



"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, DEC. 26, 1845.

NUMBER 241

**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.

**SOMETHING NEW.**



**WATCH REPAIRING, &c.**

THOSE ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte and vicinity, who may have fine WATCHES, or any article in the Jewelry line out of order, can get them put in superior repair, by calling on the subscriber, at the sign of the large WATCH, on Trade-street.

ENGRAVING finely executed, &c.

Dec. 19, 1845. J. R. GARLAND. 40 31

NEW STYLE BONNETS  
JUST received and for sale CHEAP.  
Oct. 17, 1845. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS. 32-1f

**Davidson College.**

**LEROY SPRINGS**

IS now receiving and opening, at his Store at Davidson College, a splendid stock of  
**Fall and Winter GOODS,**  
which was selected by himself, and purchased for cash. He invites customers to call and examine his stock—they will find a general assortment of

**Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, HATS**

**BONNETS,**  
And every other article usually kept in such establishments. The Goods are all new, and as my business at the College is permanent and intended to be of long standing, I invite the public to give me a call, with the assurance that I can and will sell them better bargains than they can get elsewhere in the neighborhood.

Davidson College, Nov. 27, 1845. 37-1f

**SHOES & BOOTS.**  
THE largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this market, having purchased TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS worth for CASH from the manufacturers. All that want these articles will please call before they purchase.  
H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS.

**MONROE, UNION COUNTY.**

**WINCHESTER & SPRINGS**

ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Monroe, Union County, N. C., a general and select stock of  
**Fall and Winter GOODS,**

Purchased by one of the firm at the north on the most favorable terms. Their stock embraces every article usually kept in village stores—such as  
**FANCY DRY GOODS, Groceries, Queensware, Hats,**

**Bonnets, Boots and SHOES,**

And various other articles. As the stock was purchased for cash, it can and will be sold on very accommodating terms—lower than similar goods can be bought for in this section of country. Call and see our stock any day.

Nov. 27, 1845. 37 1f

**No Humbug and no Mistake.**  
WE are now receiving our  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS,**  
embracing all the new styles of Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, which we can sell as low for Cash, or to good measure as any of our neighbors. All we want is for the customers to examine for themselves.

Oct. 17, 1845. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS. 32-1f

**SOME Black Figured Rep. SILK, a splendid article.**  
Oct. 17, 1845. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS. 32-1f

**HEAVY STOCKS OF Fall and Winter GOODS.**

LEROY SPRINGS announces to his friends and customers, that he is now receiving and opening a very large and choice stock of **Fall and Winter Goods**, at his old Stand in Charlotte. His stock embraces every article commonly called for in this section of country—such as

**Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE HATS,**

**BONNETS, BOOTS & SHOES, QUEENSWARE, Cutlery, Groceries, SADDLERY**

**AND Coach Trimmings,**  
With a general variety of other Goods. Buyers are invited to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as low as any other Merchant in this section of country can.  
Charlotte, Nov. 27, 1855. 37-1f

**JUST RECEIVED. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS for the Ladies. New and rich styles.**  
Oct. 17, 1845. H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS. 32-1f

**Davidson College STORE.**  
NEW GOODS, AT LOWER PRICES THAN WAS EVER OFFERED IN THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY.

**HENDERSON & SMITH**  
HAVE just received at Davidson College, a large STOCK OF  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Consisting of every article usually kept in a village Store; and also a large  
**STOCK OF MEDICINES, CONFECTIONARIES, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Their Goods were purchased in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and they will sell them cheaper (no humbug) than they can be bought at in any other store in these parts. Those who buy for cash, or on short time, are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they are determined to sell at a very short advance on New York prices.

