



"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 8.]

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, DECEMBER 27, 1848.

[NUMBER 370.]

## THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY JAMES FULTON.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

For a single copy, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.50, if not paid in six months, and \$3 if not paid until the end of the year. We will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates—

4 Copies, \$6.50 per Annum in advance.  
8 " 12.00 "  
12 " 16.00 "

Agents forwarding us the names of 4 new subscribers, and becoming responsible for the amount, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Advertisements may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk provided the postage is paid. Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square of fifteen lines, for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A reduction of one-third will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Business Cards, not exceeding six lines Five Dollars per Annum. The charge for announcing the name of a candidate for office is \$3, invariably in advance.

Letters to the Editor, to receive attention, must be post-paid.

### NEW PROSPECTUS

#### OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

HAVING become the proprietor of the MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, we deem it due to ourselves, as well as to our readers, to state plainly the principles by which we are determined to support, and the line of conduct we intend to pursue in the management of the paper.

Fully convinced of the justice and expediency of the great principles and leading measures of the Democratic party, and firmly believing that with their success is intimately entwined the permanence and prosperity of our glorious Union, we shall ever be found giving them our warmest support and most sincere approval.

To state our views upon ALL the questions at issue, would far exceed the limits of a prospectus, and forms no part of our present design, neither do we intend, in this place, to enter into a lengthened exposition of our reasons for holding the opinions we entertain. We shall, therefore, refer briefly to only a few of the prominent and most exciting topics of discussion, which at present agitate the minds of the people throughout the Union.—The WAR, the WILMOT PROVISION, and the TARIFF QUESTIONS, subjects, in themselves of the highest importance, and to the two first of which the present position of affairs has given a paramount and all-absorbing interest. Intimately, and as we believe, inseparably connected as these two questions are, a reference to one, will, in our opinion, necessarily include the other, we shall therefore refer to them together, endeavoring to compress what we have to say into as few words as possible:—

And first,—We are in favour of a speedy and honorable peace, and of a vigorous prosecution of the war, as the best and only practicable means of attaining the desirable result. Regarding the disgraceful proposition to withdraw our troops, dishonored and without indemnity, as a practical absurdity, the infamous responsibility of carrying which into effect, no party would dare to assume, we consider the Proviso as the only real matter which will enter into the final issue, and upon this we can have but one opinion:—That all territory admitted into the Union, shall be at full liberty to choose for itself, and on equal terms, with the other States, the form of government which should exist between the several States composing our confederacy.

Fully agreeing with the principles of the present revenue law, we are in favour of the present advantages to be derived from its practical operation, and we shall strenuously oppose any attempt to alter it, so as to protect particular interests at the expense of the whole country, thus taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and laying burdens on the farming and planting interests, which they are wholly unable to bear.

But while we shall always be found ready and willing to support our principles, whenever we may feel called upon, we will never fill our paper with political discussions, so far as to deprive our readers of a useful and entertaining variety, or to the exclusion of other matters of more general interest. The news and literary departments shall receive stricter attention, and occupy a much larger space than formerly.

A carefully digested abstract of the current news of the week, a concise, but accurate synopsis of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures, when in session, and a full and reliable report of the state of our own and the neighboring markets, will always be found in our columns.

Feeling deeply the necessity of prompt payments, and convinced that it is only by closely adhering to this rule ourselves, and insisting upon its rigid observance from others, that a paper can be properly sustained, we have resolved to offer the most liberal premiums as inducements to pre-payment, at the same time requiring that all accounts for subscription, shall invariably be settled at the end of each year. From this rule we are determined in no case to deviate, as the sums, though insignificant to each subscriber, are indispensable to us, as forming the fund out of which heavy expenses must be met.

The JEFFERSONIAN will, from the first, be printed on fine white paper,—and with new and beautiful type, as soon as we can obtain from the founder the materials we have already ordered. It will be issued regularly every Thursday morning on the following

### TERMS.

For a single copy, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.50, if paid in six months, and \$3 if not paid until the end of the year.

In order to encourage the formation of clubs, and also hold out the highest incentives to cash payment, which system we are anxious to introduce, as soon as practicable, into our business, we will send the paper to clubs of 4 or more, one half of whom must be new subscribers, at the following reduced rates:—

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Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid. Any person to whom this Prospectus is sent, is authorized, and respectfully requested to act as agent, but should he not desire so to act for us, we hope he will be kind enough to hand it over to some one who will use exertions to obtain subscribers, and forward their names as soon as practicable to

JAMES FULTON.

