



"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 18, 1845.

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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 re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.

January 29, 1845.

95-10

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.

95-10

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 29, 1845.

95-10

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

June 29.

14-15

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.

95-10

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.

95-10

We are authorized to announce **JOSIEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq.**, a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.

March 29, 1845.

202-10

We are authorized to announce **MAJ. ROBERT W. FOWARD**, a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August election.

May 30, 1845.

211-10

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 Madison House. His charges as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11

Removal.

D. 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.

202-10

Dissolution.

THIS day, by mutual consent, the firm of **HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR** is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by cash or Note. Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845.

92-10



DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully 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.

93-10

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business. Persons not acquainted with Dr. C. are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845.

204-10



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.

W. M. S. NORMENT,

202-10

Common Schools.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, and that of Union formerly Mecklenburg, are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Board at the new Courthouse in Charlotte, on Thursday the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m.

T. L. HUTCHISON, Chairman.

Elysian Grove, July 9, 1845.

N. B. School Committee, and others having business to transact with the Board, are requested to attend as above.

17-10

T. L. H.

TARIFF.

From the Washington Union.

"THE TARIFF—IT MUST BE REDUCED TO THE REVENUE STANDARD."—Robert J. Walker's letter to the editor of the Mississippi.

Messrs. Bancroft and Walker have just struck a blow—one for the revenue limits, and the other for the "revenue standard," which is calculated to command the attention of the nation. We said, some weeks ago, that the tariff system must be reduced to the revenue standard; and that the tariff of 1842 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others, too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community. The sooner it is reduced, the better for all. It is better even for them manufacturers themselves to understand on what they are to calculate. It is better for the rich capitalists to have moderate and stable duties, than those which are too high, and on that account, never fixed, but always unpopular and always fluctuating. It is better for the tranquillity of the administration—better for the prosperity of the whole people."

We had determined, most respectfully, but in the frankest spirit, to follow up the remarks of these two distinguished secretaries with a few observations from our own pen, in this evening's paper, and to republish the substance of an article which we find in the "Clarksville (Tennessee) Jeffersonian," and to reproduce two very interesting facts, which we find—one in the "Richmond Times," and the other in the "Philadelphia Inquirer." We had these several articles on our table for our immediate use to-day. We intended to show that the tariff of 1842 "must be reduced to the revenue standard;" that it was calculated to pamper the manufacturing or favored interests of the country, at the expense of the farming, the commercial, or the oppressed interest; that, whilst the manufacturers were deriving extraordinary profits from the tariff monopoly which they enjoyed, the farmers were burning their candles at both ends, receiving smaller prices for their productions, and paying higher prices for their manufactured goods. In the support of this single proposition, we have invoked the statistics of the article which we republish this evening from the "New York Evening Post." We were about to make these appeals to an enlightened people, when suddenly a new ally appears in the field. This morning we find the following article in the columns of the "National Intelligencer." We lay it before our readers, with some thanks to that paper; which are the more cheerfully offered, because we are so seldom under obligations to that journal for valuable and liberal political articles of this description. We think it for calling our attention to the debate at an. After reading the sketch of it in the "Intelligencer," we have glanced our eyes over the last "New York Albion," (which has just opened an exchange with the "Union,") and we find the whole debate in its columns, from which the "National Intelligencer" has, probably, made its abstract. (Our own exchange with the principal London journals is now in a train of arrangement, but not yet completed.) We find many more speeches in the Albion than are noticed in the Intelligencer; and those of Sir Robert Peel and others reported more in extenso. We shall probably hereafter give further extracts. We also find the following interesting remarks from the editor of the "N. Y. Albion," upon the position of the English Premier, and upon the results which may be expected to be developed by the great movements of the British people, and the liberal opinions of their Prime Minister. We put these remarks of the "Albion" in the foreground, because they furnish a key to the position of parties in England, and the anticipated results of these great questions of free trade and the protective system.

From the Albion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S RESOLUTIONS.

