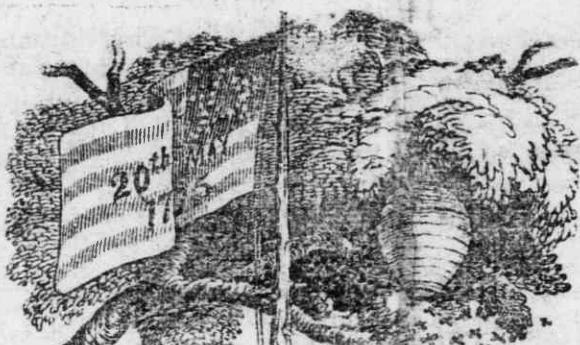


Mecklenburg



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 5.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 13, 1845.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSPH 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 re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **BRADLEY OATES** as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 1845. 95-1c

We are authorized to announce **ALEXANDER GRAMHAM, JR.**, a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court. January 29, 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**, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Union county, at the next August election. March 7, 1845. 99-1c

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. 99-1c

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

We are authorized to announce **Maj. ROBERT W. BOARD**, a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August election. May 30, 1845. 211-1c

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.
WM. NEILL.
May 23, 1845. 11-3w

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191-1r

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the Mansion House in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisements to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91r

NEW STORE, AND A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer



GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

**Splendid Stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,**

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he will, for cash, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.
Charlotte, April 13, 1845. 205-

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R. G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING
AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE
AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETTS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashmarts; Gambroons, Drab-de-ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Laws, Muslin, Balzorcines, Poplins, Plaid Saisons, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattresses, Gingham and lace Laces, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Sines; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Laces; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, for the cash, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.
ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

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

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Physicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.
Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES, Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59-f

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by cash or Note. Those having claims will present them forthwith.
J. M. HAPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92-r

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respect fully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93-1y

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 r

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 1843

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1845.

Susan Cline, vs. John Cline, Elizabeth Cline, Mathias Cline, Moses Cline, Jacob Cline, Edmund Cline, Sophia Cline, Sarah Cline, and Wilson Cline.
PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Moses Cline and Jacob Cline are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in Charlotte, N. C., notifying the said Moses Cline and Jacob Cline to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, there and there to plead to said petition; otherwise the prayer of the petitioner will be granted and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Kiah P. Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at Concord, the 3d Monday in April, 1845, and the 69th year of our Independence.

KIAH P. HARRIS, Clk.
May 29, 1845. 12-3w
Printer's fee \$6.



POETRY.

THE OLD BACHELORS.

Who are the men that oft we meet,
With eyes cast down towards the street,
That give a nod, but never speak?
Old Bachelors.

Who pass their days and nights in fear,
Because no gentle wives are near,
Their weary aching hearts to cheer?
Old Bachelors.

What men sit up too late at night,
To read those tales of "love at sight?"
And wishing they could have a "bite?"
Old Bachelors.

What men forever, ever wear
Their clothes till they are worn threadbare,
And know not how they look, nor care?
Old Bachelors.

Who pass in wretchedness their lives,
And wish that they had married wives,
Before they've reached their thirty lives?
Old Bachelors.

Who would not now propose for gold,
Because they've got to be so old,
And all the girls look up so cold?
Old Bachelors.

Who hath no pity in her heart,
To take the lonely Bach's part,
But wishes they might always smart?
The Old Maid.

THE TERRIFIC LEGEND OF THE KILKENNY CATS

[FROM CRUIKSHANK'S OMNIBUS.]
O'Flynn, she was an Irishman, as very well was known, and she lived down by Kilkenny, and she lived there all alone. With only six great large tom-cats, as knew their ways about, and every body else besides she scrupulously shut out.

O very fond of cats was she, (and whiskey too, 'tis said,) she didn't feed 'em very much, but she com'd 'em well in stead; As may be guess'd, these large tom-cats, they didn't get very sleek Upon a coming once a day, and a "ha'porth" once a week.

