



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

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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.

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—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, 100 of Mansion House; Drs. Hapgood & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the Courthouse.
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. McDowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoxe, office in Hutchison's buildings.
Merchants—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of Courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of Courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of Courthouse; H. B. Williams, 1st door south of the Courthouse; Brem & Alexander, 2d door north of the Courthouse.
Jewelers and Silversmiths—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.
Tailors—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.
Saddlers and Harnessmakers—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.
Cannerymen—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the Courthouse. They also keep up an extensive business in the neighborhood.
Bakers—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.
Auctioneer—William A. Todd.
Bookbinders—William Hunter.
Carpenters—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.
Boot and Shoemaker—William Carlan.
Brickmaker—James Eagle.
Grocers—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.
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 adjoining that of superior court clerk.
Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

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THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebas's) SALVE,
ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kirtledge of Mass. It affords more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sore, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Leits, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatic or inflammatory Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alternative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, securing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholera, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12 cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, by these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Pains, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. For sale by

NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro',
ELI STEWART, Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.
May 3d, 1844. 59-r.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper or sold at this Office.

our Foreign Relations.

MR. CALHOUN TO MR. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Aug. 12, 1844.

Sir: I have laid your despatch No. 1 before the President, who instructs me to make known to you that he has read it with much pleasure, especially the portion which relates to your cordial reception by the King, and his assurance of friendly feelings towards the United States. The President, in particular, highly appreciates the declaration of the King, that in no event would any steps be taken by his Government in the slightest degree hostile, or which would give to the United States just cause of complaint. It was the more gratifying from the fact that our previous information was calculated to make the impression that the Government of France was prepared to unite with Great Britain in a joint protest against the annexation of Texas, and a joint effort to induce her Government to withdraw the proposition to annex, on condition that Mexico should be made to acknowledge her independence. He is happy to infer from your despatch that the information, as far as it relates to France, is, in all probability, without foundation. You did not go further than you ought, in assuring the King that the object of annexation would be pursued with unabated vigor, and in giving your opinion that a decided majority of the American people were in its favor, and that it would certainly be annexed at no distant day. I feel confident that your anticipation will be fully realized at no distant period. Every day will tend to weaken that combination of political causes which led to the opposition to the measure, and to strengthen the conviction that it was not only expedient, but just and necessary.

You were right in making the distinction between the interests of France and England, in reference to Texas; or rather, I would say, the apparent interests of the two countries. France cannot possibly have any other than commercial interests in desiring to see Texas preserved her separate independence; while it is certain that England looks beyond, to political interests, to which she apparently attaches much importance. But, in our opinion, the interest of both against the measure is more apparent than real, and that neither France, England, nor even Mexico herself, has any in opposition to it, when the subject is fairly viewed and considered in its whole extent and in all its bearings. Thus viewed and considered, and assuming that peace, the extension of commerce, and security, are objects of primary policy with them, it may, as it seems to me, be readily shown that the policy on the part of those powers which would acquiesce in a measure so strongly desired by both the United States and Texas, for their mutual welfare and safety, as the annexation of the latter to the former, would be far more promotive of these great objects than that which would attempt to resist it.

It is impossible to cast a look at the map of the United States and Texas, and to note the long, artificial, and inconvenient line which divides them, and then to take into consideration the extraordinary increase of population and growth of the former, and the source from which the latter must derive its inhabitants, institutions, and laws, without coming to the conclusion that it is their destiny to be united, and, of course, that annexation is merely a question of time and mode. Thus regarded, the question to be decided would seem to be, whether it would not be better to permit it to be done now, with the mutual consent of both parties, and the acquiescence of these powers, than to attempt to resist and defeat it. If the former course be adopted, the certain fruits would be the preservation of peace, great extension of commerce by the rapid settlement and improvement of Texas, and increased security, especially to Mexico. The last, in reference to Mexico, may be doubted, but I hold it not less clear than the other two.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this Government has any hostile feelings towards Mexico, or any disposition to aggrandize itself at her expense. The fact is the very reverse. It wishes her well, and desires to see her settled down in peace and security; and is prepared, in the event of the annexation of Texas, if not forced into conflict with her, to propose to settle with her the question of boundary, and all others growing out of the annexation, on the most liberal terms. Nature herself has clearly marked the boundary between her and Texas by natural limits too strong to be mistaken.—There are few countries whose limits are so distinctly marked; and it would be far more desirable if Texas should be united to us, to see them firmly established, as the most certain means of establishing permanent peace between the two countries, and strengthening and cementing their friendship.