On republishing our files by the last steamer, we see subject of so much importance, or that seems so big with events of the future, as the subject of debate which took place on Lord John's resolutions. It is true that many of the London papers pronounce this debate a mere piece of party manoeuvre, and intended to show off my Lord John and his whig adherents in a sort of grand field day exercise, rather than as portending any marked result from the debate itself, or the vote taken on it. Such, indeed, was the opinion entertained of it by members of Parliament themselves; for we find that, on the second night of the discussion, the House was on the point of being "counted out," as the phrase is, because less than forty members were present.

But in the course of the speeches that were made, opinions were given, and admissions made by Sir Robert Peel in relation to his views on free trade, that have astonished the conservative party, and brought with them the direct apprehensions of the future. Bell's Weekly Messenger, always a steady conservative paper, and high in the confidence of the party, particularly that portion of it representing the landed property of the kingdom, takes a most serious view of the state of affairs, and denounces the Premier for having deserted the party that put him in power, and calls on that party to abandon him, seek another leader, and trust no more to his promises.

It should be borne in mind, that "Bell's Messenger" is by no means a violent paper; on the contrary, it has always been liberal and considerate in its views and its language; but it unquestionably speaks the sentiments of the Duke of Richmond and the landed aristocracy. This want of confidence in Sir Robert Peel has been gradually reaching its present height; but it is the declaration of the Premier and of Lord John Russell in the debate, that has spread so much consternation in the conservative ranks. Sir John Tyrell said that Sir Robert Peel had lost the confidence of the conservatives. "I think he has," said Sir Robert, "I will not beg back that confidence by the slightest expression of regret for the course I have taken." Turning to Lord John Russell, he said, "I fully admit all the principles involved in the second and third resolutions." Now, these resolutions declare, first, that all laws imposing protective duties impair the efficiency of labor; and, secondly, that the present corn laws check improvements in agriculture. These are bold declarations; but what says Lord John

Russell, the whig leader, to Sir John Tyrell? "Let not Sir John Tyrell and the agricultural members imagine, if they should propose a vote of want of confidence in my majesty's ministers, that I should support it." Again he said, "I know that the best present mode for carrying out my principles, is to leave the party in power." From these bold and decided expressions, on the part of the leaders of the two great parties of the country, it is inferred that a coalition between them may, at no distant day, be formed. We ourselves believe that, in the event of any great desertion of the Premier by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance, rather than forego the completion of the great changes in the policy of the country which he contemplates. At present, however, he seems strong enough to carry out his own system. The diminished hostility of the whigs makes him more independent; and the paucity of talent and influence of the landed aristocracy in the lower house of Parliament—or rather the want of a leading man, who combines all the great requisites of a leader of a great body—will render it difficult for the landholders to put a champion of adequate power and energy against him. The conjunction of circumstances is a marvellous one. Here is a statesman placed at the head of the country by a party whose power he uses all his efforts to destroy, whose policy he on all occasions thwarts, and whose demonstrations he treats with indifference. In spite of all of what are termed his unpopular acts, he still retains his majorities in the grand council of the nation; and is able to bring in, discuss, and carry the very measures on which his predecessors were shipwrecked. That he is resolute in his determination to carry out his whole system, there can be no doubt; this is apparent from the debate that is before us, and it is equally apparent that the malcontents have not the power of arresting his career. He seems to be an agent with irrevocable powers, acting in defiance of his instructions, and following the full bent of his own will.

