



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

VOLUME 4.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 11, 1845.

NUMBER 204.

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

TERMS.

The Jeffersonian will be furnished to subscribers at **TWO DOLLARS** a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or **THREE DOLLARS**, if not thus paid. Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid. Advertisements will be inserted at **One Dollar** per square (15 lines) for the first time, and **Twenty-five cents** for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

We are authorized to announce **CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court. January 23, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **IRALEY GATES** as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 23, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **ALEXANDER GRAMM, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 23, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **HUGH P. MCKNIGHT**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County. February 7, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **W. KERR REID**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. February 14, 1845. 97-1c

We are authorized to announce **WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq.**, a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, at the next August election. March 7, 1845. 96-1c

We are authorized to announce **MILAS M. LEMMONS**, a candidate for the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, at the next August election. March 7, 1845. 96-1c

We are authorized to announce **JOSEPH T. DRAFFIN, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court. March 23, 1845. 202-1c

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of **Charles E. Moss & Co.** was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LERROY SPRINGS informs his friends and customers of the above firm that he has purchased the entire stock of **GOODS** of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell **BARGAINS** to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connection with the present superior stock,) unsurpassed in the Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be understood to give the best bargains ever brought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity. Charlotte, Feb. 23, 1845. 99-1c

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay. THOMAS F. HAMPTON. March 7, 1845. 99-1c

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed. Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper, but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections must be made as soon as possible. T. F. HAMPTON. March 7, 1845. 99-1c

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair. The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call. FRANKLIN EMMONS. Providence, January, 1845. 95-1y

DR. CHARLES J. FOX.

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful 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. April 11 1845

Just to Hand! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see. All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms. THOMAS TROTTER. March 28, 1845. 202-1c

Notice. PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences. C. J. FOX. Dec. 13, 1844. 88-1c

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845. IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly. Witness, J. B. Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 1st Monday in February, 1845. J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c. March 21, 1845. 201-1c

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and a satisfactory in every respect. Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to ISAAC ERWIN. Dec. 30, 1843. 41-1c

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous patron for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. December 9, 1843. 39-1c

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, cash, and all other work in proportion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work. Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92-1y.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

William E. Gill vs. George W. Gill, and others. In Equity, Lancaster Dist. S. C. Partition—Estate of Lewis Gill deceased. BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday, the 7th day of April next, the following real Estate belonging to Lewis Gill, deceased. THAT VALUABLE PUBLIC HOUSE in the Village of Lancaster known as the GLOBE HOTEL, and STORE HOUSE adjoining, fronting the Court House, and bounded north by lot of Minor Clinton, East by White street, and south by Dunlap street. Upon this Lot is situated the necessary improvements for a public House, and the whole premises are in good repair. ALSO; ONE SQUARE OF LAND in the rear of the Hotel, bounded North by Meeting street, West by White street, South by Dunlap street, and East by Market street. ALSO; ONE TRACT OF LAND, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on both sides of Cane Creek, bounded by lands of James P. Crockett, D. H. Cantzon, Jos. A. Cunningham and Dixon Barnes. ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT, containing 170 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Barnes, J. M. Crockett and Estate of Isaac Stewart. ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, on the waters of Bear Creek, containing 125 Acres more or less, bounded by lands of Mrs. McDow, A. Mayer, and others. This is all woodland, and near the village, and in the Gold region. Terms—a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years in equal annual instalments, (except costs of partition which will be cash.) The purchaser giving bond and good security, with interest, and a mortgage. JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, C. E. L. D. Com'rs. Office, Mar. 10, 1845. 201-1c

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences. Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte. R. G. ALLISON. March 7, 1845. 96-1c

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse. As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention. March 28, 1845. 202-1c

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepared about the first of May next, to receive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, \$125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationery. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevior, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina. THOMAS W. MOTT. Feb. 4th, 1845. 200-1c—afterwards 1mtf.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

List of Letters, REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1845.