Now, on one dreary winter's night, O'Flynn she went to bed, The whiskey bottle under her arm, (the whiskey in her head,) The six great large tom-cats, they sat all in a dismal row, And horribly glared their hungry eyes—their tails wagged to and fro;

At last one grim greynalkin spoke in accents dire to tell, And dreadful were the words which in his awful whisper fell— When all the other five tom-cats in answer loud did squall, "Let's kill her—and let's eat her—body and bones and all!"

Oh horrible! Oh terrible! Oh deadly tale to tell! When the sun shone in the window hole, all there seem'd still and well;

The cats they sat and lick'd their paws all in a merry ring, But NOTHING ELSE WITHIN THE PLACE LOOK'D LIKE A LIVING ANON they quarrell'd savagely, and spit, and swore, and hol-lor'd;

'Till at last these six great large tom-cats, they one another swallow'd;

And nought but one long tail was left in that once peaceful dwelling, And a very tough one too it was—it's the same as I've been telling.

Miscellany.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 22.

We are at length reluctantly compelled to express our unqualified belief, that the chief members of the Texian Cabinet, including, of course, the President of the Republic, have coalesced with the transatlantic emissaries who have so long sat as an incubus on the energies of that country, and are endeavoring by covert and dishonest means to circumvent the declared will of the Texian people and to defeat the projected union with this confederacy. The recent advices from Mexico leave us no loop to hang a doubt upon. Mr. Jones's conduct admits of no other possible explanation. Not only has he, through the intervention of a British functionary, and with a secrecy and stealth that of themselves stamp the transaction with fraud, placed his country, at the instant it was offered by the United States the most perfect and honorable guaranty of independence, in the humiliating position of a suppliant to Mexico, and dispatched at the same time the principal member of his cabinet on a mission (only announced after the ambassador was far on his journey,) the most idle and profitless that can be imagined, if the purposes of it were indeed legitimate and honest, but he has also consented, with others, to the wretched imposition played upon the public by the announcement that Elliott, the Britannic Minister, had sailed for Charleston, when, in fact, he had departed as a go-between from Jones to the Government of Mexico, with proposals and functions that, carried out, would place Texas as at the feet of Mexico and Britain, and rob her of all independence and dignity. Mr. Ashbel Smith, too, and, if we are not in error, M. Saligny, also, helped to spread this gross and unmanly deception, which must hereafter taint the character and transactions of every one engaged in it.

By the opportune discovery of the secret overtures of Jones to the Mexican Cabinet, and the betrayal of the falsehood circulated in relation to the destination of Elliott's journey from Galveston, we are let much farther than before into the diplomatic (and, we fully believe, mercenary) plot of which Texas is proposed to be made the victim and the United States the dupe. The game is even deeper, bolder, more complicated, and far less scrupulous, than we had at any time suspected, and involves the Texian Administration to an extent that must be sincerely lamented. Bringing this aware, however, of the strength and unscrupulousness of the combination that is to be encountered, the friends of Annexation and of American principles can better prepare themselves for the crisis. The People of Texas have now the great part to play. To their alertness, firmness and patriotism must mainly be trusted the issue of the struggle. Deserted—ought we not to say betrayed?—by their Government: the sport of foreign intrigues carried on on their own soil—likely to be subjected, themselves and their Representatives, to the severest temptations from without, and the most insidious persuasions within—there might well be apprehensions for the result, had we not had so many proofs of the loyalty of the Texian to their native country and their proper appreciation of the advantages and blessings of the Union. With these recollections before us, however, we have no fears that as far as the Texian people are concerned they will perform their part in the work of Annexation, over-riding, if need be, all sorts of internal opposition, and in defiance of dictation or temptation from abroad.