R. M. & R. C. ROBINSON,  
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,  
One Door South of Kerr's Hotel,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

## Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 9, 1848.

In obedience to the law, the following report is submitted:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, were—

From customs	\$31,757,070 96
From public lands	3,328,642 56
From miscellaneous sources	351,037 07
From avails of loans and treasury notes	21,256,700 00
Total receipts	56,693,450 59
Add balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1847	1,701,251 25
Total means	58,394,701 84
Total expenditures during the same fiscal year were	58,241,167 24
Leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1848, of	153,534 60

As appears in detail by accompanying A. The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are—

From customs, 1st quarter, by actual returns	\$8,991,935 07
From customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated,	23,008,064 93
Total	32,000,000 00
From public lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	1,200,000 00
Total	36,200,000 00
From loans and treasury notes, 1st quarter, by actual returns per statement B	\$10,127,300 99
From loans and treasury notes, 2d, 3d and 4th quarters, per statement,	10,568,235 30
Total receipts	56,895,435 30
Add balance in the Treasury 1st of July, 1848,	143,734 60
Total means is estimated	57,448,969 90

### Expenditures, viz:

The actual expenditures for the 1st quarter ending Sept. 30, 1848, were	\$17,866,104 91
As appears in detail by accompanying statement B.	
The estimate expenditures during the other 3 quarters, from October 1, 1848, to June 30, 1849, are—	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	12,169,354 61
Army proper, &c.	19,464,869 69
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	1,846,697 20
Indian Department	1,489,158 18
Pensions	721,706 12
Naval establishment	6,089,032 56
Interest on public debt and treasury notes	3,285,422 28
Treasury notes outstanding, and payable when	101,989 31
Total	51,195,275 06

Leaving a balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849

2,853,694 84
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The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1849, and ending June 30, 1850, are—

From customs	\$32,000,000 00
From public lands	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
Total receipts	35,400,000 00
Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1849	2,853,694 84
Total means as estimated	\$38,253,694 84

The expenditures during the same period, as estimated by the several departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, and the Postmaster General, are—

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in this year	\$3,762,537 29
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	5,026,512 52
Specific appropriations asked for this year	21,152,102 92
Total	33,213,152 73

This sum is composed of the following particulars:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$9,347,790 91
Army proper, &c.	5,902,428 61
Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c.	2,242,559 00
Indian Department	1,104,014 45
Pensions	1,458,400 00
Naval establishment	9,358,557 38
Interest on public debt and Treasury notes	3,799,102 38
Total	33,213,152 73

Leaving balance in the Treasury 1st July, 1850,

5,040,542 11
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This statement shows a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1849, of \$2,853,694 84, and a balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1850, of \$5,040,542 11.

In the estimated expenditures for the year ending on the 30th June, 1850, are included balances of appropriations amounting to the sum of \$3,762,537 29, a considerable portion of which may not be required.

Unless new and extraordinary expenditures are authorized by Congress, no further loans will be required, and the public debt may be reduced.

The whole net revenue from duties during the entire period of four years and three months of the operation of the tariff of 1842, (per table D) was \$101,554,653 12, being an annual average of

\$23,895,208 32. The net revenue received from the tariff of 1846, during its entire operation from 1st of December, 1846, to 30th September, 1848, (per table E) was \$56,654,563 79, being an average of \$30,902,489 28 per annum, or an average of \$7,007,280 96 more per annum under the tariff of 1846 than was received under the tariff of 1842.

