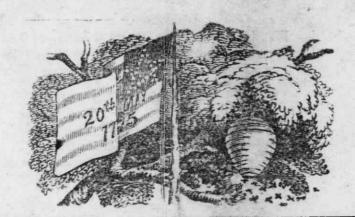
Mecklenburg



Ieffersonian.

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

VOLUME 4,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 5, 1844.

NUMBER 168.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, By Samuel C. Crawford.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at

Two Dollars a year, payable invariable in advance. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly insert ed at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twen Low for cash. ty-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged treenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, gene raily, 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 inser tions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charge

amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents." CHEAP CASH PAPER:

The MECKLENEURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable invariably in ad vance. No paper will be sent to any subscriber without the money being paid in advance. The size of the paper, and the great amount of reading matter contained in it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN, at the price now proposed, the cheapest paper in the nity to do so, at a very trifling cost.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democraile, and will support with zeal and industry the riominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be V n Bu ren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat. Ardently attached to the principles of the demo cratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN Will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those es in the ensuing contest in the State and And he calls upon his political friends to me forth and aid him in the good work with their

Insidition to political articles, the JEFFERSONI-As will contain selections on the subjects of agripolice the aris and sciences depoint literature and thenews of the day, together with a due proportion

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS!

As the approaching political contest will be one of apsorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms-as follows: To every new subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, \$17, to a club of 50, at \$37, and a club of 100, at \$50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper seven months! The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,

March. 1844.

MEDICAL.

TR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention. 64-F. Charlotte, June 5, 1844.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity .--From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associated in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge. May 3d, 1844.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD, DENTIST

TAVING located himself permanently in the sessional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage's repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at he Charlotte Hotel. in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited in the fall of this year. without extra charge. February 1, 1844.

June 11, 1844.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.



MENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.— Low for cash. T TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand, given to the undersigned by Hugh Haigood. The one made payable to A. Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums Armour, is for about \$63: the one made payable of Five Pollars or over, must come free of postage, or the to H. Sparrow, not recollected-both dated in February 1843. Said notes are lost, or mislaid, and their payment to any one but the undersigned is hereby forbidden.

> ARTHUR ARMOUR, HIRAM SPARROW.

May 17, 1844.

Notice. E will expose to public sale on Tuesday. 6th of August next, the well known Hermitage. Plantation belonging to the estate of Dr. Stephen. Fox, dec'd., with a credit to the first of January 18 45, for one half of the purchase money, the remaining half to the first of January 1846, by giving bond with two approved securities. Also, at the same

time and place, a quantity of Corn and Fodd r

southern country, and affords to every one desirous will be sold with a credit to the first of January 18of reading the current news of the day, an opportu- 45; all sums over two dollars credit under cash .-Sale to take place on premises. Possession 25th December, 1845.

C. T. ALEXANDER. Exec'rs. JOSEPH W. ROSS, 67-ts

State of North Carolina. MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1844. T is ordered by the Honorable WM. H. BAT I TLE, Judge of this Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held on the 2d Monday of July next, at which Term all civil suits will stand for tri d. Witnesses under subpæna in civil cases are re quired to be in attendance.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C. T'est, March, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

R. G. ALLISON

Is now receiving and opening a splendid stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Selected by himself in the City of New-York, and consisting in part of Blue, Black and Green Cloth, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Plain and Diamond. Bombazine and Cassnaretts, Gambroons, Drab-de'ete.

Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. British, French, Atalian, & power in 1800. American

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattasse, Striped and Watered Silk, Swiss, Book, Barred and Plain Muslin, Jaconeus and Cambrics, Black Gros de Swiss. Black Cros de Rhine, Cardinal Lace, Dress Handkerchiefs,

Gloves, Fillinets, Ribbons, &c., &c. Hats, Bonnets, China, Glass, Queen's Ware, Hardware and

CUTLERY, SADDLES, HARNESS, BRI DLES, and BRIDLE MOUNTING.

Groceries.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS & DYE STUFFS carefully selected which will be sold low And many other Articles, too numerous and tedious Or to punctual Customers on the usual time.

ROBT. G. ALLISON. Charlotte, May 17. 1844.

BINDER BINDE

HAVING made arrangements to with the best Beef that the Mountains and continue to the 10th of December, every Tues- uself above the Government. day, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. As I have butchered for the town eight years and have punct ually fulfilled all engagements, it is not necessary for me to say that I will be as punctual as ever. I will also supply my country stands punctually. THOMAS GOODLAKE.

April 2, 1844. N. B. All persons indebted must make immediate settlement as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Notice.

