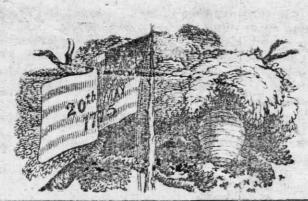
Mecklenburg



Veffersonian.

"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

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 27, 1845.

NUMBER 215.

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 THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid. abscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

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 appounce CHARLES T. ALEX-ANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County

We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as fidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk Mecklenburg County Court.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRA HAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a andidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk Mecklenburg County Court. Rebruary 14, 1545.

We are authorized to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq. a candidate at the next August election, for re-section to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, q., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court non county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEM MONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior urt of Union county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, a candidate at the next August election, for the office

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLEN-DID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

building directly opposite the new Courthouse, there he will be glad to see his friends at all times. d accommodate them with everything that can de-

Pickled and spiced SALMOND; Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE; Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nut-

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS

AND WINES, EMBRACING French Brandy, Holland Gin. Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign

WINES, All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, hampaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior

Pickles, in Jars, logether with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished stanter, very cheap-Supper Parties will always

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call id see him-taste and judge for themselves. Charlotte, May 20, 1845.

to the citizens of Charlotte for



the patronage he has already received. and informs them that he expects to

ing the summer as long as he can get stall fed attle, as he intends to offer none but what is first He also expects to make arrangements for a apply regularly from the mountains, and such only are of the first quality. He hopes by his endeaors to please, to ensure a liberal patronage.

JOHN RIGLER. 12-4 w. Persons getting Beef, must settle every Satday or pay cash when the Beef is taken.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

cuted a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is utioned against trading for said note, as it was tained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.
WM. NEILL.

Notice.

ine, begs leave to offer for sale his Stages and orses on moderate and accommodating terms. To an enterprising and energetic proprietor, this ill afford a very profitable investment.

Those wishing to purchase will please communiate by letter or otherwise to

JAMES McEWEN. Camden, June 2, 1845,

Foreign News

From the London Journal of Commerce. THE RESTRICTIVE POLICY OF THE FOREIGN STATES.

While in this great commercial country free-tradrinciples are daily gaining ground, we find the re strictive system of protection more and more con ended for by our commercial rivals in other coun ries. It is true that the new President of the United States is supposed to entertain more libera views of trade than some of his predecessors hav-Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per done; but even with him we can discover in hi inaugural address a determination so far as it rest with himself, to make the fiscal necessities of the Union subserve the purpose of protecting native i lustry. He would not have duties imposed for the xpress purpose of protection; but knowing that import duties must always be required for the support of the Government, he thinks it advisable t kill two birds with one stone." . I have declared ny opinion to be in favor of a tariff for revenue (says Mr. Polk), and that in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate di criminating duties as would produce the amount evenue needed, and at the same time to afford reaonable incidental protection to our home industry. and that I was opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue." It would be unrea sonable to say that this principle in any way milates against commercial freedom; but as imporduties form the chief source of the revenue of the Union, it is obvious that in managing the details of these duties it may be very easy to press stringently on some particular branch of the industry of the or any other country. If, however, the Presiden adhere to the principle he has thus publicly avowed there is not much danger, so long as America r mains at peace, that the amount of revenue requied for its state necessities can injuriously affect ou

A very different feeling, however, pervades the ates of Germany. There, as might have been anticipated, our recent commercial legislation at pears to have excited a good deal of uneasiness and, as we stated last week, no sooner was it known than a number of the leading manufacturers of which had given considerable alarm to numbers he Prussian dominions. The Frankfort artic. ays, "the discussions have principally turned upo wo topics-viz: the productive and free trade sys ems. A new tariff has also been taken into connderation. It has transpired that there has been nuch difference of opinion on the above subjects; as he commercial interests of several Prussian provio ces are, if not widely distinct, at least by no means AS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the identical. Up to the 6th instant, the debates were very animated; but the Berlin correspondents of two or three German papers assert that the assembly is all but unanimous in favor of an increase ght the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among duty on twists and linens." We are in no way sur prised at this: it was what might have been expect d from the constitution of the Germanic Customs Union; whose object is, if not prohibition, at least imple protection to the home industry of the differ nt states of which it is composed.