These considerations have induced many thinking men to examine his measures with a view of ascertaining if a policy so vigorously adopted and pertinaciously adhered to, be not in reality the true one;—whether Sir Robert Peel be the master spirit of the age, or the victim of selfish expediency, prompted by Jacobin tendencies and inclinations. The result of these inquiries, we believe, has been, that most of the men of business throughout the three kingdoms are converts to his policy; and hence the secret of his success. The merchants, the bankers, the fund-holders, and the manufacturers, or the bulk of them, approve of his system, and encourage him to proceed. So do a large portion of the most eminent politicians—men of such distinction as the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst. We do not say, we do not say, that any change of measures can, at present, be expected; on the contrary, we may expect the M. L. A. bill, and the bill for establishing new colleges in Ireland, to become laws ere the present session closes. And in the next session, should the peace of Christendom remain undisturbed, we may look forward to further relaxations in the commercial code, to fresh concessions to Ireland, and to a continuance of those measures which Sir Robert Peel deems essential to the safety, honor, glory, and prosperity of the British empire.

And now, we respectfully ask, whether, amid these signs of the times, here and abroad, of the flourishing condition of manufactures in the United States; amid the extravagant profits they are realizing; amid the profitable exportations of our manufactures abroad, to compete with foreign unprotected fabrics, and the labor saving machinery which we are inventing; amid the reduced prices of our agricultural productions; amid the advances in England, among her people and their ministers, to a free and more liberal system; while freedom from artificial commercial shackles seems stamped upon the age itself, and promises to become the great law of the highest improvements of civilization—can we stand quietly reconciled to the act of '42? Can we regard it as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians? Or, shall we not say, the act of '42 "can scarcely stand as the permanent system of this great country. It is too unequal in itself—too oppressive upon some interests, too partial to others—too favorable to the rich, too burdensome to the poorer classes of the community?"

Or shall we not rather say with Mr. Walker, "The tariff—it must be reduced to the revenue standard?"

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

Substance of the article on the tariff, from the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian, June 21st, 1845.

As the time approaches, when the tariff of 1842 will be repealed or modified, it is important that the objections to the act should be fully explained, and the mystery with which politicians have surrounded the question be dispelled. Experience proves the impossibility of inventing a system of taxation to distribute the burden equally upon all classes. The democratic creed is to tax each in proportion to his wealth; and the present tariff is objectionable, because it does not do this. It taxes the poor, to the benefit of the rich.

Perhaps nine-tenths of the voters have never read the tariff of 1842; and probably nine-tenths of those who have read it, do not understand its operation. It places a higher tax on the common necessities of life, used almost exclusively by the poor, than on the luxuries used by the more wealthy. No excuse has been given for this difference, except that it is done to protect "American industry." The result is brought about by collecting the revenue in minimum and specific, instead of ad valorem duties. The duties on coarse cottons explain how the deception is made to appear so plausible.

The sections of the act which refer to fabrics read as follows: "Provided, That all manufactures of cotton, of which cotton is a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value 20 cents per square yard, and if dyed, printed, colored or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents per square yard; excepting velvets, cords, moleskins, fustians, buffalo cloths, or goods manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, and a duty be paid thereon, accordingly"—that is, on the assumed valuation.

We have no doubt but that a majority of the people would read the above extract from the law, and see nothing strange or unjust about it. It was intended to write it, so as not to be understood. Otherwise, it would at once have received the condemnation of the working people of the country. In reality, it means that a duty of thirty per cent of 20 cents is imposed on all plain cotton goods costing not more than twenty cents per yard. Thus, fabrics costing 10 cents, 60 per cent, those costing 5 cents, 120 per cent. Two-thirds of the cottons used in this country cost less than 8 cents, and are used mostly by those in moderate circumstances, and by the poorer classes. This tax is equal to 6 cents per yard on all kinds of cotton fabrics. Who will say that this mode of taxing the poor for the benefit of the manufacturer and of the rich, is just? By this deception, the American manufacturer has a duty in his favor four or five times higher than the law appears to give him; and those wearing coarse cotton fabrics pay four or five times higher duties (in proportion) than those who wear the finer kinds. Why is this manifest injustice perpetrated under the catch words "protection to American industry?" Though our whig friends may fancy us simple, we have always thought that the poorer classes would be benefited by buying cotton fabrics for 5 or 6 cents per yard, rather than for eight or nine, as at present; and that they are not benefited by paying a tax fifty or sixty per cent, higher on their purchases, than is paid on those of the more wealthy.