Such would be the certain consequence of permitting the annexation to take place now, with the acquiescence of Mexico; but very different would be the case, if it should be attempted to resist and defeat it, whether the attempt should be successful for the present or not. Any attempt of the kind would, not improbably, lead to a conflict between us and Mexico, and involve consequences, in reference to her and the general peace, long to be deplored on all sides, and difficult to be repaired. But should that not be the case, and the interference of another power defeat the annexation for the present, without the interruption of peace, it would but postpone the conflict, and render it more fierce and bloody whenever it might occur. Its defeat would be attributed to enmity and ambition on the part of that power by whose interference it was occasioned, and excite deep jealousy and resentment on the part of our people, who would be ready to seize the first favorable opportunity to effect by force what was prevented from being done peaceably by mutual consent. It is not difficult to see how greatly such a conflict, come when it might, would endanger the general peace, and how much Mexico might be the loser by it.

In the mean time, the condition of Texas would be rendered uncertain, her settlement and prosperity in consequence retarded, and her commerce crippled while the general peace would be rendered much more insecure. It could not but greatly affect us. If the annexation of Texas should be permitted to take place peaceably now, as it would without the interference of other powers, the energies of our people would, for a long time to come, be directed to

the peaceable pursuits of redeeming, and bringing within the pale of cultivation, improvement, and civilization, that large portion of the continent lying between Mexico on one side, and the British possessions on the other, which is now with little exception a wilderness, with a sparse population, consisting for the most part of wandering Indian tribes. It is our destiny to occupy that vast region; to intersect it with roads and canals; to fill it with cities, towns, villages, farms; to extend over it our religion, customs, constitution, and laws; and to present it as a peaceful and splendid addition to the domains of commerce and civilization. It is our policy to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate. In a word, to increase by accretion, and not through conquest—by the addition of masses held together by the cohesion of force. No system can be more suited to the latter process, or better adapted to the former, than our admirable Federal system. If it should not be resisted in its course, it will probably fulfill its destiny, without disturbing our neighbors or putting in jeopardy the general peace; but if it be opposed by foreign interference, a new direction would be given to our energy, much less favorable to harmony with our neighbors and to the general peace of the world. The change would be undesirable to us, and much less in accord with what I have assumed to be primary objects of policy on the part of France, England, and Mexico.

But, to descend to particulars, it is certain that England, like France, desires the independence of Texas, with a view to commercial connections; it is not less so that one of the leading motives of England for desiring it is the hope that, through her diplomacy and influence, negro slavery may be abolished there, and ultimately, by consequence, in the United States, and throughout the whole of the continent, is an object ardently desired by her. We have decisive proof in the declaration of the Earl of Aberdeen, delivered to this Department with Mr. Pakenham, also to be found among the documents transmitted to Congress with the Texan treaty; that she has used her influence and diplomacy to effect it there, the same document, with the correspondence of this Department with Mr. Pakenham, also to be found among the documents, furnishes proof not less conclusive; that one of the objects of abolishing it there is to facilitate its abolition in the U. States, and throughout the continent, is manifest from the declaration of the Abolition party and societies in England. In fact, there is good reason to believe that the scheme of abolishing it in Texas, with the view to its abolition in the United States, and over the continent, originated with the prominent members of the party in the United States, and was first broached by them in the so-called World's Convention, held in London in the year 1840, and through its agency brought to the notice of the British Government.

Now, I hold not only that France can have no interest in the consummation of this grand scheme, which England hopes to accomplish through Texas, if she can defeat the annexation, but that her interests and those of all the continental powers of Europe, are directly and deeply opposed to it.

