are experienced in their business, and shall be polite and attentive. They intend to keep a sumptuous table, and, indeed, every accommodation necessary to render their guests comfortable and satisfied.—Their terms of boarding shall be as moderate as [illegible] friends of the travelling public [illegible] to call and test their accom[illegible]

NOTICE.—The general Stage [illegible] Charlotte Hotel, where seats in [illegible] Charlotte can be procur[illegible] where stage passengers shall [illegible] ption.

[illegible] Rod at the Charlotte Hotel ev[illegible] modation—secure dry lots and [illegible] cheap, with the best attention.

THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 1, 1843. 37r

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

These Pills have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of a *chronic or lingering complaint*, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver, and in the formation of healthy chyle and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of those Pills, never afterward feel willing to be without them, and call again and again for more; which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK OR NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find *Spencer's Vegetable Pills* a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills [illegible] the Headache in [illegible] coming on, will cure it in one half hour entirely.

As a remedy in *summer and bowel complaints*, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In *Dyspepsia and Liver complaints*, they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In *Habitual Costiveness*, they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public; and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondriacal affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of *three hundred and seventy thousand boxes* of these inestimable Pills have been sold within the last twelve months in three states alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions. But it may not be amiss to insert the following testimonials of their excellence:

[From a very respectable Planter in Washington Co., Ala.]

Washington Co., Ala., March 8, 1843.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: I have used your Vegetable Pills in my family, the last year with great success, and I consider them the best Pill I ever used. I have made considerable use of many other popular Pills, but I am convinced that yours are superior to any of them. For Sick Headache, they are an excellent medicine. For Bowel Complaint, I think them the best medicine in the world, and also for the Bloody Flux. I can say to you that I made great use of them last season. I fed TWENTY of my Blacks sick with the Flux, and I administered your Pills freely, and I did not loose a single case. My neighbors speak in the highest terms of them.

Respectfully Yours,
JESSE JORDAN.

Union Co., Ky., November 21st, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER.

DEAR SIR: As I am somewhat opposed to Patent Medicines, considering them generally a mere catch-penny and a cheat upon the public, I have heretofore had but little to do with them, and it was not without much persuasion on the part of your travelling agent, that I was prevailed upon to accept of an agency for the sale of your Pills. But now I must confess, in justice to your Vegetable Pills, that they have proved to be what you assert them to be, I am entirely out of them, and had I been supplied, [illegible] have sold double the quantity.

[illegible] have been of great benefit in this sec[illegible] ors having derived great benefit [illegible] I have been troubled for the last [illegible] with Dysentery, and an affection of the [illegible] your Pills, and have had [illegible] entirely relief, but say, from the use of only one box of your Pills, I am relieved from my most fashionable yet distressing complaint.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN DYER.

[The following is from Col James Porter, Esq., a respectable citizen of Gibson co., Ten.]

Gibson Co., Ten., December 10, 1842.

To DR. SPENCER,

DEAR SIR: This is to certify, that I have used in my family within the last eight months, one dozen boxes of your Vegetable Pills, and I consider them decidedly superior to any other Pills I have ever used. I have been afflicted for the last three or four years with a severe dyspeptic and liver affection, accompanied at times with a nervous head-ache which at times totally unfitted me for physical or mental efforts and for the enjoyment of the common blessings of life, and must acknowledge, that your Pills have so far restored me that I feel nearly as well as ever, and I really think that the further use of them will make an entire cure. I was also troubled with a bad cough and affection of the lungs, proceeding, as I suppose, from the complaint, and I am entirely relieved from that. Some of my neighbors are also using the Pills with the most decided benefit. The Pills cannot be too highly recommended, and I candidly confess, that I have derived more real benefit from them than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I think every family should always keep a supply of them on hand.

JAMES PORTER.

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE
AND INTERMITTENT
PILLS.

A certain and effectual Cure for Ague and Fever, the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility and nervous weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they never fail to cure the Chill and Fever the first day, and never sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price, One Dollar.

The above valuable medicines are for sale by
Charlotte, B. Oates.
Concord, W. Barringer & Co.
Salisbury, C. B. Wheeler.
Lincolnton, John Hoke.
Greenville, S. C. Dr. C. Rabe.
Sept. 1843. 29.

Job-Printing neatly and quickly Executed at this Office.