A LL persons who hold my receipts as Constable of Mecklenburg county, N. C., for papers to collect are hereby notifyed to produce said papers before me, at any time until the 15th instant, and from the Sth of July to next August Superior Court. at the Charlotte Hotel, in the town of Charlotte. for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar power and restored the currency of the constitution hereafter, as I intend to move out of this State early

T. R. HUGHES.

DIR. OHARILING J. FOX.

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill-His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

More New Goods.

B. J. J 1330 7, 9 30 Are just receiving their Summer Supply of

To which they respectfully invite the attention of

decline in Cotton, they now offer them at reduced tuon than has ever before been realized. prices. They have every variety of dry Goods. among which will be found a beautiful assortment Orangandie, Balgarin and French MUSLINS.

Also, Ladies Straw and Lawn BONNETS,.

Centlemen's Hats, Boots and Shors of every discription.
Together with HARDWARE,

Saddlery & Crockery. Having made arrangements with an Agent to

keep them constantly supplied with GROCERIES. they are now prepared to offer them lower than can e had this side of Charleston. Those who wish to purchase by wholesale will be furnished at a slight advance and Charleston prices. COFFEE, by the retail, from 9 to 12th to the dollar.

May 28, 1844.

Political.

FIFTY REASONS

Why the De ocratic party should succeed in the ensuing Presidential Election.

The reasons that may be justly urged upon the American people for the success of the Democratic party at the next election of President of the Unit d States, are numerous, or vious and conclusive -These reasons are deriable from the past history. party; and we shall attempt, at the hozard of the imputation of reiterating old and familiar troths, the enumeration of some of them.

The democratic party ought to succeed in the ensuing struggle because-

- election of President and Senate for life, in the convention that formed the constitution of the United States, and secured salutary limitations to delegated power in the amendments to that instrument.
- 2. It was that party, with Jefferson and Madison at its head, that resisted, though vainly, the incor poration of the first United States Bank as an institution unknown to the liberty of the citizens.
- 3. It was that party that, in 1788-'9, following in the lead of Virginia and Kontucky resisted the
- 4. It was that party that railied around and elected the illustrious Jefferson to the chair of State: and sustained him in guiding the Government amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled
- the country during the dark and perilous period of the last war with Great Britain, and thwaited the efforts of foreign and domestic foes; while Federal isin opposed entistiments of men and loans of money. plotted treason at Hartford, burnt blue lights a New London, and in Massachusetts resolved it unbecoming a moral and religious people to reoice over the victories of American arms." .
- 35. Because, with unblusning afficentry and impudence, it dares to boast that it has a " DICTA TOR" for a leader-a boast that we could have hoped never to hear in free America especially since Boots & Shoes. hoped never to hear in the All rich course of Mr. Clay in the 27th Congress.
 - 36. Because its partizans and writers, confident n then means of success and restoration, as in former times, throw off their masks and openly deoright censtellation of Republicans " that has gone law of 1842
 - 37. Because if that party should now succeeded in seizing the reigns of government, it would work a joice over the victories of American arms"
- 6 It was that party that elevated Jackson, "the bravest of the brave," to the Presidency in 1828; sustained his administration against the assaults of modern Federalism, backed by the rotten subsides can afford. I wish to inform my friends of a gigantic moneyed institution, which, for a that I shall commence buchering on the 15th of June time, poisoned popular representation, and erected
 - 7. It was that party that upheld the firm old pat riot in returning the bill rechartering that institution, with his veto; in resisting the constitutional encroachments of the "American system." by his veto of the Maysville road bill; and in bringing back the ship of state to its former " republican
 - 8 It was that party that vindicated his character from the disgrace which Clay, Webster, and Frelinghuysen attempted to fasten upon him, by expunging the foul blo: from the records of the Senate.
 - 9 It was that party that advocated, and finally carried, the great measure of "deliverance and lib erty" from bank control, proposed by Mr Van Buten in 1837—the independent treasury—which revolution in our republican forms, heap unbearable severed the Government wedlock with corporate
 - 10 It was that party that, in 1840, was prostra ted by a coalition of antagonistical factions, whose success proved their greatest calamity, and whose people from the "aristocratic portion" of the party. ANOTHER MAN'S SANCTITY. (Round of applause.)

means of warfare were groveling idolatries, obscene ongs, frauds, forgery and falsehood

11. It was that party that, having been banished rom power into a minority, still confiding in the honesty and justice of its principles struggled for the rights of the people in the trying scenes of the 27th