It is not to the People of Texas alone however, that the extraordinary proceedings that are coming to light in Mexico and Texas, address themselves. The Government of the United States, in view of them, has conspicuous duties to perform. In truth, what are the end and object of this Royal express established between Galveston and Vera Cruz, and of the dispatches and couriers which it is its errand to convey? The whole scope of the procedure is to defeat an avowed purpose of the United States. The Government of Great Britain, through its agents on this side, has undertaken, by a series of secret communications, operating on the fears, interests and prejudices of third parties, to forestall and defeat a law of the United States, having reference to no other than American concerns. This is not only inconsistent with comity and good neighborhood; it is *ipso facto* an act of enmity, and would not be endured by or from any other country. It is not only petty intermeddling; it is grossly insulting to the United States, and calls for an indignant and unequivocal remonstrance. What would be thought and said, were the United States to send emissaries into India to stir up insurrection and discontent and check the progress of British dominion in that quarter of the world? Yet here are emissaries of Britain engaged with every appliance of artifice and cunning, in exciting animosity against this Republic for the declared purpose of defeating a friendly arrangement which it is endeavoring to consummate with a neighboring State, and of supplanting its influence and checking its progress.

We ventured to express the opinion, some time since, that in a certain contingency, it would become the duty of the United States (of the President of the United States, in case Congress was not in session) to solve this Texas question, as Mr. Madison solved the question of the Perdido line, namely, by a military occupation of the country. Our neighbor of the Picaune, with some caution and a material qualification, assented to this proposition; and thus mutilated, it has been the subject of considerable animadversion with that class of public prints which consider the quality of submission the only one that the American Government ought to exercise in its foreign intercourse. We think the present proper occasion to reiterate that proposition, with the full extent and meaning of our former argument. We take this broad ground, that the United States would be derelict to every principle they are bound to maintain; would forfeit their character, dignity and self respect, and subject themselves to perpetual insult and injury, were they to suffer the Annexation of Texas to be defeated, by any means whatever, through the intervention of an European power. This opinion may be easily maintained by reference to examples in our previous history, as well as by the doctrines held by all our early statesmen and politicians, whose names are now held as authority. What says Mr. Clay, even so late as the 17th of April, 1844, in his celebrated letter from Raleigh? "If any European nation (declares that great champion of American doctrine) entertains any ambitious designs upon Texas such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the Government of the United States, to oppose to such designs, the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent if necessary of appealing to arms to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs." And this it is remembered, was not said under the supposition that Texas would be offered an opportunity to enter the Union, but in an opinion directly the reverse. How much greater right of interference the United States would possess under existing circumstances, than in the condition of things supposed by Mr. Clay, must be apparent to every one. If the reader, however, would have a full explanation of the principles on which the opinion we have ventured to express is founded, let him turn to Mr. Clay's eloquent and triumphant speech in defence of Mr. Madison's seizure of Baton Rouge and Mobile, pending the dispute with the Spanish Government concerning the western boundary of Louisiana, and also to Mr. Monroe's manifesto of 1820, setting forth the rights and duties of this Government as the leading power of the West. On the example of Mr. Madison and the two State papers to which we have referred, we hope Mr. Polk will have the courage and decision and firmness of character to take his stand, and maintain the position and the rights of the country.

From the N. Y. Sun, May 23.

THE PLAGUE.

The last arrival brings intelligence that the Plague had broke out at Jerusalem, and was carrying off forty persons daily. As many of our citizens are preparing for a trip up to the Mediterranean, and may extend their voyages up to the Holy Land, it may be well, unless they are more anxious to lay their bones in the sacred soil than to return home and relate their adventures, to keep clear of it for the present.

It is a singular fact, that while the triumphs of the healing art and of surgery, have been great and varied, while improvements in medical treatment have almost mastered every disease, little or no progress has been made in accounting for the origin of Plague, in deciding beyond doubt, whether the disease was positively epidemic or contagious, or ascertaining beyond question and by practical illustration, a preventive and cure. We have mastered, in a measure, the terrors of Yellow Fever, by having ascertained that it is an epidemic and an imported disease, and not *per se* a contagious one. We have even simplified the treatment with evident success. Cholera, a disease yet more frightful by the suddenness of its results, practical experience has demonstrated that it is an epidemic and confined to a locality, and by prompt remedies can easily be mastered. Not so however with Plague: a disease which at intervals, has ravaged all parts of the world with the most sweeping results for the last 3000 years, without any visible improvement having been made in detecting causes and applying the remedy. Dr. Cullen considers Plague "a Typhus fever in the highest degree contagious, and accompanied with extreme debility." Dr. MacKenzie, who practised thirty years in Constantinople, considered the annual fever called the Plague nothing more than the ordinary hospital or jail fever, when attended with inflammatory swellings of the glands, with carbuncles, blotches on the skin, gangrenes and other impurities of the blood, all of which prove rapidly fatal.