Political.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the *Senate*, on the 17th instant, the bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending 1st June, 1844, for the support and protection of American seamen, was finally passed. After the transaction of other business of no great general interests, the Senate went into Executive Session, made several confirmations of minor appointments, and rejected the nomination of Isaac Hill to the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, in the Navy Department.

"The first business taken up by the *House*, on the same day, (says the Globe,) was the resolution of Mr. Thomas, of Kentucky, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to continue in force [illegible] of the slag duties on the Mississippi, on the passage of which Mr. C. Johnson had moved a reconsideration. Mr. Wentz, who had the floor, after a short address in which he deprecated the wide range the discussion had taken, in some instances wandering far from the question before the House, and which he made a brief reply to some statements of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question; which, being sustained by the House, the main question was taken, resulting in yeas 85 nays 77. The question then recurring on the resolution, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. C. Smith, Stewart, Weller, Thomas Smith, Vinton, Hardin, and Barnard took part, when Mr. Cave Johnston got the floor, and moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of making the appropriation contemplated in the resolution, instead of directing them imperatively to bring in a bill for that purpose.—Under the operation of the previous question, this amendment was agreed to; and the resolution, thus amended, adopted. Mr. Pratt presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, instructing her Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure the passage of the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson by Judge Hall. The House then adjourned.

"The *Senate* was mainly occupied, on the 18th instant, in discussing Mr. McDuffie's bill to restore the Compromise Act. The Committee of Finance recommended the indefinite postponement of the bill on the ground that it was a bill to raise revenue, and such a one, in the meaning of the Constitution, as the Senate had no right to originate.

In the *House*, on the same day, the morning hour was taken up with the decision of the report of the Select Committee on the Rules. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, concluded his speech in favor of retaining the 21st rule; and Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts followed in opposition to it, and continued for the remainder of the sitting. Mr. H. was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour before concluding his remarks. After the adoption of a few resolutions of inquiry and the appropriate disposition of a number of executive documents which were lying on the Speaker's table, Mr. Weller moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of taking up the resolution for the reference of the President's message.—This motion being adopted, Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, addressed the committee up to the expiration of his hour; after which the committee rose.—Mr. Cave Johnson then submitted a motion to take the subject out of committee on Saturday next at 2 o'clock; which was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, on the 19th instant, the resolution reported from the Finance Committee for the indefinite postponement of Mr. McDuffie's bill to reduce the Tariff, again came up. That gentleman, says the Globe, led off in the discussion of this great question in a most elevated, comprehensive, and eloquent speech. It is said to have been worthy of its great powers. Although his bodily strength is greatly impaired by ill health, his mental energy remains in all its vigor. When his speech is furnished in a finished form we shall spread it before our readers. In the mean time we give the following extracts, not having room this week for more:

"Mr. McDuffie rose and addressed the Senate for nearly three hours, in a strain of eloquence and force of argument which it is impossible to do justice to in any synopsis that can be given this evening. His remarks will be written out at large for publication without delay; meantime, the following is given as a brief outline of the subject touched upon. He commenced by saying that if one of the illustrious patriots who framed the Constitution under which the Senate was now deliberating, had presented himself, when the debate of yesterday was progressing, he would have been struck with utter astonishment to find the constitutional provision, however inadequate to its purpose, which was designed to protect the people of the United States from the unjust and oppressive taxation, brought up a bar against saving an indignant people from the most monstrous unequal, and unjust system of legislative history. In their great anxiety to save the people of the United States from unnecessary and excessive burdens, those illustrious patriots who were brought up in the school of the Revolution, regarding taxation as the greatest of all political evils, very naturally interposed every possible obstacle which might secure their posterity from the evils under which they had themselves suffered. For this purpose they provided that no bill for raising revenue should originate in the Senate, and that all such bills should originate in the House of Representatives, which more immediately represented the people and their interests.

Now, he presumed the Senate of the United States did not at this day suppose that the illustrious framers of the Constitution meant to deal in mere idle words—that they meant to insert in the Constitution [illegible] practical meaning. He asked then, what was the rational meaning of that clause? What meaning could be given to that clause in the Constitution inhibiting the Senate from originating bills that raise revenue, but that it was its design to prevent that body from raising revenue by an imposition of taxes. It was not that they wished to prevent them from putting money in the treasury; but to prevent them from taking money out of the pockets of the people. That was what the framers of the Constitution intended to guard against. To raise revenue was one thing; but to prevent it from being raised unconstitutionally from the people was another; and who would be hardy enough to dispute the right of the Senate to interfere with that object by originating this bill?