12. It was that party, by the firmness and constancy of its Representatives, prevented, with the aid of a veto Executive, the re incorporation of the mammoth monopoly - the Bank of the United States; repealed the odious and corrupt bankrupt law; prevented the grand larceny of the public domain; and acheived a meterial retrenchment of the fligate legislation; contracted enormous debts, withpublic expenditures.

xplosion of the credit bubble in 1827, warred a gainst are deemable paper money, opposed profittheir friends and the public, generally. Having gate expenditures in the several States of the fedebought their Goods low in consequence of the great ration, and restored the currency to a better condi- ders" of society, by granting privileges to associat-

> 14 It is the same party which has in most, if not all the States where the people have intrusted it with power, applied the knife of retrenchment to official salaries and fees, provided for the payment of the State debts, and saved the country from the disgrace of repudiation.

to the principles of the American Revolution, as the instructions of the constituent body. illustrated and enforced by Jefferson, gives battle against legislative usurpation of the rights of indi property, by creating the necessity for three which

16 It is the party which through its representaives in Congress, is endeavoring to alleviate the buildens of Government strike the fetters from the hand of industry, and "secure to labor the bread it together," by heaping upon prosperity enormous has carned."

17. It has reduced the ordinary expenditures to the amount of many millions unnually

18. That has repudiated that monstrous federa bribery, the distribution of the proceeds of the pub-

19. That has also repudiated the infamous "man dimus act," by which federalism sought to denrive tour sovreign States of the right of representation in the House of Representatives.

of the standing army.

21. The democratic party now, as ever since the the incorporation of a bank by Congress to furnish | tems and aristocratic tendencies. a uniform currency, as contended for by federalism. as no such currency could be turnished by such in stitution without a capital of 200,000,000.

22. That such as institution would control the 1. It was that party that opposed successfully the government of the people, poison representation, subsidize statesmen, corrupt the public press, and finally blot out every vestigo of American liberty.

> 23. The democratic party is opposed to a nation wealth assails the liberty of the citiz n, and often times creates State necessities to control the free action of representative bories.

24. That party opposes the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a measure calculated, if not designed, gradually to undermine the inodious alien, sedition, and stamp acts, and moved dependence of the sovereign States, and reduce the revolution which scourged their authors form them to the condition of spiritless beggars at the door of Federal power.

25. That party still adheres to the independent treasury as a measure necessary to maintain the peoples government; to guard the public treasure, by heavy penalties and strong enactments, from the rapacity of the defaulter and speculator; and to pre-5. It was that party that stood by Madison and vent the funds of the government being used by pet banks and speculators, to promote their own sethsh obtained on the ordinary or 'slow' railway, at a

The democratic party ought to succeed, for vari ous reasons arising from the character and objects of the party that contend against it for power-

- 26. Because it is the obviou tendency of all the measures of modern as of ancient federalism, to now under investigation by a committee in the consolidate all powers in the federal head, and de- House of Commons, on granting a charter by Parmolish all limitations to the power of Congress.
- 27. Because, true to us instincts, federalism cla mors for a National Bank, for a splendid system of internal improvement, and reward followers; and for a prohibitive tariff, that shall destroy commerce from the address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the and depress agriculture.

28. Because that party, as represented in Congress, refuses to supply revenue to pay off the puband many other Articles, too numerous and tedlods to mention, all of which will be sold low for CASH. nounce and villity the illustrious Jefferson and the lished debt, by a resonable modification of the tariff

the highest amount, for every object, whether nation is PURE From boyhood, the career of James K. al or local, public or private, meritorious or other. Polk has been unsullied. At the University he

30 Because, during the first year it held power in both branches of Congress, it swelled the expen ditures to over five millions of dollars higher than rian church, he has ever by his example manifested the lest year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

public debt from about five millious to over twenty six millions of dollars. cratic proscription, it proscribed, for political opin

31. Because in the same period, it augmented the

trations had removed for twelve years. 33. Because it falsified all its professions and pledges made to the people, in order to obtain power, and cannot again to trusted with safety.

patronage and we will gain power."

butary to the privileged and favored thousand. selves, that party has presented a candidate to the need to HIDE HIS LIFE BEHIND THE SCREEN OF

39 Because that paaty is now led on by the bitterest revilers of the venerable Jackson, the benefactor of his country, who have, nntil forced to act by the almost unanimous expression of the American people, refused to refund the fine unjustly imposed upon the old hero after the successful defence of