No two physicians are agreed as to the character and treatment of the disease, but it is evident that the Plague universally appears in low, confined, crowded and filthy parts of a city, and hence we infer that it is of the same class of pestilential and contagious diseases as Small Pox, jail fever, &c., arising from an impure, close, and morbid atmosphere, and consequently may be prevented by cleanliness, pure air, and good living. And in this we may ourselves take a wholesome lesson, in preventing numerous families crowding tenements; introducing pure air and the free use of pure water, and keeping the streets clean. The first appearance of the Plague was in Egypt 1493, B. C., and so sudden and alarming was its progress, that the Israelites owed their deliverance to it, and were permitted to depart from the apprehension that their numbers and confined mode of living, would increase the pestilence (Exodus xii). It also prevailed in the wilderness under the name of the fire of the Lord (Fever; see Numbers xi). From that year until the sixty-eighth year of the Christian Era, it prevailed among the Philistines in Canaan; in the Grecian Camp at Troy; it prevailed at Rome, Athens, Carthage, and Naxos; and in A. D. 407 it raged over Europe, Asia, and Africa, and so on every few years in various places until it reached the French army in Egypt in 1799. The contagious character of the disease, was clearly manifested in the Plague which prevailed in Marseilles in the year 1720, introduced by three ships from the East. The first person, a woman, attacked with it, was taken to the Hospital, and all the nurses, doctors, and apothecaries, confessors, attendants, and servants, besides 300 orphans and 230 galley slaves, died within a few days, when the pestilence spread in every direction. Animal effluvia alone in a confined space, and among so many prostrated, was sufficient to spread the disease, yet on the other hand it is maintained, that in a pure atmosphere, plague cannot be communicated, and that cordons and lazarettos are not available. Odessa in the Black Sea, has an admirably arranged lazaretto, and strict quarantine laws, and yet not long ago, the plague broke out in that place. In 1835, Mehmet Ali of Egypt, placed a cordon of five hundred persons around the Haram to keep out the plague, yet it obtained admittance. The Persians, from air, room, and exercise, seldom catch the plague, and Clot Bury, who was in this country, and at one time had charge of the Plague hospitals in Egypt, twice inoculated himself with pus, without taking the plague, and maintained that whenever it broke out in close and confined districts, the preventive was to clear out the residents to a purer atmosphere, and close up the infected districts, precisely as successfully as we do in yellow fever. Whenever an undoubted case of yellow fever appears, abandon the position and retreat before it. If there be no inhabitants to feed upon, and the disease is epidemic, it makes slow progress and soon disappears. In 1819 the subject of the plague was brought before the British Parliament for the purpose of examining into the character and value of the Quarantine regulations, and a very searching inquiry was instituted. It was decided to the satisfaction of all, that plague only appeared in crowded, ill ventilated, and filthy localities; or from the misin of pestiferous soils. It is not the air of Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, that generates it. It lurks in the swamps of Egypt, and reveals in the filth of Constantinople. Dr. Hancock says, the preventive consists in the cleanliness of towns protecting the poor against famine and encouraging industry and activity. We, therefore, in this city, looking at the vast emigration pouring in from all directions, must, through the proper authorities:—1st. Prevent houses and rooms being crowded with too many families, which always generates disease. 2d. Encourage personal cleanliness, not only by bathing and providing cheap baths, but by clean clothing, for clothing retains and transmits disease. 3d. Plain but wholesome food, avoiding putrid meats and stale vegetables. 4th. Keeping the streets and alleys constantly clean, and purified by the free use of the Croton water in cleaning the gutters. These points guarded, we shall exclude any epidemic or contagious disease from the city.