* * * * *

He reviewed Mr. Clay's recently published letter in which Mr. C. says the true policy of this country is to buy as little as possible from foreign countries and sell them as much as possible. This (Mr. McD. concluded) meant that this country was to import a little and export a great deal; but as the writer of the letter could not mean that the excess of exports was to be given away for nothing, it was to be inferred that we were to drain foreign countries of their gold and silver. What, he asked, would be the inevitable result? Why, that as gold and silver circulation became abundant here, prices would advance rapidly; and as they became proportionately depressed. When our agricultural products (our staple exports) went to the foreign markets, they would have to encounter scarcity of gold and silver circulation, and consequent low prices.—Every thing would be doubled for the advantage of one of the community, and for the other, everything would be ruinous—the rich made richer, and the poor poorer. But no such system could ever be practically carried out.

The natural markets for the productions of the South were in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c., just as much as the North and East were the natural markets for the domestic manufactures of New England.

It had not been more than twenty years since he had taken his seat in the other branch of Congress, and, during that whole period, while he remained a member of the House, he could conscientiously say that he had never contemplated that Government but with the most indescribable feelings; for, as God was his judge, he could solemnly declare, that in all that period—nearly a quarter of a century—he had never known the government to act towards South Carolina in any other way than with the most iniquitous oppression, day and night. He had looked and hoped for a day of redemption—not that he expected any benefits for that State from the operations of this Government. All that he had struggled to obtain was that it would leave them alone to enjoy, in peace and quietness, the productions of their own industry. He had never felt any interest whatever in any other question than this great question of the tariff, which involved the interests of the whole country. He would surrender all he had endeavored to maintain, if his constituents could be restored to their long-lost prosperity. This miserable struggle for power—the struggle for the presidency—which was keeping the whole country in agitation and absorbing every other question of national policy, he had looked upon in all its bearings with loathing and contempt, compared with this great question.

When the compromise act was passed, he was disposed to say, in the language of the Psalmist, Lord, let thy servant now depart in peace. He was satisfied, and retired from the councils of this nation, disgusted with all he had seen. He retired with the hope of spending the rest of his days in peace, but he had consented to come here again, for no other purpose than to have some participation in this question: and the moment just legislation upon it should be refused, he would shake the dust from his feet and leave this capitol forever. What might be the final result of this discussion he could not pretend to say; but he would admonish gentlemen that they all had as much interest in the settlement of this question as he had. Things might change, and the day might come, when they (the gentlemen) would lose their control in this chamber. The spirit of the West had been accused, and he undertook to predict that, within five years from this time, the States of the West, almost exclusively agricultural, would be as united on this question as the States of the South. He knew little about the productions of the West; but he undertook to say, that those who brought live stock to market from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, found their best market in the South. The amount of capital, labor, and agricultural production, in these Western States, is ten, if not twenty times as much as the productions of the manufactures of the West. The amount of tobacco and cotton produced by the State of Tennessee gives that, too, a very large interest in the exports of this country; and he could tell gentlemen that the people of the West had now their eyes open. They knew what was their natural market, and that all the demand for their stock was from the South. He believed the State of South Carolina alone consumed, of the stock of the West, at least to the value of one million a year.

He undertook to say that, if this tariff was reduced from forty to twenty per cent., South Carolina would purchase twice the quantity of the live stock that they now did; and that, too, perhaps at fifty per cent. advance on the price they now pay. This reduction of the tariff would enable South Carolina to import merchandise cheap, and pay the people of the West for the live stock in goods twenty per cent. cheaper than they now get them from the North and East. When, under this tariff, they are now paid by the South in money, they have to purchase their goods at the East at 20 per cent. more than they ought to pay, while at the same time they have been compelled to sell their stock at 20 per cent. less than they might under a reduced tariff. He admonished those who represented the manufacturing interests, that they stood upon a sandy foundation. Their system was a gigantic monster, it was a monster in legislation; it was a monster of injustice; and it was only necessary to unveil this ungodly idolatry, and the hideousness of its features would cause every one to shrink from it with horror and disgust. He had attempted to perform this office. He had humbly attempted to tear off the [illegible] and done his duty, and the rest he left to God."

After Mr. McDuffie had concluded, Mr. Evans intimated his intention to reply. The Senate then, after some time spent in Executive session, adjourned.

In the *House*, on the same day, the report of the Committee on Rules was taken up, and Mr. Hudson concluded his remarks in opposition to the 21st rule. Judge *Saunders* followed Mr. Hudson, and