- A. Azariah Alexander, E. H. Andrews, Robt. G. Allison.
- B. A. G. Bennett, J. & D. Brown, Fletcher Barber, Miss Jane Perry.
- C. J. D. Conolly, W. T. Carter, C. H. Cross.
- D. John Dameron, Miss Eliza V. Davidson, Mrs. Sarah Downing.
- E. Mrs. Matilda Edwards.
- F. R. G. Flanagan, Solomon Fite.
- G. Wm. H. Gilliland, Eli Griffith, Alexander Gilson.
- H. Henry A. Hunter, Mrs. R. R. Holton, W. A. Harris, D. C. Haynes, Isabella Henderson, Mrs. Sarah A. Happoldt.
- J. Margaret M. Johnson, Jesse B. Johnston.
- K. Andrew King, John M. Kerr.
- L. John Lawson.
- M. Miss Elenor McCracken, Charles McGinnis, Mrs. Violet Monteith, Wm. P. Moore.
- N. John W. Neal.
- O. Miss Eliz. Owens.
- P. Mrs. Eliza W. Parks, James Prim, Mrs. Penman, Col. J. W. Paine, Miss E. C. Read, John P. Ross.
- Dr. J. W. Ross.
- S. Rufus Shelby, Elizabeth Sample, Margaret Shaw.
- T. Wm. L. Torrence, M. J. Tatam.
- U. Miss S. J. Talmon, Nicholas Trednick.
- W. John W. Walker, Rev. J. G. Witherspoon 2, AMZI MCGINN P. M. 293-3w.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of MEDICINES and other articles, comprising new and fashionable PERFUMERY, all of which are Fresh and Genuine, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines. Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention. WM. S. NORMENT. Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202-1c

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CIRCULAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF CASWELL, ROCKINGHAM, STOKES, SURRY, WILKES AND ASHE. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The term for which I was chosen your representative has expired; and I conform to the custom which has heretofore prevailed in our district, of noticing some of the subjects which have engaged the consideration of the last Congress. When I entered upon the duties assigned me, I entertained fears that I should not be able to discharge the trust with satisfaction to myself, or to those whose kind partiality had made me their representative; and now, after my duties have ceased, when I reflect upon the momentous and complicated questions upon which I have been called to act, I am free to say that those fears have not vanished. Embarrassing and perplexing as many of these questions were, I have avoided no responsibility. My conduct has been prompted solely by a desire to promote the honor and welfare of the country; and fully recognising the accountability of the representative to his constituents, I leave it with you to freely condemn whatever in my legislative course you find to be wrong, and to approve whatever you find in it to be right.

At the first session a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to modify the tariff of 1842. Although this bill did not provide for as great a reduction as I desired, yet I voted for it, because it was preferable to the present tariff. The southern and northern whigs, joined by a portion of the democrats from the North, voted against this bill, and defeated it in the House by a majority of six votes. Upon this important question, to many of you my views have been often and freely expressed. Subsequent reflection has not changed those views. A tariff is, in fact, a tax bill, and ought in detail to be so arranged as to equalize, as nearly as possible, the burdens to be borne by every section of the Union and by all classes, having due regard to the ability of each to contribute. I fancy that all who are opposed to conferring exclusive privileges upon a favored few will assent to the correctness of this position; and if it be right, then the tariff act of 1842 is clearly wrong, as all who impartially examine its operations will be able to discover.

To collect a duty on foreign importations sufficient to defray the legitimate expenditures of government is what no one objects to; but a tariff which taxes one class to enrich another, is unjust, and ought to be abandoned even by those for whose benefit it was enacted. We are told by those who favor this policy, that their object is to protect the American manufacturer against the pauper labor of European nations. When asked how they wish to effect their object, they allege that it is impossible for our manufacturers to compete with the cheap labor of foreigners; and that it is gross injustice to suffer their goods to be brought here and sold, to the exclusion of those manufactured at home. It is unnecessary to remark that if they were to succeed in keeping out all foreign articles, there would be nothing received at our custom houses upon which to collect a duty, and the government would then have to resort to a direct taxation to raise a revenue to defray its expenditures—a measure to which all are opposed.