It is too late in the day to contend that humanity and philanthropy is the great policy of England in attempting to abolish African slavery on this continent. I do not question but what humanity may have been one of her leading motives for the abolition of the African slave trade, and that it may have had a considerable influence in abolishing slavery in her West India possessions, aided, indeed by the fallacious calculation that the labor of the negroes would be at least as profitable, if not more so in consequence of the measure. She acted on the principle that tropical products can be produced cheaper by free African labor and East India labor than by slave labor. She knew full well the value of such products to her commerce, navigation, navy, manufactures, revenue, and power. She was not ignorant that the support and the maintenance of her political preponderance depended on her tropical possessions, and had no intention of diminishing their productiveness, nor any anticipation that such would be the effect, when the scheme of abolishing slavery in her colonial possessions was adopted. On the contrary, she calculated to combine philanthropy with profit and power, as is not unusual with fanaticism. Experience has convinced her of the fallacy of her calculations. She has failed in all her objects. The labor of her negroes has proved far less productive, without affording the consolation of having improved their condition.

The experiment has turned out to be a costly one. She expended nearly one hundred millions of dollars in indemnifying the owners of the emancipated slaves. It is estimated that the increased price paid since by the people of Great Britain for sugar and other tropical productions, in consequence of the measure is equal to half that sum, and that twice that amount has been expended in the suppression of the slave trade—making, together, two hundred and fifty millions of dollars as the cost of the experiment. Instead of realizing her hope, the result has been a sad disappointment. Her tropical products have fallen off to a vast amount. Instead of supplying her own wants and those of nearly all Europe with them, as formerly, she has now in some of the most important articles, scarcely enough to supply her own. What is worse, her own colonies are actually consuming sugar, produced by slave labor brought direct to England, or refined in bond, and exported and sold in her colonies, as cheap or cheaper than they can be produced there; while the slave trade instead of diminishing, has been in fact carried on to a greater extent than ever. So disastrous has been the result, that her fixed capital vested in tropical possessions, estimated at the value of nearly five hundred millions of dollars, is said to stand on the brink of ruin.

But this is not the worst. While this costly scheme has had such ruinous effects on the tropical productions of Great Britain, it has given a powerful stimulus, followed by a corresponding increase of products, to those countries which have had the good sense to shun her example. There has been vested, it is estimated by them, in the production of tropical products, since 1808, in fixed capital, nearly four thousand millions of dollars, wholly dependent on slave labor. In the same period the value of their products have been estimated to have risen from about seventy-two millions of dollars annually to nearly two hundred and twenty millions, while

the whole of the fixed capital of Great Britain vested in cultivating tropical products, both in the East and West Indies, is estimated at only about eight hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and the value of the products annually at about fifty millions of dollars. To present a still more striking view: of three articles of tropical products—sugar, coffee, and cotton—the British possessions, including the West and East Indies and Mauritius, produced in 1842, of sugar, only 3,993,774 cwt.; while Cuba, Brazil, and the United States, excluding other countries having tropical possessions, produced 9,600,000 cwt.; of coffee, the British possessions produced only 27,393,003, while Cuba and Brazil produced 201,595,125 pounds; and of cotton, the British possessions, including shipments to China, only 137,443,416 pounds, while the United States alone produced 790,479,275 pounds.

The above facts and estimates have all been drawn from a British periodical of high standing and authority, and are believed to be entitled to credit.—This vast increase of capital and production on the part of those nations who have continued their former policy towards the negro race, compared with that of Great Britain, indicates a corresponding relative increase of the means of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth, and power. It is no longer a question of doubt that the great source of the wealth, prosperity, and power of the more civilized nations of the temperate zone, especially Europe, where the arts have made the greatest advance, depends in a great degree on the exchange of their products with those of the tropical region. So great has been the advance made in the arts, both chemical and mechanical, within the last few generations, that all the old civilized nations can, with but a small part of their labor and capital, supply their respective wants, which tends to limit within narrow bounds the amount of the commerce between them and forces them all to seek for markets in the tropical regions and the more newly settled portions of the globe. Those who can best succeed in commanding these markets, have the best prospect of outstripping the others in the career of commerce, navigation, manufactures, wealth and power.