The case we have stated is an illustration of what is called minimum duties; which consists in taxing an arbitrary value on goods, and then taxing them on the false valuation.

It is said that high duties make cheap goods. Does any one possessing one grain of common sense, suppose that the wealthy classes would be willing to be taxed in an inverse ratio? Certainly not. They like the tariff very well, but are disinterested enough to let others derive the benefit of it. They are perfectly willing that the poor should enjoy the privilege of supporting the government.

We said that the apology for thus taxing the poor was to protect American industry. How does it do it? Why, the tax imposed upon foreign fabrics enables the American manufacturer to raise the price of articles as much above what he could sell them for with a profit, as the duty on foreign goods of the same description. The tariff is so high, that importation is cut off; consequently, the American manufacturer has the monopoly of the market, so long as he keeps the price of the goods below what the Englishman could import them for.

It is a well authenticated fact, and one of which the manufacturer himself boasts, that he can sell cotton fabrics cheaper than the English manufacturer. He has asked and obtained the privilege of bringing the raw material into England, duty free to enable them to compete with the American manufacturer in the Chinese and other markets. This six cents a yard duty, then, is nothing more than a bounty to the manufacturer, which the consumer has to pay for every yard he uses. Thus the lordly manufacturer is enabled to fill his pockets at the expense of the people. We have seen fit at this time to allude to the minimum principle of the tariff, and we shall, in our next, speak of the specific and the ad valorem principles.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGLAND.

A London letter says that the Americans, not contented with supplying John Bull with beef, pork, cotton, tobacco, ice, wooden clocks, and numerous other articles, are actually sending over shirtings and shirtings—or "cloths," as they are there termed. The following paragraph appeared recently in a London journal:

"The American brown cloths are really substantial, and, to the homely part of a community, most valuable fabrics. Manchester cloths, of the same descriptions, are not to be compared to them; and although the import duty upon them be 10 per cent, we could wish that our agriculturists would try them, and show thereby that a market may be found in England for American cotton goods, as well as for American grain and American provisions."

From the Richmond Times.

IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURES.

Quite a stir has been created at Lowell by the introduction of a new cotton-spinning frame, which has just been put into operation there. It is said to require but one half of the power, and will make more yarn, and at more even twist, at about two thirds the expense of the other kinds of frames in use.

The manufacture of figured silk ribbons is about to be commenced in Bangor on an extensive scale. No manufacture of the kind has ever yet been established in this country. One of the parties concerned (Mr. Vogel, a Swiss by birth), has effected a great saving in the business of substituting the power loom for hand labor; and it is said that a loom, constructed on his plan, is capable, with the assistance of a girl of only moderate skill, of weaving thirty-seven ribbons at the same time. The person superintending the machine can change the patterns at pleasure.

From the National Intelligencer.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A debate which took place in the British House of Commons, on the resolutions brought forward by Lord John Russell on the 26th of May last, was perhaps more potent in its indications, than any other which has lately occurred. There were no immediate and marked consequences flowing from the debate, but, in the course of the speeches which were made, opinions were expressed by Sir Robert Peel in relation to free trade, which have filled the high-tensioned conservative party with considerable doubt and apprehension as to his future policy. Bell's Weekly Messenger, one of the leading organs of that party, denounces the Premier for having deserted his party; calls upon the party to desert him, and asks, "Is it not now time for every section of the conservative party to look around them for a new man?" Bell's Messenger is by no means a violent paper, but it is understood to speak the sentiments

of the landed aristocracy. Sir John Tyrell's speech is also ominous. Sir Robert Peel fully admits all the principles contained in Lord John Russell's second and third resolutions. [These resolutions are opposed to protective duties and the corn laws.] Lord John Russell has said "that he would not support a vote of want of confidence in ministers," and farther "that he knows the best present mode for carrying out his principles is to leave the present party in power."