### The Model Taylorite.

He has a horror of wars, and a natural penchant for heroes. He admires the South hugely for its majorities, but hates it for its slavery. He thinks much of Mr. Van Buren as a candidate, but very little of him as a President. He adores Wilmot for his independence. Greeley's sacrifices are such as deserve to be remembered, but not rewarded. He imagines Captain Allison to be a brave soldier, fond of receiving letters, but knowing little about writing them. The locofocos are his John Joneses, and he delights in worrying them by all manner of cruel jokes. He sends them anonymous letters, with tickets for Salt River. He gives their children pictures of delinquent roosters and rampant coons.—He marks abusive articles in newspapers, and sends to them by the post. At meetings he is very useful. He applauds vociferously whenever an allusion is made to Old Whitey, and especially to Buena Vista. He is an adept at grinning the democratic newspaper officers. His favorite orators are Gibbons and "Lewin"—they call out the lokies by name, and slash about so first-rate. His favorite favorite newspapers are the *News* and the *Battery*. As to whig principles, he is for waiting to see what the General will do when he gets to Washington. He has no idea that any loco should be kept in office. There is at least one that knows whose place would suit him, and he is bound to go. Not that he cares for office, or that he voted for old Zack on account of office; but as there are such good things, he may as well have a slice. He would prefer to be an inspector or a letter carrier, but he will compromise for almost anything. One thing he will not stand. He will not submit to the appointment of such fellows as are to be found at the engine-house. They were all lokies when Taylor was nominated, and they came out for him only when they saw it was a sure thing. He does not deny—the model Taylorite don't—that he was a native, and that he is one yet. No, he is proud of it, and he thinks that is another claim added to his list. He was the most active Taylor man in his ward. He helped to put at least six different suits on one voter, who threw six votes for old Bony Visty, in as many different wards. He hunted out a number of houses, from which removals took place before the election, and fixed up all the citizens who voted on the names of those who had so removed. He carried about many handbills, proving Taylor a good democrat, and stuck them under the doors at nights. He got regularly to every evening at the meetings or ward-houses, while talking and working for Zack. He has been nearly killed by his politics.—And he now wants to see whether it is, as the Pennsylvanian says, that the whig leaders promise every thing before an election, but never fulfill their pledges after it.—*Pennsylvanian*.

### Gems of the "Hue and Cry."

The "Hue and Cry" has struck out quite a new vein of humor—so very peculiar, in fact, that we feel inclined, for once, to copy it. We give a few specimens, which we have borrowed, from its amusing columns:—

"Missing, Jane O'Doherty. She had in her arms two babies and a Guernsey cow, all black, with red hair, and tootsill combs behind her ears, and awfully."

"A reward of £5 is offered for the apprehension of Mike O'Brien, who, on Tuesday last, stole the jackass with a pair of corduroy breeches with blue eyes and a short pipe, and is very much given to swearing, and has his shoe down at heel."

"Absconded, Phelim, Timothy, Aaron, Phil., and Paddy Blake, of Roscommon Gual, who broke into the turnpike, and carried off two pounds and six sucking-pigs in silver and copper, with a canary and a bull dog, who had frize-coats, dreadfully given to bad language, and wheelbarrow that cannot look you in the face without winking, and ten shillings will be given for each of their apprehensions."

"Lost a tomcat, the property of Miss Sanders, that was last seen going over the roofs of the houses in Holly street, and is supposed to have dropped down one of the chimneys."

"We may give one or two more next week; and in the mean time we thank our talented cotemporary, the "Hue and Cry," for the rich amusement it has lately afforded us."—*Punch*.

NEWSPAPER PATRONAGE.—In the language of a cotemporary, we have to say, that this thing called newspaper patronage is a curious thing. It is composed of as many colors as the rainbow, and is as changeable as the chameleon.

One man subscribes for a newspaper, and pays for it in advance, goes home and reads it the year round with the proud satisfaction that it is his own. He hands in an advertisement—asks the price and pays for it. This is newspaper patronage.

Another man says, "please put my name on your list of subscribers," and goes off without as much as having said pay once. He asks you to advertise, but he says nothing about paying for it. Time passes—your patience is exhausted—and you dub him. He flies in a passion and perhaps pays—perhaps not. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man has been a subscriber for a long time. He becomes tired of you, and wants a change. He thinks he would like a Dollar Weekly. Tells the postmaster to discontinue, and one of his papers is returned to you marked "refused." Paying for it is among the last of his thoughts.

Besides he wants his dollar sent to the city publisher. After a time you look over his account and send him the balance due. But does he pay it cheerfully and freely? We leave you to answer. Yes, this, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another man lives next you—never took your paper—it is too small, (compared with some of the overgrown and sickly semi-annual dollar weeklies), it is too small, I don't like its politics—too Whig-ish—too Loco-focosh, or too something else. Yet he goes regularly to his neighbor, and reads his by

a good stove fire—finds fault with its contents—disputes its leaders, and quarrels with its type, ink or color. Occasionally sees an article that he likes—takes half a dime and buys a number. This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another sports a fine horse, or perhaps a pair of them—is always seen whip in hand and spur on foot, single man, no use for him to take a newspaper, knows enough now. Finally concludes to get married—does so, sends in notice of the fact, with "please publish and send me half a dozen copies." "This done, does he ever pay for either paper or notice? No. "But surely you don't charge for such things?" This, too, is newspaper patronage.

Another (and the class is very numerous) thinks that the prompt payment of two dollars per annum entitles him to the privilege of calling the editor to a personal account, at least once a quarter, for any thing that appears in the paper which he cannot relish. This class believe that newspapers are published for individual, and not general benefit; and this, too, is called newspaper patronage. This class believe firmly in the ancient meaning of patron.