They feel grateful to their friends and the public for their liberality heretofore, and hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. They have a large stock of **DUNDEE BAGGING** on hands, which they will sell for Cash by the piece at 16 2-3 cts., best **ROPING**, 8 cents.  
November 14, 1845. 235 1f

**Farmers' Call and See H. B. & L. S. WILLIAMS' BAGGING and ROPING,** both good articles, and will be sold at Cheraw prices.  
Oct. 17, 1845. 32-1f

**More New GOODS, FOR THE WINTER TRADE.**  
**W. W. ELMS**  
EXPECTS in a day or two to receive and open a very extensive and cheap stock of  
**Winter Goods,**

Embracing every new and rare article in the Dry Goods line to be found among the latest importations from Europe. His stock of **Dry Goods and Fancy Articles** for the Winter trade is very extensive and cheap. He has also laid in a very large stock of  
**GROCERIES,**

Of the choicest quality, embracing every article usually called for in Stores in that line. All his Groceries will be sold very cheap. Among his stock is a lot of English dairy  
**CHEESE,**

a superb article. Call and see our stock, and we will sell you bargains.  
Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39-1f

**One Red Cent REWARD.**  
A ESCONDED from our employ, on the 16th ultimo a bond boy by the name of **William N. Blount.** Said boy is near 21 years old, of stout make, and rather dark skinned. He was an apprentice to the Coachmaking business. We will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to us in Charlotte.  
OVERMAN & TROTTER.  
Charlotte, Dec. 12, 1845. 39

**BETHUNE & CO.**



**WOULD** respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the  
**Tailoring Business,**

one door South of J. B. Kerr's Hotel. They are prepared to have work done in the neatest and most Fashionable Style. Garments will be made in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, unless otherwise ordered by the customer. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.  
Nov. 7, 1845. 34 1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE firm of J. Sumner & Co., having been dissolved on the first day of November last, all those indebted to them either by note or book account, are informed that the same must be paid by the 1st of January, 1846, or their notes and accounts will be given to an officer for collection without respect to persons, as the business of the firm must be closed.  
J. SUMNER & CO.  
Charlotte, Dec. 17, 1845. 40-1f

**Notice.**  
PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,  
C. J. FOX.  
Dec. 13, 1844. 38-1f

**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. 93-1y

**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. 204-1year

**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

**BEEF! BEEF!**  
**THE OLD BUTCHER AT HIS POST!**

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte that he has commenced supplying the market with **GOOD BEEF**—he will furnish it every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings—and his Beef shall be first rate, or as good as can be obtained from the mountains. His price is 3 and 3/4 cents. He hopes that the citizens will still favor him with their custom, as he will endeavor by furnishing a good article, to merit it. He hopes his old friends will not desert him now.  
THOMAS GOODLAKE.  
Sept. 25, 1845. 31-1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having qualified and taken Letters of Administration on the estate of his brother, J. L. Martin, deceased, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment. Indulgence will not be given.  
A. H. MARTIN.  
July 30, 1845. 20-f

Mr. A. R. Briard is authorized and will act as my Agent, during my absence from the State, in settling the business of J. L. Martin, deceased.  
A. H. M.

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

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

**OREGON.**

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 5, 1845.  
The House and Senate having both adjourned over yesterday to Monday, I embraced the opportunity which was thus afforded me of reading over the manuscript of the papers accompanying the President's Message relative to the negotiations respecting the Oregon, and I spent some five or six hours in making the following abstract of their contents. I regret much the necessity I was under of making an abstract at all, for to abstract a production of Mr. Calhoun's, is the most difficult task of the sort I ever undertook in my life. His terse, vigorous style is such, and he uses always so few words in stating what he has to say, that it is impossible fairly to represent his papers without giving them at length. The length, however, of the documents, forbids their publication in a newspaper form, unless in the shape of an abstract, and I have accordingly made the following:

**Mr. Fox to Mr. Webster.**  
Washington, Nov. 15, 1842.—covers a copy of part of a despatch from Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Fox, requesting that the United States Minister at London might be furnished with instructions which would enable him to treat with such person as might be appointed by the Queen on the northwestern boundary. The despatch charges Mr. Fox to "assure" Mr. Webster "that we [the British] are prepared to proceed to the consideration of [the settlement of boundary] in a perfect spirit of fairness, and to adjust it on a basis of equitable compromise."

**Mr. Webster to Mr. Fox.**  
Washington, Nov. 25, 1842—reply to the above, informing Mr. Fox that instructions would be given to the United States Minister at London as requested.