This is seen and felt by British statesmen, and has opened their eyes to the errors which they have committed. The question now with them is, how shall it be counteracted? What has been done cannot be undone. The question is, by what means can Great Britain regain and keep a superiority in tropical cultivation, commerce, and influence? Or shall that be abandoned, and other nations be suffered to acquire the supremacy, even to the extent of supplying British markets, to the destruction of the capital already vested in their production? These are the questions, which now profoundly occupy the greatest influence over her councils.

In order to regain her superiority, she not only seeks to revive and increase her own capacity to produce tropical productions, but to diminish and destroy the capacity of those who have so far outstripped her in consequence of her error. In pursuit of the former, she has cast her eyes to her East India possessions, to Central and Eastern Africa, with the view of establishing colonies there, and even to restore, substantially, the slave trade itself, under the specious name of transporting free laborers from Africa to her West India possessions, in order, if possible, to compete successfully with those who have refused to follow her suicidal policy. But those all afford but uncertain and distant hopes of recovering her lost superiority. Her main reliance is on the other alternative, to cripple or destroy the productions of her successful rivals.—There is but one way by which it can be done, and that is, by abolishing African slavery throughout this continent; and that she openly avows to be the constant object of her policy and exertions. It matters not how or for what motive it may be done, whether it be by diplomacy, influence, or force—by secret or open means; and, whether the motive be humane or selfish, without regard to manner, means, or motive, the thing itself, should it be accomplished, would put down all rivalry, and give her the undisputed supremacy in supplying her own wants and those of the rest of the world, and thereby more than fully retrieve what she has lost by her errors. It would give her the monopoly of tropical productions, which I shall next proceed to show.

What would be the consequence, if this object of her unceasing solicitude and exertions should be effected by the abolition of negro slavery throughout this continent, some idea may be formed from the immense diminution of productions, as has been shown, which has followed abolition in her West India possessions. But, as great as that has been, it is nothing compared to what would be the effect, if she should succeed in abolishing slavery in the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and throughout this continent. The experiment in her own colonies was made under the most favorable circumstances. It was brought about gradually and peaceably, by the steady and firm operation of the patent country armed with complete power to prevent or crush at once all insurrectionary movements on the part of the negroes, and able and disposed to maintain to the full the political and social ascendancy of their former slaves. It is not at all wonderful that the change of the relations of master and slave took place under such circumstances without violence and bloodshed, and that order and peace should have been since preserved. Very different would be the result of abolition, should it be effected by her influence and exertions, in the possessions of other countries on this continent, and especially in the U. States, Cuba, and Brazil, the great cultivators of the principal tropical productions of America. To form a correct conception of what would be the result with them, we must look not to Jamaica, but to St. Domingo, for an example. The change would be followed by unforgiving hate between the two races, and end in a bloody and deadly struggle between them for the superiority. One or the other would have to be subjugated, extirpated, or expelled, and desolation would overspread their territories, as in St. Domingo, from which it would take centuries to recover. The end would be, that the superiority in cultivating the great tropical staples would be transferred from them to the British tropical possessions.

*Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1844.

They are of vast extent, and those beyond the Cape of Good Hope possessed of an unlimited amount of labor, standing ready, by the aid of British capital, to supply the deficit which would be occasioned by destroying the tropical productions of the United States, Cuba, Brazil, and other countries cultivated by slave labor on this continent, so soon as this increased price, in consequence, would yield a profit. It is the successful competition of that labor which keeps the prices of the great tropical staples so low as to prevent their cultivation with profit in the possessions of Great Britain by what she is pleased to call free labor. If she can destroy its competition, she will have a monopoly in those productions. She has all the means of furnishing an unlimited supply: vast and fertile possessions in both Indies, boundless command of capital and labor, and ample power to suppress disturbances and preserve order throughout her wide domains.

