



"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, JULY 4, 1845.

NUMBER 216.

**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 Clerk of 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 GRAHAM, Esq.**, 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 **JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election, for selection to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County.  
June 20. 14-1c

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. 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, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.  
March 25, 1845. 202-1c

We are authorized to announce **Maj. ROBERT W. MOARD**, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.  
May 29, 1845. 211-1c

**OUR HOUSE.**  
NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

**EDWARD TERRES**  
HAS opened a Confectionery & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found:  
Pickled and spiced SALMOND;  
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;  
Very superior MACKEREL;  
A general assortment of  
Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.  
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, Champaign Cider, (a very superior article), London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,  
Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.  
Extra Pick-Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished gratuitously, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.  
All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.  
Charlotte, May 29, 1845. 10-1c

**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 tea, fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit Boxes; 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 29, 1845. 202 F

**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 29, 1845. 202 F

**PRINTING.**  
THE Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

**JOB PRINTING**  
In a very superior style and at short notice...cheap Orders for printing  
Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

**Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,**  
Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.  
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

**Proposals,**  
WILL be received by the undersigned, until the 8th day of August, 1845, for building a  
**COURT-HOUSE,**  
**JAIL,**

and enclosing the PUBLIC SQUARE, at Newton, Catawba County, N. C.  
The Court House is to be of Brick, rough casted with cement, except the basement, which, or a part of which, is to be of Granite; its size is to be 40 feet by 60 feet.  
The plans and specifications for the work are deposited at Newton, and can be seen at any time by any person desirous of bidding for the contract; and therefore a minute detail is unnecessary.  
The work is to be finished within 18 months from the time of making the contract, contractors required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners are directed by order of the County Court to give the contract to the lowest bidder, or otherwise in their sound discretion, and may from time to time examine the work and direct its execution.  
The Proposals will be opened on the day above named, (the day after the Election), and persons desirous of bidding are requested to make their bids in writing, and direct them sealed, endorsed "Proposals" to  
JNO. H. WHEELER,  
BURTON CRAIG,  
AND W. H. SHUFORD,  
HENRY WHITTNER,  
H. W. ROBINSON. } Commissioners.  
Newton, Catawba Co., } 14-18a.  
10th June, 1845.  
The Raleigh Standard and Salisbury Watchman will copy the above until the 8th of August, 1845, and forward their accounts to the Commissioners.

**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 18, 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 CLOTHES;  
Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnarets; Gambroons, Drab-de-ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.  
**BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN**  
Laws, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisons, Plaid Barges, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, 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 Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; 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, (RUGS 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. 6-2p

## POLITICS.

### REMARKS OF MR. JEFFREYS OF FRANKLIN,

In the Senate of North Carolina, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1844, and Jan. 1, 1845, on the Resolutions of Mr. FRANCIS of Haywood, &c calling on the General Government for the Fourth Instalment.  
Mr. SPEAKER: I am reluctant to obtrude myself on the time and patience of the Senate; but, sir, as one of the people's representatives on this floor, I cannot be insensible to the fact that I have a duty to perform here; and, if I were to remain in my seat and cast a silent vote upon a question of so much importance and magnitude as the one now under consideration by the Senate, I could not, in good faith, hold myself excusable before my constituents in so doing. I feel that I owe it to myself, and those I represent, to make to the Senate and to the country a concise statement of the reasons which will influence my action, on the Resolutions submitted by the Senator from Haywood (Mr. Francis).  
I have deliberated on this subject most anxiously—anxiously, Mr. Speaker, because I am exceedingly desirous to relieve the public Treasury from the extraordinary embarrassment under which it now labors; I have viewed this matter in every light which the limited time and means of investigation I have had would enable me to do, and I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion, that the policy indicated by the resolution on your table is not the true democratic policy, and therefore ought not to prevail. I am prepared to give my cordial and sincere support to any wise and patriotic measure which Senators may devise for the relief of the Public Treasury; but I am not prepared to give my sanction to this plan, because I believe it to be neither wise nor patriotic, but on the contrary palpably and strikingly deficient in each—absurd, dangerous in the extreme, full of doubt and uncertainty, and pre-eminently hazardous—a plan which involves a gross and wanton sacrifice of the fundamental principles of our government, and an unnecessary augmentation of the already overgrown burdens of the people of this great and growing country.