**Mr. Packenham to Mr. Uphur.**  
Washington, Feb. 24, 1844—intimating the anxious desire of the British Government for a speedy settlement of the Oregon boundary, and announcing Mr. Packenham's readiness to confer with Mr. Uphur with a view to ulterior negotiation.

**Mr. Uphur to Mr. Packenham.**  
Washington, 26, February, 1844—acknowledging receipt of foregoing and fixing 11, A. M. the next day for a conference.  
(Mr. Uphur was killed on the 28th Feb.)

**Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun.**  
Washington, 22d July, 1844—stating that the death of Mr. Uphur, the interval till the appointment of his successor and the urgency of matters claiming Mr. Calhoun's attention, had prevented attention to the Oregon question. He now calls attention to his note to Mr. Uphur above mentioned, and suggests that as Congress had adjourned, it is a proper time to proceed to the consideration of this question.

**Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham.**  
Washington, August 22, 1844—acknowledging that the circumstances mentioned have had the effect stated, and appointing I. P. M. the following day for an interview, assuring Mr. P. also that the U. States Government "participates in the anxious desire of that of Great Britain that the subject may be as early and as satisfactorily arranged."

**Mr. Packenham to Mr. Calhoun.**  
Washington, 22d August, 1844—agreeing to the hour proposed for an interview.  
**Protocols.**

On the 23d August, 1844, a conference was held as agreed upon, and after the usual preliminary assurances, &c., "the Plenipotentiaries proceeded to examine the actual state of the question as it stood at the last unsuccessful attempt to adjust it."

Mr. C. then desired to receive from P. any proposition he might have to make.  
Mr. P. said he would be prepared to make such a proposal at the next conference, and hoped Mr. Calhoun would likewise be prepared on his part. The conference adjourned to meet Monday, 26th August.

On the 26th August the conference was held and a proposition made by Mr. P., which was declined by Mr. Calhoun. It then "became apparent that a more full understanding of their respective views" was necessary "to facilitate future proceedings," and it was "agreed that written statements containing their views, should be presented before any further attempt should be made to adjust them."

It was also agreed that the American Plenipotentiary should present a statement at the next conference, and that he should inform the British Plenipotentiary when he was prepared to hold it."

Attached to this protocol is the offer of Mr. Packenham of the 49th parallel to the Columbia, and thence to the sea, &c., with an additional offer to make free to the United States, any port or ports which the United States might desire, either on the main land or on Van Couver's Island, south of latitude 49.

On the 21 Sept. the 3d Conference was held.—"The American Plenipotentiary presented a written statement of his views of the claims of the U. States to the portion of the Territory drained by the waters of the Columbia river, and containing his reasons for declining to accept the proposal offered by the British Plenipotentiary at their second conference."

On the 13th September the 4th Conference was held, when the British Plenipotentiary presented his counter statement.  
At the fifth Conference, on the 20th September, the American Plenipotentiary delivered a rejoinder to the British Plenipotentiary to his statement above named.

The sixth Conference was held on the 24th Sept., when the British Plenipotentiary stated that he had read with due attention the statement last referred to; and that it had not weakened his previous impressions as stated in his paper, and that reserving the explanation in reply to the statement presented by the American Plenipotentiary, he was for the present obliged to declare with reference to the concluding part of that statement, that he did not feel authorized to enter into discussion respecting the Territory north of the 49 parallel of latitude, which was

understood by the British to form the basis of negotiation on the side of the U. S., as the line of the Columbia formed that of Great Britain. That the proposal which he had presented was offered by Great Britain, as an honorable compromise of the claims and pretensions of both parties, and that it would of course be understood as having been made subject to the condition recorded in the protocol of the 2d Conference" &c. (This condition is the protest against any offer of compromise being taken to prejudice the claim to the whole.)

**Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Packenham—Statement of his view of the claims of the United States.**  
WASHINGTON, 3d Sept. 1844.—declined the proposal of the British Plenipotentiary on the ground that it would have the effect of restricting the possessions of the United States to limits more circumscribed than their claims clearly entitle them to.