The fact is that although the duty on many articles is so high as to prevent their importation, yet the amount of importations under the present tariff for the year ending June 30, 1844, was one hundred and eight millions of dollars; and the question is not whether foreign merchandise shall be admitted into the country; but after it is admitted, as it is under that act, whether we shall be compelled to pay a high or a low tax on it. It is contended by many of the friends of the measure that high duties do not enhance the price of the article to the consumer; and to maintain this position they point to the fact that many manufactured articles are lower now than they were some years ago; and, without proof, assume that the tariff is the cause. In this it is clear they are mistaken. But, suppose, for the sake of argument, we assume that the tariff has made goods cheaper; and then we see what will be the result. You know they tell us that the tariff protects the farmer and planter as well as the manufacturer.

It is known to every one that, since the passage of the tariff act of 1842, the articles raised by the farmer and planter have fallen much more than the manufactured fabrics; so that, if the tariff is entitled to the credit of causing the one to be lower, it must bear the blame of the great reduction in the price of the other. If their facts and arguments be untrue, they prove nothing; if true, they prove the tariff to be wrong. Some take the ground that, because other countries lay heavy duties upon our products, we should retaliate by levying heavy duties on theirs; and contend that the consumer does not pay the duty, but that it is paid by the foreigner who sells us the article. Let us examine this position. The onerous duty on tobacco in England is often cited to justify the policy of retaliatory duties. Now, it is no doubt true, that if the duties on tobacco were repealed, it would leave the people there less tax to pay on the article, which might enable them to buy and to consume more of it, and thereby increase the demand and raise the price to a limited extent. This would be true in regard to any other article in a similar situation in any country.

But if it were true that the planter who made the tobacco paid the duty, and not the British subject who consumes it, then a good crop of tobacco would ruin any of our planters, and the worst of it would be, that the more tobacco they made, the greater would be the ruin! To illustrate: suppose a raises four hogheads of tobacco, which he sells for seventy-five dollars each, and they are exported to England, where they are consumed. The duty paid there, on these four hogheads, would be at least three thousand dollars! Now, can it be pretended that A, whose tobacco was only worth three hundred dollars, has paid this British tax of three thousand dollars? The idea is preposterous. For A no more pays this tax than B, who sells the same quantity of the same article, and at the same price, to be consumed at home, and upon which the British duty is never levied. The consumer pays the duty; and those who insist on retaliating duties are in effect saying that because Great Britain taxes her subjects almost to starvation, to "retaliate," we must tax ourselves in the same way! The people it is hoped, are not willing to give their sanction to any such system of retaliation.

Nothing is more fallacious than that the foreigner who brings the article to this country, and not the consumer, pays the duty. It must be recollected that we are only one of the great family of nations, and get the products of other countries by bidding, as high a price as others are willing to give. If the duty on the foreign article is so high, when added to the price at which the foreigner is able to furnish it, that our people cannot afford to buy it, then the consequence is, that he seeks a market in another quarter, or employs his capital and labor in other pursuits. I will state an example to illustrate the iniquity of the present tariff. Under that act, undyed cotton goods, costing under 20 cents per yard, are valued at 20 cents per yard, and a duty of 30 per cent. charged thereon. The duty on goods costing 10 cents per yard is 6 cents per yard, or 60 per cent. It will be seen that he who consumes the coarser article is taxed 60 per cent. while he who consumes the finer article is taxed 30 per cent. But the injustice does not stop here. Suppose the farmer goes to the merchant and buys a dollar's worth of this foreign goods: in this case he pays 37 1/2 cents of it to the treasury. But suppose he then buys a dollar's worth of the same kind of goods, differing in no respect except that it is of domestic manufacture, for which he pays the same price. Now upon this purchase he pays the tax of 37 1/2 cents, or 6 cents per yard, as well as on the other, but with this important difference: that in the former case the 37 1/2 cents tax was paid to the treasury; in the latter, it goes into the pocket of the manufacturer. I do not pretend to assert that, upon every domestic article consumed, the price is enhanced the amount of the duty on the foreign article, for the duty, in many instances, greatly exceeds the value of the article, and in those cases it cannot be imported. When this is the case, the treasury derives no revenue from the article; and if the tariff affords it any protection, whatever it amounts to is all paid by the consumer to the manufacturer. But, as a general rule, where the duty is not so high as to prevent the importation of the article, then the amount of the duty is the amount of the tax paid by the consumer; and when paid on the foreign article it goes into the treasury; but when paid on the domestic article, it goes into the pocket of the manufacturer.