I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that this surplus fund, as gentlemen are pleased to denominate it, (though I am at a total loss to conceive by what process of reasoning the existence of such a fund is demonstrated,) constitutes a dazzling prize in the estimation of some persons; and I am likewise aware that there are many who pursue it with avidity. But, sir, I am not of that number; it has no charms for my eye. I am blind to the allurements and deaf to the calls, which would tempt me into a desertion of those high and holy principles of political action which I have deliberately adopted which I believe to be the genuine principles of my country and my country's liberty, and by which I am prepared to stand through good and through evil report.  
The proceeds of the sales of the public domain, and the moneys arising from duties on imports, were designed by the fathers of our Government to go into the national Treasury to be used by Congress, for the support of the General Government, in providing for the common defence and in promoting the general welfare. There, I, for one, am disposed to leave it. I would not see this fund diverted from the accomplishment of purposes so noble, extensive, and lastingly beneficial in their consequences, to be profusely squandered in largesses and benefactions to the States. Rather than see one cent of the national revenue taken from the National Treasury for State concernment to pay the debts of an insolvent corporation, assumed in contravention of the people's will—I would see the whole 94 millions cast into the bottomless abyss whence it came never to be regurgitated.

Establish this distribution system, make it the permanent policy of the country—and what will be the inevitable ultimate effect? What, but a total destruction of State rights, a gradual absorption of State sovereignty, and the consolidation of all power in the hands of the General Government? This accomplishing, by indirection, what the old federal party and the present self-styled whig party so long and so zealously labored, but in vain, directly to perform.  
This resolution to request (not instruct, a word greatly to be preferred) the Senators and representatives in Congress from this State to use their utmost exertions to obtain the passage of an Act of Congress for the speedy payment of the fourth instalment, is preceded by a long and labored preamble, setting forth the facts, that in June, 1836, Congress passed an Act to regulate the deposits of the public money, pursuant to the provisions of which Act three instalments of the Surplus Revenue were deposited with the States; that the payment of the remaining fourth instalment was postponed, and has never yet been paid; that the public Treasurer of this State has borrowed of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds the sum of \$70,954 97 during the past fiscal year, in order to meet demands made on the Treasury of the State; and also, that the further sum of \$250,660 00 must be provided before the meeting of the next General Assembly, in order to meet liabilities beyond the usual expenditures for State purposes; that it appears by the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, at their present session, that there will be in the Treasury of the U. S. at the end of the present fiscal year a surplus, beyond the current demands, of more than seven millions of dollars; and, consequently, it appears that the necessities of the Government of the United States do not require a further postponement of the deposit of the said 4th instalment, the immediate payment of which is necessary so far as this State is concerned, to meet extraordinary demands upon her Revenue without recourse to additional Taxes upon her people.  
Thus it is formally set forth, heralded to the world, that the Treasury of North Carolina is exhausted, drained of its funds, and without the means to meet its ordinary liabilities! And this is the astounding admission of a prominent whig member of this whig Assembly, as to the financial condition of a State which, but a few years since, enjoyed the proud and enviable distinction of not finding her name on the list of indebted States—of a State whose credit was never doubted, whose unsullied purity was never reproached, and whose integrity and good

faith is as firm and immovable as the granite pillars of this noble edifice; of a state which bore herself proudly throughout the monetary storm of 1837, and which emerged from that storm unscathed, without spot or blemish, having maintained her faith and credit free from the foul and polluting touch of repudiation. This State, now, when these clouds of ruin and distress are gradually disappearing and the sun of prosperity is once more beginning to dawn upon the land, finds herself crippled in her resources, her revenue inadequate to the demands made upon it, and her Treasury bankrupt. What is the cause of this deplorable state of things? Who is responsible for it? Under what auspices was it brought about? These are the inquiries to which faithful Representatives of the people should address themselves. Nine years ago North Carolina was free from debt, independent of every liability, and her citizens prosperous and contented. But a disastrous change has been wrought. The council fires of Democracy, which once burned so brightly upon the altar of her legislation, have been extinguished by the turbid waters of Federalism. Now, she owes her millions—and this debt is the bitter fruit of modern Whig legislation.