40. Because that party, distinguished in all time past for its British sympathies, will doubtless compromise our right to Oregon, if British rapacity re-

quire the sacrifice to be made. 41. Because the adherants of that party, in all the State legislatures where the people have entrusted them with power, have given loose reins to proout providing means to pay interest; and thereby 13. It is this same party which has, since the made the faith of American States a by word and

a reproach the world over. 42 Because, in these logislatures, they have legislated in most cases exclusively for the "higher ored wealth, creating a multitade of corporations, and

bestowing legislative bounties on particular classes. 43. Because they, in like manner, have created a large number of new offices to reward favorites, and pay for the services of their suple instruments. 44 Because, in the discharge of delegated duties,

constitution, made their own discretion the sole lim-15. It is the same party, which, to day, adhering its to their authority, and violated and contemned 45 Because they have disregarded the rights of

they have uniformly disregarded the limits of the

they dare not lay, but which they have thrown upon their successors. 46. Because they constantly violate the salutary maxim, that "tuxation and representation should go

paraliging burdens, which they cannot escape, except. by revolution or repudiation. 47. The democratic party ought to succeed, because if the policy of its foes prevail there will be no bounds to the extravagance of the Government, which will be followed by accumulated taxes, direct and indirect; the injustice of which will bring the Government into excepute, and finally tend to drive the oppressed portions of the country to a dissolu-

48. Because, honestly devoted to free institutions, and to the interests and welfare of the great masses, 20 That has cut down the pay and emoluments even its errors cannot be permanent or dangerous to

Because, in every vicissitude of affairs, whether revolution of 1800, contends for a strict construction in or out of power, it never has sympathy with im-

> 50 Finally, it ought to succeed, because it has never beguiled the people with false promises; and because, faithful to its instinct of justice and equality it never despairs, but rises with fresh resolution from every defeat, and ever perseveres in its bene-

factions to the human race. These are a few of the reasons, obvious and incontestable, that should induce the American people to adhere to their tried and unchanging friends .al debt, as the strong fortiess from which associated Others crowd upon us of equal thath and force, but the limits of this paper compel us to a conclusion.

> The Atmospheric Railway - The New York Sun has seen a letter dated London, May 18, 1844, giving some interesting statistictics of the Atmospheric Railway "A detailed statement is given to show the working cost of the Atmospheric Railway, compared with the ordinary Railroad, from which it appears that the entire cost of propelling a train on the former is five pence-half penny sterling per mile, while on the latter it is 15d. sterling per mile This calculation embraces the cost of constructing the roads, interest on capital, expenses of working, wear and tear of machinery, &c. But there is one fact yet more startling: the rate of speed fifteen peence per mile, is twenty five miles per hour, while the rate obtained on the atmospheric railway, at a cost of five pence-half-penny per mile, is fifty miles per hour! This is a truly wonderful jump in the aits if it proves successful. It gives double the velocity at one third the cost The subject is liament for constructing an atmospheric line on the Corydon rail-road."

An eloquent Picture .- We extract the following distinguished historian, delivered at the great Democratic Mass Meeting, at Concord, New Hamp. shire, on the 6th of June. Praise from such a

source is precious, indeed In presenting to you the names of Jas. K. Polk, of Tennesse, for the office of President, my first 29. Because it votes for every expenditure, and word, said Mr Bancroft, is this-HIS PRIVATE LIFE was noticed for his sobriety and dilligence, obtaining the highest honors in his class. Educated in the bosom of a pious family, and in the Presbyteby the most regular attendance he has ever by his example manifested, by the most regular attendance the truest respect for the institutions of public worship He is ignorat of every game of hazard;

he knows nothing of cards; his hand-I speak on 32 Because, professing a holy horror of demo- the authority of men of honor who live near him, who know him well, and would not deceive meions, more of the higher class of officers in five his hand has never been raised against the life of months of us rule, than the two preceding adminis- his fellow-man. Without taking the pledge, and without pretension, he abstains from the use ef ardent spirits, and illustrates by his example the virtues of strict temperance. In a word his character is unblemished as a man and a christian. I say this reluctantly. Religion is the very best posses-34. Because it still urges, through its late con- sion in the world, and the last to be spoken of. It vention at Baltimore, the corrupt and corrupting dis- should dwell quietly in the heart and rule the life tribution of the proceds of the public lands, in con- not be hawked about as a commodity; nor secured formity with the sentiment of its leader - give us up like a rusty buckler for protection : nor be worn over the shoulders like a btanket for defence. I have said this rejuctantly; but silence on this occasion might be misinterpreted, and it is due to our canburdens upon the people, and make the million trididate to say that his integrity and purity, and attachment to his early instructions in religious duty 38. Because, by the showing of federalists them- are such, that in the present canvass he does not