> rotective system is in a manner forced on those ates. Free trade and protection are certainly anagonistic principles, considered in the abstract; bu must be remembered that in this country ever dvance towards free trade has the tendency, and i nade for the purpose of securing to England a moopoly in foreign markets for her staple productions. England wishes to buy in the cheapest markets that she may also sell, and undersell her commercial rivals, in the cheapest markets. This is the object of all her commercial legislation and commercial trea for the people, when they have been proclaimed to ties. She relaxes duties on raw materials, that she nay have the better chance of selling them in manufactured state; she opens her ports to foreign shipping, that foreigners may receive her vessels aden with the productions of her industry. The ree-trade system then of England, though apparent y based on liberality, is in fact the offspring of selishness, and has for its object the commercial agof nationality that is inherent to the people of every country. But if the people of England may stand exonerated on these grounds, neither must we cenure those states which endeavor to counteract her efforts, and cannot be ignorant of her motives .-Great Britain is peculiarly circumstanced. Her iron and coal, her colonies and immese commercial wealth, give her advantages over which no rival power could contend on equal terms; that is, on free-trade principles. Protection on their part is to defeat monopoly on ours; and such is evidently one

If we view the circumstances under which th

nanufacturers of Germany are placed with refer-

nce to England, we must in candor admit that the

We have alluded to the probable effect of the ommercial legislation of America on the trade of his country; but we spoke merely of the present. it is impossible, however, to look into futurity—perhaps a very few-without being convinced that the N or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I exe-time must arrive when America will prove a rival. and successful rival, to England in this branch of Mawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred commerce. This will not be the effect of hostile ariffs, but will be the necessary result of her nosition, and the industry and intelligence of her people America possesses within herself the raw material, which England has to bring across the Atlantic .-Already America exports to foreign countries calicoes and other coarse manufactures of cotton, which, Irigue between Jones and Elliott." we are told, can be sold cheaper than English goods of the same description. From the manu HE subscriber in wishing to withdraw his in- facture of coarser to finer is only a progressive terest from the Cameen and Gadsden Stage stage of the same industry; and the Americans are oo active and too enterprising to maintain the statu quo in their commercial pursuits. When goods, suited in every aspect for the markets of the Bra zils and the South American States, for the trade of the East and the Mediterranean, can be produced in America, they must, in some measure, supersedel our productions; and the time may even come when

of the objects which the Germanic Customs Union

s likely steadily to pursue.

he might even undersell us in our own market .ach revolutions in trade, which we contend are by o means improbable, are not unworthy of the con ideration of the Legislature, and of the trading ommunity of the present day.

> From the Washington Union. THE ECHO FROM TEXAS.

We have been waiting with some anxiety for the irst intelligence from Texas, after the news from Vera Cruz of the 10th May had reached Galveston. The southern mail of Sunday evening brought us the first tidings, under the postscript head of the Gal- On Friday morning, about half past 2, a fire was veston News of the 20th ult. We make the followng extracts to show the storm which is rising in Texas, in consequence of the overtures made to Mexico for independence:

"The McKim brought dates from New Orleans to the 20th. We have interesting news from Mexico to the 26th, and from Vera Cruz to the 30th ult. The Secretary Cuevas still threatens war in the hree millions for the proposed war, at a rate of inerest not to exceed 15 per cent. This war is still rected against our frontier, and not against the Inited States, as we anticipated would be the poliy. This war-like spirit is favoring the chances of Santa Anna's release. A proposal has been made o commute the capital punishment of the ex-Presdent, ex-Vice, Canalizo, and of the four obnoxious ministers, to banishment from the Mexican territory.

The 'Courier' says: 'It may be true-it may be No. 2. talse.' If true, it is odd that a Mexican captain, knowing the fact, would trust his vessel in the waters of the United States, where she is liable, according to his own story, to seizure and condemnation.

"Another rumor is that Santa Anna has been reased, and placed at the head of the Mexican ar-

"The committee of the Congress to whom was referred the above request of the President ad interim, to be permitted to negotiate with Dr. Jones, reported in favor of such negotiation; and the reort was adopted by a vote of 41 to 11.

"It is also rumored, but not printed, that Mexico as acknowledged the independence of Texas.

"It is the prevailing behaf in New Orleans, that commodore Elliot, the British minister to Mexico ore the despatches of Dr. Jones, (concocted under

"'JONES VERSUS THE PEOPLE. THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"How exceedingly appropriate is our motto, when ings and potentates from beyond the ocean, and Mexican tyrants with foreign emissaries upon our own soil, are confederating together and conspiring with TEXIAN PRESIDENTS to defeat the will of our citizens. Can Dr. Jones be ignorant of the wishes the world with unprecented unanimity and enthusiasm for the last nine years? It is time to awake from our lethargy. We call upon the people of Galveston-upon the people of Texas, to say to Dr. Jones n a voice of thunder that shall reverberate from the Houston, whose loss is \$600, Essured. nountains to the sea board, that ANNEXATION IS THEIR WILL, AND THAT HE CANNOT AND SHALL NOT

"More still .- From our private correspondence published at New Orleans:

"A letter was received in New Orleans, dated the Relampago sailed-from which the following is

"'Elliott and the Texian commissioners are about eaving this place in an English frigate for Galveson, with the treaty acknowledging the indepenlence of Texas. But little dreaming of the recep ion it will meet with at Galveston, these people [the which means they will be relieved from the responibility of declaring war, as they have pledged hemselves to do in the event of annexation. They swear, however, that if Texas prefers annexation to recognition, they will declare war."