But, Mr. Speaker, I shall be told that something more than a simple declaration is required to establish this charge. I admit it, and will proceed to advance the proof. The highest functionary known to our laws has pointed you to the cause of this lamentable deficit in the Public Treasury; though I must confess his intimations are rather remote, a little more restraining than I could desire. But, sir, what says another functionary, whose peculiar province it is to speak on this subject? I mean the public Treasurer, that able, faithful, efficient, and energetic public servant, than whom North Carolina has seldom if ever had a better—who but a few days since fell a victim to the cruel and remorseless spirit of proscription; guillotined for opinions' sake, for daring to exercise the prerogative of a free citizen; in order to make room to reward some hungry Whig office seeker. What does he say is the cause of this extraordinary depletion? Why, sir, like a fearless public servant that would protect the people's rights regardless of consequences, he tells you plainly and unequivocally that this heavy drain upon the public Treasury proceeds from the State's connection with the rail roads. Hear him—Treasurer's Report, page 16, we have the following exhibit:

For the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, as principal 50,000 dollars of it by the Literary Board.	\$100,000 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, interest.	90,374 00
There will fall due, on the 1st day of January next for the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.	50,000 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road (principal).	30,000 00
Same, as interest.	23,565 00
And in the course of the current years, before the next Assembly can convene, the above sum must be raised; and also	\$103,565 00
For the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, interest 1st July, '45.	22,665 00
Same, interest 1st January, '46.	22,665 00
Same, principal.	30,000 00
Same, interest July, '46 about.	21,765 00
For the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road January, '46.	50,000 00
Add to this amount due Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, if desirable to be replaced.	70,954 97
Making the sum total.	\$321,614 97
The facts and figures are stated, the ways and means are with you."	

Thus it appears that the public Treasurer has already paid for the Wilmington Road by way of principal, \$100,000 dollars; and for the Gaston Road, by way of interest, \$90,374 00. In order to do this he has been compelled to borrow of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards the sum of \$70,954 97. And the present General Assembly is called upon to provide for the payment of the further sum of \$250,660—\$103,565 of which falls due the 1st day of January, 1845.

Here then, Mr. Speaker, we have the cause of this exhaustion of the people's money—the State's connexion with insolvent Rail Road Corporations; and the present deficit, in round numbers 321,000 dollars, for the payment of which this General Assembly is called upon to make provision.  
But, Mr. Speaker, the State's indebtedness does not stop here—a little patient investigation will show her liability, all told, to be 1,710,374 dollars. This sum is made up of the following items:

Item 1st, Principal money, of the 1st loan to Raleigh and Gaston Road under the act of '38.	\$500,000
" 2nd, Interest on the same to the time of maturity in 1860.	480,000
" 3rd, Principal money of 2d loan to Raleigh and Gaston Road under the act of 1840.	300,000
" 4th, Interest on the same up to the time of final liquidation, January 1st, 1855.	90,000
" 5th, Amount already paid as per Treasurer's report.	90,374
" 6th, Balance of principal due on the loan to Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road by act of 1840.	250,000
	\$1,710,374

Having presented the evil, the source whence it proceeds, and its extent—I come now to inquire, Upon whom devolves the responsibility of having

incurred this debt? I have already asserted that it had its origin with the Whig party, that it is of federal paternity. Is the proof demanded? Then I point to the Journal, of the Legislature of 1838-'39 and of 1840-'41, where it may be seen who voted for this unfortunate union, for a loan of the credit of North Carolina to insolvent corporations.

The loan of 1838, to the Gaston road, of 500,000 dollars, constitutes the first step in this fatal policy of connecting the State with companies. The vote upon the passage of the act stood thus. (See Senate Journals, page 181.)  
Yeas—(whigs)—Messrs. Albright, Biddle, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Foy, of Cartaret and Jones, Franklin, Holt, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Moody, Montgomery, Myers, Reding, Ribelin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, and Williams of Beaufort—22. (Democrats)—Messrs. Baker, Bunting, Fox, Hawkins, Henry, Hill, Rabun, and Whitaker—8.

Nays—(Democrats)—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Ehridge, Exum, Foy, of Onslow, Houder, Kerr, Melvin, McDiarmid, Reid, Reinhardt, Williams, of Person, and Wilson—15. [Whigs]—Messrs. Harper, Moyer, and Sharpe—3. [Commons, page 527.]

Yeas. [Whigs]—Messrs. B. S. Beall, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Blalock, Boyden, Britain, Brummell, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Duplap, E. J. Erwin, Gilliam, Guthrie, Harris, Hill, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lindsey, Matthews, Mills, McLaughlin, McLaurin, Oglesby, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, Rayner, Robards, Rush, D. Thomas, Waddell, Winston, and Young—40. [Democrats]—Messrs. Chambers, Hester, Hoke, Howerton, Mangum, Massey, McNeil, Nye, Orr, Raml, Reid, Stafford, Trullinger, and W. P. Williams—14.