It is unquestionable that she regards the abolition of slavery in Texas as a most important step towards this great object of policy, so much the aim of her solicitude and exertions, and the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union as indispensable to the abolition of slavery there. She is too sagacious not to see what a fatal blow it would give to slavery in the United States, and how certainly its abolition with us would abolish it over the whole continent, and thereby give her a monopoly in the productions of the great tropical staples, and the command of the commerce, navigation, and manufactures of the world, with an established naval ascendancy and political preponderance. To this continent the blow would be calamitous beyond description. It would destroy, in a great measure, the cultivation and production of the great tropical staples, amounting annually in value to nearly three hundred millions of dollars—the ~~base~~ which stimulates and upholds almost every other branch of its industry, commerce, navigation, and manufactures. The whole, by their joint influence, are rapidly spreading population, wealth, improvement, and civilization over the whole continent, and vivifying by their overflow the industry of Europe, thereby increasing its population, wealth, and advancement in the arts, in power, and civilization.

Such must be the result, should Great Britain succeed in accomplishing the constant object of her desire and exertions—the abolition of negro slavery over this continent—and towards the effecting of which she regards the defeat of the annexation of Texas to our Union so important. Can it be possible that Governments so enlightened and sagacious as those of France and the other great continental powers can be so blinded by the plea of philanthropy as not to see what most inevitably follow, be her motive what it may, should she succeed in her object? It is little short of mockery to talk of philanthropy, with the examples before us of the effects of abolishing negro slavery in her own colonies, in St. Domingo, and the Northern States of our Union, where statistical facts, not to be shaken, prove that the freed negro, after the experience of sixty years, is in a far worse condition than in the other States, where he has been left in his former condition. No; the effect of what is called abolition, where the number is few, is not to raise the inferior race to the condition of freemen, but to deprive the negro of the guardian care of his owner, subject to all the depression and oppression belonging to his inferior condition. But, on the other hand, where the number is great, and bears a large proportion to the whole population, it would be still worse. It would be to substitute for the existing relation a deadly strife between the two races, to end in subjection, expulsion, or extirpation of one or the other; and such would be the case over the greater part of this continent where negro slavery exists. It would not end there, but would in all probability, extend, by its example, the war of races over all South America, including Mexico, and extending to the Indian as well as to the African race, and make the whole one scene of blood and destruction.

Dismissing, then, the stale and unfounded plea of philanthropy, can it be that France and the other great continental powers, seeing what must be the result of the policy for the accomplishment of which England is constantly exerting herself, and that the defeat of the annexation of Texas is so important towards its consummation, are prepared to back or countenance her in her efforts to effect either?—What possible motives can they have to favor her cherished policy? Is it not better for them that they should be supplied with tropical products, in exchange for their labor, from the United States, Brazil, Cuba, and this continent generally, than to be dependent on one great monopolizing power for their supply? Is it not better that they should receive them at the low prices which competition, cheaper means of production, and nearness of market, would furnish them by the former, than to give the high prices which monopoly, dear labor, and great distance from market would impose? Is it not better that their labor should be exchanged with a new continent, rapidly increasing in the population and capacity for consuming, and which would furnish, in the course of a few generations, a market nearer to them, and of almost unlimited extent, for the products of their industry and arts, than with old and distant regions whose population has long since reached its growth?

The above contains those enlarged views of policy which, it seems to me, the enlightened European statesman ought to take in making up his opinion on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and the grounds, as it may be inferred, on which England vainly opposes it. They certainly involve considerations of the deepest importance, and demanding the greatest attention. Viewed in connection with them, the question of annexation becomes one of the first magnitude, not only to Texas and the United States, but to this continent and Europe. They are presented, that you may use them on all suitable occasions where you think they may be with effect, in your correspondence (where it can be done with propriety) or otherwise. The President relies with confidence on your sagacity, prudence, and zeal.—Your mission is one of the first magnitude at all times, but especially now; and he feels assured that nothing will be left undone on your part to do justice to the country and the Government in reference to this great measure.

I have said nothing as to our right of treating