"This letter is from the most authentic source. "Capt. Elliott has then obtained the acknowledgement of our independence. The only response that Texians will give to these machinations to defeat their wishes, will be contempt for Mexico, aboccasion would be a libe on American liberty, lasured. and a dirgrace to the Anglo-American race. It Doub would be an admission that our independence has

not long since been achieved by our own arms, but

is now obtained by an infamous and treasonable in-

The above extract from the "Galveston News' foreshadows a rising spirit, which cannot be mistaken. Letters have been recieved in Washington from Mexico; but that, whatever may become of the President of the republic, the people are determined to carry out annexation; that there is no doubt of its success; and that the excitement which Elliott's negotiations have produced will only make the

people more determined, and the measure more

Fire in Fayetteville.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian, June 14.

eems this year to have been let loose upon cities nd towns indiscriminately. Fiends in human four, with the midnight torch, the fruits of years o kinsured. abor - involving in one common and undistinguish Zed ruin, the riches of the prosperous and the patances got the poor.

lement. It spread rapidly up Hay street till it Owned chiefly by T. J. Curtis.
reached the new brick store of John Waddill, Jr Two story Brick Store, owned by Estate of Nott event of annexation. He has proposed to borrow occupied by Henry Lilly, which was saved, and & J D Starr. Loss 2000. Insured for 1200, ocound the corner of Green street, Miss Bingham's 3000. welling and several large brick and frame wareouses were destroyed. From a little above where the fire broke out, it crossed Hay street at three The New Orleans papers look upon the prospect of Santa Anna's ascendency again to supreme power as highly probable.

"But the most important information now brought to light is, that the 'Texian administration has privately tendered overtures for a reconciliation with South,) and again on McAn's buildings. Up the street the fire was stopped after destroying only one our government has again attempted to resume negotiations with Mexico—that, even with the certain-the first advance for further diplomacy, in spite of the first advance for further diplomacy, in spite of the dishonorable and disgraceful termination of so the dishonorable failures heretofore. We are also—tables on the South side, and was finally arrested.

Two Brick Stores 2 story, belonging to estate of the John And large double brick stores and dwelling above the Lafayette Hotel, (one of the John And large double brick stores and dwellings, with the remains of a heavy stock of goods. Loss 30,000. Insured for 15,000. In one of these tenements, Alexander John Waddill, Jr., and owned by the Estate of Wantehead. Down the street it consumed every stock of goods. Loss 30,000. Insured for 15,000. In one of these tenements, hing to the market Square, and around Gillespire 2 stories, belonging to estate of James Hooper.—the dishonorable and disgraceful termination of so son street; across the Alley to the warehouses and cupied by A. W. Steele, whose loss is 2 or 3,000, many miserable failures heretofore. We are also—tables on the South side, and was finally arrested. The New Orleans papers look upon the prospect of places: first to the brick stores of E. J. Lilly and many miserable failures heretofore. We are also tables on the South side, and was finally arrested informed by the same communication of Cuevas to the Chambers, that troops have been concentrated upon our south-western frontier, for the purpose of prosecuting a frontier war upon us. This has been repeated before, but not in a way to entitle it in the centre of Market Square, was saved almost to full credence. "Still More Important Rumors: - Since condens- against it, but so much depended upon saving it, in "Still More Important Rumors:—Since condensation of the first hundred apon saving it, in Federick of Union Superior Court.

March 28, 1842.

202., te

Sol. a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Court Clerk of Union Superior Court.

March 28, 1842.

202., te

Sol. Cazneau, a "Courier" of the erening of the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the above intelligence, we have received from the protective duties. One of Col. Cazneau, a "Courier" of the erening of the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it in the stopping the first hundred apon saving it, in the stopping the first stoppi

This fire was communicated by sparks in severa laces, among others on the roof of the Presbyteria Church, but precaution was taken in all quarter prevent its extension, except where the immediate

outact with the flames rendered it impossible. he 28th of May 1831; but is nevertheless a great. The other tenement occupied by John Brown, who calamity. It has destroyed the best part of the but lost perhaps half of his goods, to amount of 10 or 1200. No insurance.