Another man—(bless you! it does us good to see such a man, and we do see some sometimes, and we have seen some such lately,) another man comes and says: "The year for which I have paid is about to expire; I want to pay for another." He does so and retires.

Reader! is not newspaper patronage a curious thing?—And in that great day, when honest men are to get the reward due to honesty, which say you, of those enumerated above will obtain that reward.

### He had her there!

A very respectable looking lady stepped into a store on Washington street a few days ago, to buy a steel reticule; the clerk handed out a variety of sorts, sizes and prices, all of which the lady deliberately viewed, handled and commented upon; until at length having made her selection of a small one, at \$2.50, she gave the clerk a ten dollar note to deduct the amount; the clerk went to the desk, and returning gave the lady her change.

"Why here is but two dollars and a half"

"Exactly, madam," replied the watching clerk.

"Well, I gave you a ten dollar bill, sir."

"Precisely, madam," replied the clerk.

"This bag is two dollars and a half, is it not?"

"Two dollars and a half is the price, madam."

"Then, why do you take out seven dollars and a half, sir?"

"Why madam, this reticule is two dollars and a half"

"Very well," said she.

"And that one attached to your dress, beneath your cardinal, is five dollars more!" said the complacent clerk, raising up the lady's cardinal, and displaying a very handsome steel bead reticule, there secreted. The lady became quite agitated, but the humane clerk assured her it was all perfectly right.

"You don't for a moment, suppose, sir"—said the lady, in a low voice, that I intended—

"O! certainly not, madam," said the clerk.

"It is all right, madam," perfectly correct.

"Good morning, sir," said she, bowing and grinning a ghastly smile.

"Good morning," responded the gentlemanly clerk, bowing the lady safely out of the premises. No fancy sketch this.—*Boston Mail*.

### From the Washington Union.

All doubt is removed about the genuineness of the gold in California. Every effort to prove it a humbug is now to rest by the essays of the mint. The gold is no longer; but it proves to be gold—genuine gold—singularly rich gold.

This fact will increase the incentives to emigration. The tide of population is pouring more and more actively into California. The augmenting inhabitants will more strongly than ever demand a government, a mint, post office, and all the appendages of a growing and refined people. There is a claim upon Congress for immediate action. The wants and prosperity of the Californians demand a prompt and effective organization of a proper government.

"Already" (says the *New York Sun*) "a hundred ships in the Atlantic ports are filling sail to the breeze, laden with anxious hearts bent on the golden pilgrimage, and with weapons not of strife, but to clean the unremitting and mellow earth. Shovels, spades, provisions, clothing, sarsaparilla, Sarsidiz powders, Hyer's pills, are vanishing from our stores and ware-houses in huge cargoes; and by the time the President's message, which officially confirms the length and breadth of all that for a time seemed romance, or impossibility, has reached the heart of Europe, colonies will pour forth from Britain, Germany, and France, to people the western slope of the American republic."

"California will be the cry of emigrating millions, and the physical and moral result of the great gold region will be the peopling of our new, rugged wilderness and desert empire. Even the Spaniard, once conqueror and lord of those lands, will come and dig the yellow dust, hand and glove with his now Yankee lord and possessor."

"We cannot speak of this thing less soberly. The South Sea empire was a bubble, the tulip mania was a gigantic delusion, but the gold in California is a fact attested by veritable proofs. Government must look to it. It must at once plant a mint on the golden sands. It must stamp the eagle and liberty cap on the rude ore, or the value of coin will become a question of circumstance, caprice, or conceit. It must organize an effective and vigorous government, send out its legions, and claim its rightful share of the lavish wealth. A government and a mint are the two great necessities of California, and they must be established. A year hence, a million of volunteers from every clime on earth—a majority of foreigners—will be in California, and if government and order be not established now, it may cost us civil and open war, and years of struggle to assert our right."

The unexpected discovery of the gold mines and the activity of emigration, will add considerable value to the steamers from New York to Chagres. It will also contribute, in a great degree, to secure the establishment and success of the railroad now

proposed to be made across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama—a great link of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, one of the great improvements of this progressive age, and an important element of the enlightened policy of the present administration.