Mr. C. then proceeds not to state at large the claims of the United States to the Territory, but the claims to the portion of the Territory drained by the Columbia river, which he divides "into those we have in our own proper right, and those derived from France and Spain." He grounds the former as against Great Britain on priority of discovery and priority of exploration and settlement. The claim by discovery as against Great Britain is rested on that of Captain Gray, a citizen of the United States, on the 11th May, 1792, who sailed in the Columbia River, which name it still retains.

This claim by discovery is opposed by the alleged discoveries of Meares and Van Couver. Meares sailed along the coast through which the Columbia flows, in 1788, in order to ascertain whether that river laid down in the Spanish Charts as the St. Roc existed and in his account of his voyage declared "we can now safely assert that there is no such river as that of the St. Roc, as laid down in the Spanish Charts." Van Couver also in April, 1782, explored the same coast, but his own journal gives conclusive evidence that he failed to discover the river. He even disbelieved it, when informed by Capt. Gray, of his discovery. Gray gave a copy of his Chart to Quadra at Nootka Sound, and Vancouver obtained a copy from him, and guided by that Chart he visited and entered the river, on the 20th Oct. 1742.

So conclusive is the evidence in favor of Gray's discovery of the river, that it has been attempted to evade our claim on the novel and wholly untenable ground that his discovery was made in a national, but in a private vessel.

Having presented an able argument on these grounds, Mr. C. proceeds to consider the exploration of Lewis and Clarke, by which the Columbia's numerous branches were discovered many years before they were visited by any subject of Great Britain. He contends that our title by discovery is clear, both to the head-waters and outlet of the Columbia.

Next he proceeds to settlements of American citizens in 1809 and 1810 and 1811—their possessions by the British during the war and restoration after peace.

Next he says we have added to our claims the priority of discovery, exploration and settlement, those of France and Spain. The former by the treaty of Louisiana, and the latter by the treaty of Florida.

He says that the cession of Louisiana gave us undisputed title west of the Mississippi to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and possessions of Spain. It also added strength to our title to Oregon by restoring the important link of continuity westward to the Pacific which had been surrendered by the treaty of 1763.

He then proceeds to make an elaborate argument on the "title which continuity gives, and brings forward the contest between Great Britain and France which was terminated by the treaty of 1763, as having arisen on the side of Great Britain, on this very right of continuity from her colonies, now the United States, extending westward to the Pacific. The result of this contest he says forecloses Great Britain against contesting the principle, particularly as against us.

He then proceeds to the consideration of the Treaty of 1763, which fixed the Mississippi as the boundary between France and Great Britain, and says "it in effect extinguishes in favor of France whatever claims Great Britain may have had to the region lying west of the Mississippi. It could not effect the right of Spain, but it presented the right of continuity previously claimed by Great Britain from extending beyond it and transferred it to France. This right was transferred to us by the treaty of Louisiana, and says Mr. C., "certain it is that France had the same right of continuity in virtue of her possession of Louisiana, and the extinguishment of the right of England by the treaty of 1763 to the whole country West of the Rocky Mountains, and lying west of Louisiana as against Spain, which England had to the country westward of the Alleghany mountains as against France. With this difference—that Spain had no right to oppose to the claim of France at the time, but the right of discovery; and even that England has since denied; while France had opposed to the right of England, in her case, that of discovery, exploration and settlement. It is therefore not surprising that France should claim the country west of the Rocky mountains (as may be inferred from her maps) on the same principle that Great Britain had claimed and dispossessed her of the regions west of Alleghany, or that the United States, as soon as they had acquired the rights of France, should assert the claim and take measures immediately after to explore it, with a view to occupation and settlement. But since then we have strengthened our title by adding to our own proper title and those of France, the claims also of Spain by the treaty of Florida, as has been stated.

Mr. C. next proceeds to set forth claims by discovery which we have acquired from Spain.—With reference to the objection that we claim under conflicting titles which destroy each other, he says:

"Such might, indeed be the fact, while they were held by different parties, but since we have rightfully acquired both those of Spain and France, and concentrated the whole in our hands, they mutually blend with each other, and form one strong and connected chain of title against the opposing claim of all others, including Great Britain.

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