Nays. [Democrats]—Messrs. Amis, Barksdale, Baker, Barnes, J. Blunt, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Eaton, C. Erwin, Gwyn, Holland, Hollingsworth, Jarman, R. Jones, Killian, Larkins, J. T. Miller, Munday, J. R. Rayner, Roebuck, Sims, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, and Williams—35. [Whigs]—Messrs. W. A. Blount, Bond, Ellington, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gorham, Guyther, Huggins, Hyman, W. J. T. Miller, E. P. Miller, McClesse, G. Thomas, Underwood, Wadsworth, and Williams—17.

This loan or guarantee by the General Assembly of 1838, was made upon condition that the company should execute a mortgage upon all their real and personal estate, and a pledge of their profits; and also that the full amount of the shares respectively held by them, should be pledged to indemnify the State against loss in every possible contingency. These conditions were complied with in part only. The mortgage and pledge were executed; but no record was made of the proceedings taken for binding the individual property of the share-holders. This fatal blunder was made known to the Legislature of 1840—and, strange to tell, used as an argument in favor of a loan of 300,000 dollars more!

The common sense of this transaction seems to be this. The Legislature of 1838 entered into a contract with a corporation, the State executed her part of the contract in good faith, the corporation in part only—evading the most important obligation, that of subjecting their private property. Under this state of things the Legislature of 1840 assembled. This fraud upon the State was detected, and the Legislature informed that for 300,000 dollars more the defect should be cured and the State fully indemnified. The Whig Assembly of 1840 confided in these representations—and the result was the passage of the act of 1840, by the following vote. (See Journals of the Senate, page 295.)

Yeas (Whigs)—Messrs. Albright, Bond, Bynum, Clingman, Dockery, Guyther, Hollen, Melchor, Morehead, Moore, Montgomery, Parks, Ribelin, Selby, Shepard, Speed, Spiers, Spruill, Waddell, and Worth—21. (Democrats) Messrs. Edwards, and Hawkins—2.

Nays. (Democrats)—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Ehridge, Hill, Houder, Kerr, Larkins, Melvin, McDiarmid, Orr, Pasteur, Pollock, Reid, Ward, Whitaker, Whitfield, Williams, and Wilson—18. (Whigs)—Messrs. Faison, and Moyer—2 [Commons, page 717.]

Yeas [Whigs]—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brannock, Brower, Brummell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Clegg, I. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Doak, Farrow, Fleming, Franklin, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Garham, Grady, Gray, Guthrie, Hill, Jefferson, H. C. Jones, Keener, Mendenhall, E. P. Miller, Mills, Morehouse, McClesse, McClanehan, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McMillan, Paine, Patton, Proctor, Ponderster, Robards, Siler, L. Thompson, Whitehurst, J. O. K. Williams, Morris, F. Williams—46. [Democrats]—Messrs. Chambers, Eaton of Warren, Howerton, C. Jones, Rand, Mangum, and Massey—7.

Nays. [Democrats]—Messrs. Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, Boyd, Boyden, Cardwell, Dickson, Ennett, Graves, Herring, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Kerr, Killian, I. W. Lane, J. T. Miller, Munday, Monroe, Patterson, Powell, Regan, Reid, Stallings, F. Taylor, Tomlinson, L. Walker, J. Walker and Ziglar—28. [Whigs] Messrs. Adams, Allen, Foreman, Gee, Guyther, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Joyner, Pope, Russell, Smith, J. P. Taylor, and Wadsworth—14.

This same whig Assembly endorsed the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road for 300,000 dollars, by a party vote. (See Journals of the Senate page 194.) 23 voted in the affirmative—22 Whigs, 1 Democrat; 19 in the negative—16 Democrats, 3 Whigs. (Commons, page 549.) 55 voted in the affirmative—51 Whigs, 4 Democrats; 50 in the negative—34 Democrats, 15 Whigs.  
Thus, Mr. Speaker, have I shown, from the Records, that this Rail Road debt of 1,710,000 dollars is the result of reckless and injudicious whig legislation—a system of Legislation which has brought upon the public Treasury a degree of embarrassment unparalleled in the financial operation of N. Carolina.

It remains for me to consider what measure of relief has been offered by the dominant party here. It is now near the close of the session, and I have neither seen nor heard of but one project—and that comes ostensibly from the Senator from Haywood