### From the Washington Union.

Gen. Taylor—Messrs. Clay & Crittenden. The following articles confirm the information which we had previously received, that a correspondence is going on between the President elect and Mr. Clay:

Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.—A friend in the West—and we take occasion to say, by way of parenthesis, a most intelligent and accomplished friend—has written us a brief, gossiping letter, from which, though it was intended only for our own perusal, we are tempted to make the following extract:

"I returned yesterday from a visit to Kentucky, during which I passed two days at Ashland with Mr. Clay. I found him still very feeble, but entirely relieved from all symptoms of disease, and regaining his strength daily. He was able to take an hour's drive on a pleasant day. His spirits are still elastic, his mind is still active, energetic, and vigorous, and his patriotism is still as glowing as ever. He enjoyed with true relish the defeat of locofocoism in the late Presidential election, and indulged in living hopes of the good to be accomplished for the country by Gen. Taylor's administration. On the day of my arrival he received a long, warm-hearted, affectionate letter from 'Old Zack,' full of the same confidence and attachment the latter has felt for 'Old Hal' for more than thirty years. The noble-minded man significantly repelled the idea that the efforts of petty managers to estrange them could possibly, in any case, prove successful; and this was but the echo of sentiments contained in a letter from Mr. Clay to him a short time before the election. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear this, and that Mr. Clay enjoyed it with a sensibility becoming him and proper to the occasion."—*North American*.

There is another rumor also afloat, viz: that "Mr. Clay leaves Ashland for New Orleans in a few days, if health will permit him, where it is expected Gen. Taylor and he will meet. Gen. Taylor has written him a very friendly letter since the election." There can be no doubt, that in the event of this visit they will meet and confer together; and it is no rash presumption to suppose that the visit is paid, among other objects, for the purpose of consultation. In this event, Mr. Clay's finger will work the wires.

But what becomes of Mr. Crittenden? Here is a significant *allu* also about him:

The Louisville Journal of the 30th ultimo, speaking apparently by authority, expresses the opinion that Mr. Crittenden will not accept an appointment in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, even if tendered to him; and further adds:

"Mr. Crittenden believes that, having accepted a nomination for the office of Governor, and received the suffrages of a majority of his fellow-citizens for that exalted office, he is not at liberty to surrender it without their consent."

"Whether the very general sentiments of the Whigs throughout the country may not induce him to change this conclusion, we cannot say; but we think it will not. We think that he will adhere to his determination not voluntarily to surrender his present office of Governor."

The Journal then goes on to say, that if the legislature should deem his services of more importance in the Senate than in the gubernatorial chair, and should elect him to fill the vacancy, that he can have no objection to accept of it.

The Western papers are also beginning to teem with speculations about Mr. Clay's movements. The Lebanon (Ohio) Star (whig) of the 15th, presents the following imposing and significant article upon the subject:

Henry Clay.—The friends of this distinguished statesman and patriot in Kentucky, and elsewhere, are urging his election to the United States Senate. Although he will not be a candidate formally, we doubt not that, if elected without any agency or solicitation on his part, he would feel himself bound to accept the legislative appointment. We should rejoice at his return to the Senate. A new administration, chosen by the Whigs, will be installed into office on the fourth of March next, and, as his head is pledged before the nation not to thwart the action of Congress by the use of the monarchical power of the veto, it is more than ever important that the Whigs should send to Congress their most eminent, influential, and wisest statesmen. Who, then, so fit, at such a juncture, when so many delicate and important questions are to be adjusted, as Henry Clay—our glorious old Whig leader—to aid in shaping the policy of the next Congress and administration? We regard it as a most fortunate and auspicious event, that, at the very moment of the entry of Gen. Taylor on the duties of his office, pledged to execute the will of Congress and oppose Executive omnipotence, that the vacancy in the Senate from Kentucky may be filled by the ablest practical statesman of the age. Mr. Clay combines within himself, in a greater degree than any man living, the wisdom to devise right measures, with the personal power and influence to carry them through the National legislature. Let the press and the people, therefore speak out, and warmly urge the election of Mr. Clay to the Senate.

Everything, indeed, seems to show, that notwithstanding all which has passed during the campaign, Mr. Clay is destined to play an important part in the coming drama. We should not be much surprised to see him in the Senate of the United States, leading the new administration squadron, and guiding its measures—preparing the nation for his reappearance on the presidential theatre of 1852. In some minds ambition never sleeps. Disappointment only feeds, not extinguishes, the flame, like a certain portion of water thrown upon the fire. At all events, if Mr. Clay does not reappear in the cabinet, he will in all probability exert a commanding and controlling influence over the incoming administration. With this prospect before us—with all the measures and principles of the whig party fastened upon Gen. Taylor—what is the plain duty of the republican party? All their principles are at once threatened with destruction, and they must unite like