I have put, if there was no duty on the article, the foreigner would be able to sell his goods at 10 cents per yard, just as he now does; and to enable the American manufacturer to sell his goods, he would have to put them at the same price. But when the duty to 6 cents per yard is laid, it raises the price of the foreign article up to 16 cents, which enables the American manufacturer, who pays no duty on his goods, to raise his price up to 16 cents, which he compels the consumer to pay. Thus it will be seen that the farmer, the planter and the laborer, being the consumers, are not only made to bear the principal burden of supporting the government, but are also compelled to contribute millions as a bounty to the manufacturer. I will here remark, that I entertain no unjust hostility towards the manufacturing interest. On the contrary, I desire to see it left free to prosper and flourish with the other great interests of the country. But when it demands exclusive privileges, and exacts unjust contributions from the agricultural and laboring classes, it shall not receive my countenance or support to enable it to perpetrate such iniquity. It is a matter of some astonishment to see the mechanics in our southern towns and villages supporting the protective policy, and declaiming against those who oppose it, and alleging that the low price of foreign goods prevents them from selling their own manufactures, when, if they would but take the pains to inquire, they would ascertain the fact, that in nine cases out of ten, the article which the merchant undersells them is manufactured, not in Europe, but in the northern and eastern States, and by the very men whom they seek to protect, and upon whom they endeavor to bestow additional bounties. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report to Congress, says:

"The existing rates of duties on imports and tonnage with the other sources of revenue would, according to the best estimates, after keeping down the interest until the 1st of July in the year 1853, and after paying the ordinary annual expenditures for the support of government, and after discharging the loan of \$7,000,000, redeemable July, 1853, leave an accumulated surplus of not less than \$50,000,000; and the same rates and sources of revenue, if continued until the year 1863, would, after defraying the ordinary expenditures for the support of government, and discharging the principal and interest upon the debt then redeemable, leave an accumulated surplus in the treasury of not less than \$112,000,000."

Thus it will be seen, in addition to the objections already urged against the system, that a large surplus of revenue is anticipated; and this will have a tendency to produce corruption and extravagance in the expenditures of the government.

Before dismissing this subject, I will allude to a vote which I gave shortly after the bill to modify the tariff was defeated. When that clause of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill which made an appropriation for the purchase of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives was under consideration, a tariff member offered an amendment, requiring the stationery purchased to be of the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the quality and terms were equal to that of the foreign article. It being the duty of the clerk to purchase the stationery of suitable quality, and at the lowest price, I saw no necessity for the amendment, and voted against it.

After my return home last summer, I found that, for this vote, myself and about twenty others were denounced in a pamphlet written at the North called "The Whig Text Book," as being inimical to American interests, and disposed to favor British policy! This denunciation was reiterated by some whig newspaper scribblers in my own State, who appeared to be regardless of every other consideration except that of pulling others down to the level of their own political depravity. Under the whig tariff act of 1842, the paper maker has a protection of from 30 to 90 per cent., while the article out of which paper is manufactured has a protection of only 6 per cent! I then thought, and still believe, that if, after receiving this protection, the paper maker could not successfully manufacture the article, that it, after receiving this protection, the paper maker could not successfully manufacture the article, that it was high time to stop legislating for his benefit, till we had done something for the other interests of the country. The amount of the purchase was inconsiderable; but it was the principle to which I