Two story brick store owned by W. McIntyre.—
Two story brick store owned by W. McIntyre.—
Loss 1500, insured for 1000. Occupied by Win. ly be less than \$300,000, but is estimated by many siderable portion of their goods, but lost perhaps \$10-at \$400,000, of which from \$125,000 to 150,000.

urately as the confusion will admit of

North Side of Hay Street

James Kyle, large brick store on Market Square

\$500. Not insured. This was occupied by Owen

J. M. Beasly, store and stock of Jewelliv, &c mostly saved Loss \$2,700.

H. Branson two-story dwelling and store. Los oss is probably 2500. Insured for 2000

Double tenement, one story, owned by J W second by E. Glover, jeweller and watchmaker prompt aid of their neighbors.
who lost 1500 to 2000 dollars, every thing he had. No doubt seems to rest on the mind of any one, Texians think that the acknowledgement of the story building owned by T. L. Hybart, occupied untried. dependence of Texas will prevent annexation, by by T. J. Johnson, as a shoe shop. Double two sto ry building, with warehouses, owned by T. L. Hy THRILLING ADVENTURE IN THE MAMbart, occupied by C. B. Mallett, whole loss in goods not insured is about \$1000; and by D. & W. Mc Laurin, whose loss is 8000, insured for 2500. The party who visited the Mammoth Cave, in Kenbuildings worth 2500.

horrence for foreign interference, and withering 2500, insured for 1500. Nott & Briggs, loss 6000 and down the river nearly a mile, before reaching indignation for Dr. Jones. To repose on such an insured for 4000. And C. Lutterloh, loss 2500 — the avenue which leads to the oposite side; for there

whose loss is 7500, of which 6500 is covered by beyond, and had again embarked on the water for

from Galveston, which confirm the above, and state ed by W. H. Beatty, insured for 1000, worth 1500, who were in high glee, got into a room and overthat the people are much excited by the accounts Occupied by Jas S. Grant, whose loss is 5800. In turned the boat. Their lights were all extinguished,

2 story brick front, owned and occupied by E. J. Store. Loss 7 or 8000, insured for 4250.

owned by Estate of Thos. Fuller, loss 2000, insured main perfectly still, for if they moved a single step,

for 1100. Occupied by S. W. Tillinghast, whose oss is 7 or 8000, insured for 5250.

2 story building owned by D. O'Hanlon, loss An awful calamity has befallen our town! We 600. Insured. Occupied by Drs. Cameron & ave been desolated by that dreadful scourge which Mallett, who lost 800 in medicines, &c. Not in-

2 story building owned and occupied by Clark shape infest every part of the land, blighting in an & McCallum as a Tailor's shop. Loss 500. Not

South side of Hay street.

2 story store and warehouses, owned by estate of Whitehead. Loss 1500. No insurance.

Lafayette Hotel, Loss 20,000 Insured for 7000. discovered in a warehouse back of a store on Hay A Policy for 7000 more expired on the 7th ult., in street, about 300 feet from the Town house, in the Georgia Company, which has recently withvery heart of business. The extreme drought had frawn its Agency. The proprietor anxious to connade every thing that was combustible as dry as tinue his business with the late agents, was awaiting inder, and almost as quick a prey to the devouring the establishment of a new Agency in their hands.

topped the fire in that direction. Down Hay street cupied by J. D. Starr, who saved 3500 worth of t swept everything to the corner of Market Square goods, but lost 8 or 10,000. Insured for 8,000. In hence down Green street to Eccle's Bridge, except he ware house were 140 bales of cotton belonging he ware house were 140 bales of cotton belonging Mrs. Perry's dwelling just at the Bridge; passing of W. Powell of Robeson. Fully insured for

Two-story Brick Store, owned and occupied by E J Lilly. Loss 8 or 9000. Fully insured, havng saved a portion of his goods.

nearly covered by insurance-by Stewart & McGary, loss 1500, insured-by W. Prior, loss about 1000, insured for 600-by Patrick Montague, loss 2000, insured for 1000.

Double one story store, occupied by Thos. W. Blake, whose loss of 500, was fully insured, and by Thos. C. Blake, whose loss, not insured, is 1000.

Gillespie street.