These being the sentiments of the leaders of the two great parties, it is a fair inference that a coalition may take place at no very distant day. It is quite probable that if Sir Robert should be deserted by the conservatives, he would resort to such an alliance, rather than abandon the line of policy which he contemplates. He is, however, strong enough at present; and most of the men of business in the kingdom are said to be converts to his policy and friendly to the course he is pursuing. Of this alliance—which, if it lead to anything, will involve consequences of great importance to the commerce, agriculture, and manufactures of this country—we have thought that we should perform an acceptable service to our readers by giving the following brief sketch. It will be found to contain much information of an interesting nature, besides what relates to the main point at issue.

The resolutions moved by Lord John Russell were nine in number.

The first merely asserted that the present, being a period of peace, &c., was a suitable one to devise measures for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes.

The 2d declared that those laws which impose duties usually called protective, tend to impair efficiency of labor, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.

3d. That the present corn laws tend to check improvements in agriculture, produce uncertainty in all farming speculations, and hold out to the owners and occupiers of land, prospects of special advantage which they fail to secure.

4th. That the House will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrangements as may be most beneficial to all classes of British subjects.

The 5th related to some alteration in the law of parish settlement.

The 6th related to a systematic plan of colonization.

The 7th related to a more general diffusion of education.

The 8th related to an extension of religious and moral instruction.

The 9th moved an address to Her Majesty, in the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

All these resolutions was one and the same; and that was, the bettering the condition of the laboring classes. It was impossible to separate their physical from their religious, moral, and intellectual condition; and that it was in vain to attempt to improve the one, if the other were neglected. He gave a history of the progress of the national debt, and of taxation, and showed their effects upon the laboring community. No great reduction in taxation could take place; for out of the fifty millions annually raised, nearly the whole was wanted to pay the interest of the debt, and maintain national faith; and not more than three millions can be saved, between the most extravagant and the most economical peace establishment. The wages of the laborer have never increased in proportion to the depreciations which have taken place in the value of money; first, by the bank restriction act of 1797, and secondly, by Sir Robert Peel's currency bill of 1818. Lord John dwelt largely on the subject of the second resolution. "Some persons," said he "still retain the theory that, without protection, certain branches of industry cannot be maintained. I do think it necessary that we should express our opinion on the other; either let us adopt the policy of Mr. Vanitart, and protect all branches of industry or agriculture; or let us abandon that system as vicious and unsound. For my own part, I think the system is vicious and unsound." Lord John cited several statements from Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, to show that the importation of manufactures, under the reduced duties of 1842, was not overwhelping, and that native manufactures are quite able to bear up against foreign competition. "If, then, those principles were just—it were right to reduce protective duties within a moderate compass—why has not the same course been pursued with regard to other articles, of more importance than any contained in the tariff of 1842? My conclusion is, that the system is altogether vicious, and that we ought to abandon it."

To substantiate his third resolution, he cited the complaint of farmers, that although they have protection of more than forty per cent, upon the food of the people, they have been in a state of difficulty, and have been unable to employ the regular number of laborers during the last two years on account of diminished means. "My own opinion is," said Lord John, "that a small fixed duty would be preferable to a sliding scale of duty—even to a vanishing scale. However, if I were asked whether I think that it is desirable to have any duty on corn at all, I should say, as an abstract question, that it certainly is not. Corn is one of the worst articles that you can tax; but, in making changes in your commercial policy, I know the evil that is produced by a sudden alteration."

His proposed alteration in law of parochial settlement relates to technicalities in the English poor laws, which are, happily for us, not understood in this country.

The resolution respecting colonization appears to have reference particularly to Canada.

The necessity for a more general diffusion of education is made evident by the following statements.

Of the criminals in Berkshire, one-third were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Cambridgeshire and Staffordshire, one half were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Denbighshire, two-thirds were unable to read.

Of the criminals in Devonshire, out of seventy-one offenders under sixteen years of age, only four could read well.

In Essex, one-half were in total ignorance; while,