Eight or ten 2 story tenements, belonging to Jo. seph Arey extending from Market Square to Franklin street. Loss probably 8,000, not insured. Occupied by I. C. Thompson, who lost 2000, insured for 1000 John C Latta, loss small John D Williams, loss 5,000, fully insured, having Mr. Frederick Johnson is the hearer of the British micated, it was not allowed to get the mastery. On saved much of his stock. Jas Dodd, loss —, lespatches, and is to proceed directly to Washing the South side of Hay struct, the dwelling of Mrs saved much of his stock. Jas Dodd, loss —, on. The 'Relampago' reports positively that MacRac, sen., was saved almost by a miracle, by Mexico has declared war against the United States, the determination of a few persons aided by Engine C. W. Andrews, Liebenstein & Brother, Nathan The 'Courier' says: 'It may be two—it may be No. 2

Green street.

Wm. Marsh, brick building, stock of goods, loss about 2000, insured for 1600.

Larg double brick store, 2 stories, owned by estate of John Kelly, insured. Occupied, the one by This disaster is not by any means so extensive of H. Leete, who lost goods to the amount of 6000, atoverwhelming as that which befel our town or ter saving a portion of his stock; insured for 4000.

ame ground as that fire, except that it stopped hort McL. McKay, whose loss is about 1500, not insured, of a third of the space then destroyed. As near as Double two story brick stores and brick outhouses. we can count there were fifty three from tenements owned by John Huske. Loss \$5,000. insured for lestroyed, (of which about half were han dsome buil \$4000. Occupied, one by G. & H. McMillan, whose lings.) besides the valuable ware-houses, &c., in the loss is about \$8,000 with only \$2000 insurance.here obtained the corresponding consent for another sear and on the back streets. The loss can scarce is iderable portion of their goods, but lost perhaps \$10-

> outhouses, owned by Hugh Campbell, cost \$4000 to We proceed to give a list of the sufferers, as ac build. No insurance. Occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, as a Drug Store, whose loss is about 1800, insured

Two story brick store and dwelling, owned by Alex. Johnson, loss 2000. Occupied by Wm. H. Isaac Dodd, large 2 story brick front store and some furniture. Loss between 3 and 400. No insudwelling, and stock of goods. Loss \$10,000, in trance.

occupied by Drs B. & B. W. Robinson as offices Estate of Margaret Pearce, store building Loss and Drug Stores. Loss 4500; insured for \$1500. Two story dwelling owned by Miss M. Bingham. and occupied by herself and A. Alden as dwellings. Miss B's loss probably 3000; insured for 1000. Mr.

Alden lost part of his turniture. There are doubtless inaccuracies and omissions in the above sad catalogue. In the haste and congrandisement of the empire. No blame can be at in New Orleans, we have the following additional 1500. Insured for 800 These were occupied by fusion of preparation, it could not be otherwise. It ached to this motive, which springs from a feeling information. The translated letter has not been Mrs. Brown as a Contectionary and dwelling. Here will, however, give the best idea we are capable of

furnishing of this disaster. It may not be amiss to add, that the spirit of our Vera Cruz, May the 8th-the same day on which Sandford, not insured, the stores were occupied, the people, though humbled, is not broken by this infflicitst by C. P. Mallett and the Prockfish Company, tion. There are a number of cases in which the as an office, books saved, furniture only lost; the losers are not able to bear their losses, and they will have, we trust and believe, the sincere sympathy and

> and along with his own, some 100 gold and silver that it was the act of an incendiary; for a discovery watches in his hands for repair; no insurance. On Mof whom the municipal authoritis will leave no effort

MOTH CAVE.

The following thrilling incident is related of a lucky, last spring;-

The four next two story tenements, with ware 'A wedding party went to the Cave to spend the houses in rear, belonged jointly to T. J. Curtis, and honey moon. While there, they went to visit those the estate of Whitehead. Loss 5000! Insured for beautiful portions of the cave which lie beyond the 2500. They were occupied by E. Fuller, who lost river 'Jordan.' In order to do this, a person has to Insured.

Double 2 story building, owned by D. A. Ray, is below on the other, for the river fills the whole one occupied by R. W. Hardie as a Bookstore and width of one avenue of the cave, and is several feet Bindery, whose loss is 2000, all he had. No insure deep where the side wall descends into the water.—

rance. The other occupied by D. A. Ray & Co., This party had ascended the river, visited the cave heir return homwards. After they had ascended 2 story brick front building and warehouse own the river about half way a number of the party, heir matches wet, the boat filled with water and sunk immediately, and they were in the blackness. Hale as the Observer Printing Office and Book up to their chins in water. No doubt they would have all been lost, had it not been for the guide's Large double 2 story building, and warehouse, great presence of mind. He charged them to re-